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Canada

Parliament

Legislative Assembly

Debates of the Legislative assembly of
United Canada, v. 6. 1847

D E B A T E S O F T H E L E G I S L A T I V E

A S S E M B L Y O F

U N I T E D C A N A D A

Volume VI

1847

1975

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DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UNITED CANADA

1841-1867

Published under the direction of the

Centre d'Etude du Québec

and the

Centre de recherche en histoire économique du Canada français

General Editor

Elizabeth Gibbs

DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UNITED CANADA

Volume VI

1847

Edited by

Hélène Paré

PRESSES DE L'ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES COMMERCIALES

5255, avenue Decelles, Montréal, Québec H3T 1V6

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*Centre de recherche en histoire économique du Canada français, 1975.

INTRODUCTION

The Introduction to the first Volume of this series, DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UNITED CANADA, 1841, included a history of parliamentary reporting in Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, and of course Union Canada. Parliamentary reporting was both an institution inextricably bound up with Parliament, and a profession under the patronage of the commercial Press. Its constitutional and practical development was traced, including the influences of the ancestral British system upon its derivative Canadian transplants. In the Chapters dealing specifically with the Canadas, the local conditions which in their turn modified the original British model were discussed in detail. The most important of these were: the bilingualism of the Lower and United Canada Legislatures; the poverty of Canadian editors and the small size of their newspapers; the political biases of parliamentary reporters who also lacked stenographic skills; and poor accommodations and worse acoustics in the House. The result of all this was that on the whole, Canadian parliamentary reporters were limited to providing third person summaries of the speeches. Essentially, parliamentary reporting was a politically-oriented profession which was also an integral part of the world of journalism.

All kinds of data about parliamentary reporting as an institution and as a profession were considered: the policies of its newspaper patrons; its techniques; the skills and foibles of its personnel; and the problems such as accommodation faced by the reporters. The other record of parliamentary proceedings, the official JOURNALS, was also analysed. On the basis of this analysis of reports and JOURNALS, a methodology was elaborated which involved collating the reports and integrating them into the JOURNALS.[1] The object of that methodology was to produce a verisimilar record of the parliamentary debates and proceedings. Since verbatim reporting was virtually unknown, verisimilitude was the only possible goal. Various problems were anticipated and their solutions incorporated into the methodology. Each methodological step was explained and then implemented, thus producing the Canadian HANSARD.

The theoretical methodology remains unchanged for reconstructing the debates of the years following 1841, with only some changes in practical application. The most important change from one year to the next is the basic source material, the newspapers containing the parliamentary reports. Seventeen newspapers were consulted for the session of 1847, the chief characteristics of which are described in the following table.

1. In this way the entire text of the JOURNALS is reproduced in the reconstructed HANSARD. Also included are references to Appendices to the JOURNALS, although these Appendices, often volumes long, are not reproduced in this work, nor mentioned in our Index.

Newspaper	Section	District	Language	Political Orientation	Special M.P.'s	Completeness of Paper on Microfilm	Frequency of Distribution	Average Number of Columns Devoted to Assembly per Issue	Completeness of Reports	Accuracy	Person Reported in	Origin of Reports	Amount of Commentary or Debates, and its Usefulness	Coverage Given to Legislative Council
L'AURORE	L.C.	Montreal	French	French Canadian Ministerial	D.B. Papineau, D.B. Viger	Very	Twice weekly, Tuesday, Friday	Very irregular	Sometimes sketchy but good	A	First, third	Usually original	B	Never
BATHURST COURIER	U.C.	Bathurst	English	Reform	Malcolm Cameron	Very	Weekly, Friday	7	Very good	A	First, third	Copied from Pilot	C	1 - 1½ columns
BRITISH COLONIST	U.C.	Toronto, Home	English	Moderate Conservative	-	Very	Twice weekly, Tuesday, Friday	3½	Very good	A	First, third	Copied from Montreal Gazette	C plus	1 - 1½ columns
BRITISH WHIG	U.C.	Kingston, Midland	English	Conservative	-	Very	Twice weekly, Tuesday, Friday	5	Excellent	A	First, third	Copied from Montreal papers, especially Montreal Gazette, Montreal Transcript and Montreal Courier	B plus	½ column
BROCKVILLE RECORDER	U.C.	Johnston, Eastern and Bathurst	English	Reform	Malcolm Cameron	Very	Weekly, Thursday	6	Good for Upper Canada	A	First, third	Copied from Pilot	B	Infrequent
LE CANADIEN	L.C.	Quebec	French	French Canadian Ministerial	D.B. Papineau, D.B. Viger	Very	Three times weekly, Monday, Wednesday, Friday	2	Good for Lower Canada	A	First, third	Usually original	B	Rare
CHATHAM GLEANER	U.C.	Western	English	Conservative	Joseph Woods	Very	Weekly, Tuesday	4	Partisanly edited reports	A	First, third	Copied from Montreal Gazette	C	Infrequent
EXAMINER	U.C.	Toronto, Home	English	Reform	-	Very	Weekly, Wednesday	Irregular (1 - 10)	Sketchy	A	Third	Copied from Pilot	C	¼ column
GLOBE	U.C.	Toronto	English	Reform	Upper Canada Reform Members	Very	Twice weekly, Wednesday, Saturday	6	Very good	A	Third	Mainly original, some copied	A	Infrequent
HAMILTON SPECTATOR	U.C.	Hamilton	English	Conservative	Sir A. MacNab	Very incomplete, only last week of session exists	Twice weekly, Wednesday, Saturday	4	Excellent	A	First, third	Copied from Montreal papers, especially Montreal Herald, Montreal Courier, and Montreal Gazette	A	1 column
LA MINERVE	L.C.	Montreal	French	French Canadian Reform	French Canadian Reform Members	Very	Twice weekly, Monday, Thursday	5	Very good for Lower Canada	A	First, third	Some original, some copied	A	Irregular
MONTREAL GAZETTE	L.C.	Montreal	English	Montreal Urban Conservative	Ministerial Members	Very	Three times weekly, Monday, Wednesday, Friday	4	Excellent	A	First, third	Original	A	Irregular
MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT	L.C.	Montreal	English	Montreal Urban Conservative	Ministerial Members	Issues missing	Three times weekly, Tuesday, Thursday Saturday	2½	Concise but excellent reports	A	First, third	Original or copied from Montreal's other Conservative papers	B	Rare
MORNING CHRONICLE	L.C.	Quebec	English	Conservative	-	Very	Three times weekly, Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1	Scanty	A	Third	Copied	C	½ column
PACKET	U.C.	Bytown	English	Moderate Reform	-	Issues missing	Weekly, Saturday	Irregular	Quite good	A	First, third	Copied from Pilot, also Montreal Transcript, Montreal Herald, Montreal Gazette	C	Infrequent
PILOT	L.C.	Montreal	English	Reform	Reform Members especially L.H. LaFontaine and R. Baldwin	Very	Three times weekly, Monday Wednesday, Friday	6½	Excellent	A	First, third	Original	A	Irregular
ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL	U.C.	Niagara	English	Moderate Reform	W.H. Merritt	Very	Weekly, Thursday	4	Edited versions of excellent reports	A	First, third	Copied from Pilot and Montreal Gazette	B	Rare

The reasons for including such newspapers as the BATHURST COURIER, the BROCKVILLE RECORDER, the CHATHAM GLEANER, the EXAMINER, the HAMILTON SPECTATOR, the MORNING CHRONICLE, the PACKET, and the ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL were explained in detail in the Introduction to Volume 1. Briefly, they printed parliamentary reports collated from various available sources. Thus they provide a check against missing debates from single issues or even entire newspaper runs which have not been preserved.

The technique used to footnote the collated debates does more than identify the sources from which material was drawn. The footnotes also explain any variations in the methodology, and give certain details useful for understanding the debates. There are five main rules for footnotes. 1) The transcribed text of each speaker's words is identified. When alternate texts are presented, the sources for each text are given. When a single speech has been reconstructed from reports in more than one newspaper, the source of each specific portion of the speech is identified. 2) All alternate sources which have been consulted but not selected are noted, except for reports which just copied the JOURNALS. Included in the alternate sources mentioned are those papers whose reports were either copied, edited or paraphrased from another paper, with the original source noted. 3) Commentaries on the debate in question are noted, and in a few cases, are transcribed verbatim. 4) The footnotes include any additional information necessary to explain the methodology adopted in dealing with situations which do not conform to any of the models described. 5) One of this project's fundamental assumptions is that the JOURNALS' account of proceedings was correct though not always complete. However, there are occasional discrepancies between the JOURNALS and the newspaper reports. These discrepancies are always noted. For example, sometimes the names of movers and seconders are different in the newspapers and the JOURNALS. In these cases the names cited by the newspaper are listed in a footnote.

The Appendices to each day's proceedings are entirely supplementary to the JOURNALS. The Appendices contain: 1) notices of proposed motions, petitions and bills; 2) debates on withdrawn motions; and 3) questions and answers. A substantial part of the Appendices consists of notices of motions. Debates on withdrawn motions are more interesting because they appear nowhere in any official record, whereas the measures of which notice was given appear later in the JOURNALS as a normal part of the legislative activity. The third category in the Appendices is for questions and answers. Despite their importance, they were not recorded in the JOURNALS unless incorporated into a formal motion or address. All questions and answers reported in the newspapers are included in the Appendix for the appropriate day.

The technical forms of this volume remain unchanged from those of preceding volumes: 1) The spelling of speakers' names at the opening of each individual speech has been standardized. Changes from the spelling in the newspaper are not noted. The names most commonly misspelled in newspapers are McNab, Macnab, M'Nab instead of MacNab; Munro, Munroe or Monroe instead of Monro; and various spellings of Macdonald and Macdonell.

All spelling of names within a speech is left unchanged, however. 2) Whenever a member reported to have spoken in English or in French, this fact is noted. For example, "Mr. Cauchon (in French)", whether or not there exists a report of the speech in the language of delivery. 3) A system of double pagination is used. The parenthesized page numbers on the left-hand side refer to the page of the JOURNALS while the centred number is our own. 4) Seven of the newspapers are referred to in abbreviated form, L'AURORE DES CANADAS as L'AURORE, the BRITISH WHIG AND GENERAL ADVERTISER as the BRITISH WHIG, the HAMILTON SPECTATOR AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE as the HAMILTON SPECTATOR, the PACKET AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE as the PACKET, the PILOT AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE as the PILOT, the PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE AND BAY OF QUINTE ADVERTISER as the PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, and the ST. CATHARINES AND PORT ROBINSON JOURNAL as the ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL. 5) The various parentheses used in the newspapers are represented in our text by ( ). 6) Double parentheses always contain our own comments, explanatory notes or suggestions. Only the word "sic" is contained within a single parenthesis. 7) Words such as "expence", "controul", "surprize", and "tems" which were misspelled as often as not, are reproduced without the word "sic". 8) When for the sake of clarity we must interpolate a word, we stay as close as possible to the usual style of the newspaper. 9) When it is necessary to reconstruct a sentence from excerpts drawn from more than one source, the problem of punctuation becomes acute. The strict application of ellipsis, added to the necessary footnote number, is both unwieldy and difficult to assimilate at first reading. As a result, another means of expressing the ellipsis had to be devised. A simple method was adopted, which is also used in sentences which are not reproduced in full, but are cut off before the end. Appropriate punctuation integrates the various excerpts, replacing the awkward ellipses. This editorially imposed punctuation is indicated by the simple expedient of placing the footnote reference immediately following the text, but before our punctuation. Conversely, whenever a footnote follows punctuation, that punctuation has been reproduced from the text of the newspaper. For example, the sentence "SIR ALLAN MACNAB said that he would go to town....[1] he meant to the town of Three Rivers....[2] as soon as possible....[3]" becomes "SIR ALLAN MACNAB said that he would go to town[1], he meant to the town of Three Rivers[2], as soon as possible[3]."

The style and methodology are designed in all ways to achieve the goal of a verisimilar account of the debates of the Legislative Assembly. The texts are completely unretouched; even grammatical and spelling errors remain uncorrected. One of the reasons for this decision to sacrifice style to fidelity was that the reader or student can best use his own judgment if he has the original material before him. He can then decide how to use the material: he can reproduce it exactly, or he can edit it and improve upon its style in whatever way he judges most appropriate. The only editing imposed upon the work was never for purposes of literary style, but only to render collated passages less disjointed, truncated and confusing. The criterion was never that a passage was awkwardly phrased, but rather that it was incoherent. For example, even the habitual tense changes were never altered to make them consistent so that not infrequently speakers in one debate are reported each in a different tense. In a fairly typical debate, "Sir Allan

MacNab thinks" while "Captain Steele said" and "Mr. Cooke had opposed." The real editing work occurred in the earlier stage of the work, when the passages here reproduced as the reconstructed debates were selected. Therefore all elegancies of language are gratuitous, and such texts were invariably selected for content and not because of the felicity with which they were expressed.

This manuscript was typed in its final form by Mrs. Joan Riley. Miss Irene Bilas prepared and typed the very complex subject index. Miss Louise Tremblay also assisted in the production of this volume. The following pages are a testimony to their careful labour and patience.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

AND THEIR POSITIONS

SECOND PARLIAMENT - THIRD SESSION
2 June 1847 to 28 July 1847

BADGLEY William	
Member of the Executive Council:	23 April 1847 to 10 March 1848
Attorney General, L.C.:	23 April 1847 to 9 March 1848
CAMERON, John Hillyard	
Member of the Executive Council:	22 May 1847 to 10 March 1848
Solicitor General, U.C.:[1]	1 July 1846 to 10 March 1848
CAYLEY, William	
Member of the Executive Council:	6 August 1845 to 10 March 1848
Inspector General:	6 August 1845 to 10 March 1848
DALY, Dominick	
Member of the Executive Council:	13 February 1841 to 10 March 1848
Provincial Secretary, Canada:	1 January 1848 to 10 March 1848
MACDONALD, John Alexander	
Member of the Executive Council:	11 May 1847 to 10 March 1848
Receiver General:	21 May 1847 to 7 December 1847
MCGILL, Peter	
Member of the Executive Council:	31 May 1847 to 10 March 1848
Member of the Legislative Council:	9 June 1841 to 28 September 1860
Speaker of the Legislative Council:	21 May 1847 to 10 March 1848
MORRIS, William	
Member of the Executive Council:	2 September 1844 to 10 March 1848
President of the Executive Council:	22 May 1847 to 10 March 1848
Member of the Legislative Council:	9 June 1841 to 29 June 1858
PAPINEAU, Denis Benjamin	
Member of the Executive Council:	2 September 1844 to 7 December 1847
Commissioner of Crown Lands:	3 September 1844 to 7 December 1847
SHERWOOD, Henry	
Member of the Executive Council:	29 May 1847 to 10 March 1848
Attorney General, U.C.:	29 May 1848 to 10 March 1848

1. The Solicitor General for Lower Canada, Joseph André Taschereau, was not a member of the Executive Council.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

AND THEIR CONSTITUENCIES

1847

Armstrong, David Morrison.....Berthier, L.C.
Aylwin, Thomas Cushing.....Quebec, City, L.C.
Badgley, William[1].....Missisquoi, L.C.
Baldwin, Robert.....York, Fourth Riding, U.C.
Berthelot, Amable.....Kamouraska, L.C.
Bertrand, Louis.....Rimouski, L.C.
Boulton, William Henry.....Toronto, City, U.C.
Bouthillier, Thomas.....St. Hyacinthe, L.C.
Brooks, Samuel.....Sherbrooke, County, L.C.
Cameron, John Hillyard[2].....Cornwall, U.C.
Cameron, Malcolm.....Lanark, U.C.
Cauchon, Joseph Edouard.....Montmorency, L.C.
Cayley, William.....Huron, U.C.
Chabot, Jean.....Quebec, City, L.C.
Chalmers, George.....Halton, East Riding, U.C.
Chauveau, Pierre Joseph Olivier.....Quebec, County, L.C.
Christie, Robert.....Gaspé, L.C.
Colville, Eden.....Beauharnois, L.C.
Conger, Roger Bates[3].....Prince Edward, U.C.
Cummings, James.....Lincoln, South Riding, U.C.
Daly, Dominick.....Megantic, L.C.
DeBleury, Charles Clément Sabrevois.....Montreal, City, L.C.
Desaulniers, François.....St. Maurice, L.C.
DeWitt, Jacob.....Leinster, L.C.
Dickson, Walter Hamilton.....Niagara, Town, U.C.
Draper, William Henry[4].....London, Town, U.C.
Drummond, Lewis Thomas.....Portneuf, L.C.
Duggan, George R.....York, Second Riding, U.C.
Ermatinger, Edward.....Middlesex, U.C.
Foster, Stephen Sewel.....Shefford, L.C.
Fournier, Charles François[5].....L'Islet, L.C.
Franchère, Timothée.....Rouville, L.C.
Gowan, Ogle Robert.....Leeds, U.C.
Guillet, Louis.....Champlain, L.C.
Hale, Edward.....Sherbrooke, Town, L.C.
Hall, George Barker.....Northumberland, South Riding, U.C.
Jessup, Hamilton Dibble.....Grenville, U.C.
Jobin, André.....Montreal, County, L.C.
Lacoste, Louis.....Chambly, L.C.
LaFontaine, Louis Hippolyte.....Terrebonne, L.C.
Lantier, Jacques Philippe.....Vaudreuil, L.C.
Laterrière, Marc Pascal de Sales.....Saguenay, L.C.

Laurin, Joseph.....Lotbinière, L.C.
LeBoutillier, John.....Bonaventure, L.C.
Lemieux, François[6].....Dorchester, L.C.
LeMoine, Benjamin Henry.....Huntingdon, L.C.
Leslie, James.....Verchères, L.C.
Lyon, George[7].....Carleton, U.C.
Macdonald, John Alexander.....Kingston, City, U.C.
Macdonald, John Sandfield.....Glengarry, U.C.
Macdonell, Donald Aeneas.....Stormont, U.C.
Macdonell, George.....Dundas, U.C.
MacNab, Allan Napier.....Hamilton, City, U.C.
McConnell, John.....Stanstead, L.C.
Merritt, William Hamilton.....Lincoln, North Riding, U.C.
Méthot, Antoine Prospère.....Nicolet, L.C.
Meyers, Adam Henry.....Northumberland, North Riding, U.C.
Moffatt, George.....Montreal, City, L.C.
Monro, George.....York, Third Riding, U.C.
Morin, Augustin Norbert.....Bellechasse, L.C.
Murney, Edmund.....Hastings, U.C.
Nelson, Wolfred.....Richelieu, L.C.
Papineau, Denis Benjamin.....Ottawa, County, L.C.
Petrie, Archibald.....Russell, U.C.
Powell, Israel Wood.....Norfolk, U.C.
Price, James Hervey.....York, First Riding, U.C.
Prince, John.....Essex, U.C.
Riddell, Robert.....Oxford, U.C.
Robinson, William Benjamin.....Simcoe, U.C.
Rousseau, Léon.....Yamaska, L.C.
Scott, William Henry.....Two Mountains, L.C.
Seymour, Benjamin.....Lennox and Addington, U.C.
Sherwood, George.....Brockville, U.C.
Sherwood, Henry.....Toronto, City, U.C.
Smith, Harmanus.....Wentworth, U.C.
Smith, Henry.....Frontenac, U.C.
Stewart, Neil.....Prescott, U.C.
Stewart, William.....Bytown, U.C.
Thompson, David.....Haldimand, U.C.
Viger, Denis Benjamin.....Three Rivers, Town, L.C.
Watts, Robert Nugent.....Drummond, L.C.
Webster, James.....Halton, West Riding, U.C.
Williams, John Tucker.....Durham, U.C.
Wilson, John[4].....London, Town, U.C.
Woods, Joseph.....Kent, U.C.

1. Badgley was elected 10 June 1847 for Missisquoi, in place of James Smith, appointed judge, 23 April 1847.

2. Cameron was elected for Cornwall between sessions, in place of Rolland Macdonald.

3. Conger was elected for Prince Edward between sessions, in place of John P. Roblin.

4. Draper resigned his seat 2 June 1847 and Wilson was elected in his place, 3 June 1847.

5. Fournier was elected for L'Islet 6 May 1847, in place of Etienne Paschal Taché who was appointed Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, 1 July 1847.

6. Lemieux was elected 12 July 1847, replacing J.A. Taschereau, who was appointed Circuit Judge, 22 May 1847.

7. Lyon was elected for Carleton between sessions in place of James Johnston.

WEDNESDAY, 2 JUNE 1847.[1]

(1)

Message to attend His Excellency.

A MESSAGE from His Excellency the Governor General, by Frederick Starr Jarvis, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

MR. SPEAKER:

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Council Chamber[1], and being returned;

Carleton, Prince Edward, Cornwall, and L'Islet Writs.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that he had issued his warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out new writs for the election of Members to serve in the present Provincial Parliament, in the room of Members whose seats had become vacant; and that the Clerk of this House had received from the said Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificates of Returns of Members elected during the recess upon the said new writs.

Certificate of the Return of Mr. Lyon for Carleton.

Province of Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,

Montreal, 30 June, 1846.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the twenty-second day of May last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the County of Carleton, (Simon Fraser, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the County of Carleton in the present Parliament, in the room of James Johnston, Esquire, who had resigned his seat, George Lyon, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the twenty-third day of June instant, which is lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Certificate of the Return of Mr. Conger for Prince Edward.

Province of Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,

Montreal, 8th July 1846.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the first day of June last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the County of Prince Edward, (Philip Low, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the County of Prince Edward in the present Parliament, in the room of John P. Roblin Esquire, who, since his election, had accepted the office of Collector of Customs for the Port of Picton, Roger Bates Conger, Esquire, has been returned as duly

elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the first day of July instant, which is lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Certificate of the Return of Mr. J. H. Cameron for Cornwall.

Province of Canada.
Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 21st August, 1846.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the thirtieth day of July last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the Town of Cornwall, (Alexander M'Lean, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the Town of Cornwall in the present Parliament, in the room of Rolland Macdonald, Esquire, who had resigned, John Hillyard Cameron, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the seventeenth day of August, instant, which is lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Certificate of the Return of Mr. Fournier for L'Islet.

Province of Canada.
Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 14th May, 1847.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the sixth day of April last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the County of L'Islet, (Barthelemy Pouliot, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the said County of L'Islet in the present Parliament, in the room of Etienne P. Taché, Esquire, who had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, Charles François Fournier, Esquire, hath been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the sixth day of May, instant, which is

(2)

lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Members take their seats.

George Lyon, Esquire, Member for the County of Carleton; Roger Bates Conger, Esquire, Member for the County of Prince Edward; the Honorable John Hillyard Cameron, Member for the Town of Cornwall, and Charles François Fournier, Esquire, Member for the County of L'Islet, having previously taken the oath, according to law, and subscribed, before the Commissioners, the roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

Missisquoi, Kingston, and Toronto Writs.

Mr. Speaker then acquainted the House, that he had issued his warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new writs for the election of Members to serve in the present Provincial Parliament, in the room of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Smith, Member for the County of Missisquoi, who had accepted the office of one of Her Majesty's Justices for the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal; also, in the room of John Alexander Macdonald, Esquire, Member for the City of Kingston, who had resigned his seat; and, also, in the room of the Honorable Henry Sherwood, Member for the City of Toronto, who had accepted the office of Her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

Simcoe Writ.

Mr. Speaker also acquainted the House, that he had issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ for the election of a Member to serve in the present Provincial Parliament for the County of Simcoe, in the room of the Honorable William B. Robinson, whose seat had become vacant by his acceptance of the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works; and laid before the House the following certificate, upon which he had issued his warrant:--

Toronto, 26th June, 1846.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that having accepted the office of "Chief Commissioner of Public Works" for this Province, I have thereby vacated my seat as Representative in the Legislative Assembly for the County of Simcoe; and request that you be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for issuing a new writ for that County.

W. B. ROBINSON.

To the Hon. Sir. A. N. MacNab,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,
Province of Canada.

Mr. Speaker further acquainted the House, that he was informed that a warrant, signed by two Members, purporting to be under the provisions of the Act 7th Victoria, cap. 65, had also been addressed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, upon which warrant that Officer had made out and issued a new writ for the said County of Simcoe; and that the Clerk of this House had received from the said Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificate of the return of the Honorable William B. Robinson, upon the said new writ.

Certificate of the Return of Mr. Robinson for Simcoe.

Province of Canada.
Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 4th August, 1846.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the seventh day of July last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and directed to the Returning Officer for the County of Simcoe, (Gerald Alley, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the County of Simcoe in the present Parliament, in the room of William B. Robinson, Esquire, who, since his

election, had vacated his seat by his acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown, William B. Robinson, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the twenty-seventh day of July last past, which is lodged of record in my Office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Robinson takes his seat. *The Honorable William B. Robinson, Member for the County of Simcoe, having previously taken the Oath, according to law, and subscribed, before the Commissioners, the roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.*[2]

M. DRAPER a ensuite déclaré qu'il se prévalait de la clause du statut qui permet aux membres de la chambre de résigner[3]. ((He)) gave notice of his intention ... that no time might be lost in providing for the future representation of that Town.[4]

COL. PRINCE s'est levé et a demandé à M. Draper de vouloir bien informer la chambre si réellement il avait accepté[5] la place de Juge dans le Haut-Canada,[6] et si ayant la promesse d'un office irresponsable il se proposait de prendre part aux délibérations et aux votes de l'assemblée jusqu'à l'élection de son successeur.[7]

SIR A. MACNAB thought the question could not be put, as no motion was before the House.[8] ((He)) asked if the hon. Member intended to submit a motion.[9]

COL. PRINCE thought the question so simple there was no need of forms about the matter. The Hon. member for London had vacated his seat and his office - such services were not usually rendered without consideration - and it was very generally believed that he was appointed though not gazetted to the vacant Judgeship in the Queen's Bench. He hoped the Hon. member would answer the question without any of his dodging.[10]

M. DRAPER a répondu qu'il ne se croyait pas obligé de répondre, mais que pour satisfaire l'honorable membre il n'avait aucune objection à lui dire qu'on lui avait offert un emploi[11]. ((He)) said he had no motive for concealment. He had not accepted any office of emolument under the Crown[12]. Son Excellence avait bien voulu lui permettre de différer sa réponse jusqu'à ce qu'il ait obtenu l'avis de quelques amis à qui il a cru devoir écrire à ce sujet.[13] (Ironical Cheers.)[14]

MR. CHRISTIE se leva pour faire une des motion d'usage à l'ouverture de la chambre.[15]

MR. BALDWIN demanda des explications aux membres du gouvernement; il demanda pour quelle raison l'on n'avait pas voulu agir d'après un writ émané par l'orateur quelques jours avant l'élection de Simcoe. Cette circonstance, selon lui renfermait une question d'une importance vitale

pour les privilèges de la chambre. Puisque les membres du ministère avaient pris sur eux de faire sortir un warrant pour l'élection de Simcoe, comme s'il n'y avait pas eu d'orateur, c'est qu'ils croyaient que le siège de l'orateur était devenu vacant, ainsi que la représentation de la ville d'Hamilton. Il insista donc à ce que les membres du gouvernement donnassent une explication claire et franche de tout ce qui s'était passé par rapport à l'élection de Simcoe[16], because the issuing of the second commission implied that there was no Speaker. He knew that it was unparliamentary to notice mere rumours; but it had been rumoured that the Speaker had vacated his seat; but the importance of the question was so great that he felt bound to ask the Speaker if those rumours were correct.[17]

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Speaker said that the hon. Member (Mr. Baldwin) might proceed as he thought fit.[18] ((Il)) déclara qu'il serait toujours prêt à faire connaître toutes ses communications avec l'exécutive[19], concerning the office of Adjutant General (hear)[20], et qu'il donnerait les plus amples explications, lorsque le tems serait venu de le faire.[21]

(2)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Prince,[22]

Warrants for Simcoe Writ. *Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do forthwith lay on the table of this House, the warrants referred to by Mr. Speaker relating to the writ issued for the County of Simcoe.*

The said warrants were accordingly laid on the table by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and are as followeth:--

To Felix Fortier, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

You are hereby ordered and required forthwith to issue a new writ for the election of one Member to serve in the present Provincial Parliament in the County of Simcoe, in the room of the Honorable William B. Robinson, whose seat has become vacant by his acceptance of the office of "Chief Commissioner of Public Works."

Dated this fourth day of July, 1846.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Speaker.

Province of Canada,
To wit.

By virtue of the Statute made and passed by the Legislature of this Province in the seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 65, entitled, "An Act for the better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of the Province."

Whereas the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, has vacated his seat in the said Assembly, as Member or Representative of the Town of Hamilton, by his acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown, by means whereof there is no Speaker of the said Legislative Assembly; and whereas William B. Robinson, since his election as Member or Representative for the County of Simcoe, hath accepted

an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in and for the said Province of Canada, by means whereof his seat in the said Legislative Assembly is become vacant; We, whose names are underwritten, being two Members of the said Legislative Assembly, do hereby certify that the said William B. Robinson, Esquire, hath, since his said election, accepted of an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works in and for the Province of Canada, by means whereof his seat hath become vacant; and we give you this notice pursuant to the above Statute, and hereby direct you to make out a new writ of election for the election of a Member or Representative for the said County of Simcoe, in lieu of the said William B. Robinson, Esquire, and this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

(3)

Given under our hand and seals, at Montreal, this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

D. DALY, M. P. P.
J. SMITH, M. P. P.

To Felix Fortier, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

MR. BALDWIN again rose and said that as the House now knew who were the Members who signed the second warrant he did not doubt that explanations would be given[23], soit par l'orateur soit par le membre de Mégantic ou par l'inspecteur général,[24] of this extraordinary proceeding, - he called it extraordinary, - for prima facie it was so, for here was a warrant presuming that there was no Member for Hamilton and no Speaker, and there was a gentleman in the Chair professing to be both.[25]

M. PROV. SEC. DALY ... déclara en deux mots ce qui en était. "Une commission, dit-il, avait été émanée (sic) le 4 du mois, nommant l'orateur à la place d'adjudant général de milice dans cette province, et le 6 du même mois, sous l'impression que la place d'Orateur était devenue vacante, on fit sortir un certificat en vertu duquel l'élection de Simcoe a eu lieu."[26]

MR. BALDWIN - Surely the Hon. Secretary and the highest officer of the Crown did not think the simple issuing of a Commission of appointment by the Government was sufficient ground for declaring the Seat of a Member of that House vacant! If it were the Government might disfranchise the whole House. - If the Speaker accepted the Commission it would be a different case--and the point at which the House must be desirous of arriving, was whether Sir Allan had or had not accepted the office of Adjutant-General. If he had, then he ought not now to be in this House at all; and if he had not, the hon. member for Simcoe,--was illegally elected. He trusted the Government would be more frank in the matter.[27]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY - It was expected when the commission was sent that it would be accepted.[28] The Government had nothing further to say on the subject; any further explanation must come from another quarter.[29]

MR. BALDWIN did not care who gave the explanation but it was due to the dignity of the House and to their Speaker, that the fullest informa-

tion on the subject should be laid before the House.[30] The House has a right to know positively whether the commission had been accepted.[31]

COL. PRINCE était d'opinion que l'affaire devait être référée à un comité spécial qui aurait pouvoir de s'enquérir et s'assurer par les documens et les personnes, si la place avait été acceptée; il voyait évidemment qu'aucun membre du gouvernement n'était capable de répondre à la question.[32]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that the appointment of a Committee to inquire whether the Speaker had accepted the Adjutant-Generalship or not was quite unnecessary.[33] ((Il)) tenta de nouveau de faire cesser la discussion en disant que la commission avait été émanée dans la supposition qu'elle serait acceptée; que celui qui avait envoyé la commission ne pouvait connaître si elle serait acceptée ou non[34]. The appearance of Sir Allan in the Chair of that House was proof, positive and ample, that he did not accept that appointment. (Laughter.)[35]

COL. PRINCE did not think it was.[36]

M. LAFONTAINE.--Mais M. LaFontaine les ((pressa)) de répondre, si les ministres, en offrant à sir Allan McNab la place d'adjudant-général, n'auraient pas dû savoir si ce monsieur l'acceptait. "Les honorables membres du ministère, dit-il, nous offrent pour excuse de leur conduite dans cette affaire le fait qu'ils avaient fait émaner un commission d'Adjudant-Général adressée à l'Honorable Orateur, et que, par ce fait là seul, ils ont pensé que le siège de ce dernier était devenu vacant. Il me paraît que cette réponse est évasive; elle ne peut satisfaire cette chambre. Les Honorables membres doivent être en état de nous dire clairement et sans détour s'il y avait eu acceptation de votre part, M. l'Orateur. Assurément deux ministres, tels que ceux qui ont signé le warrant, et dont l'un était tout dernièrement le Proc.-gén. du B.C., ne pouvaient ignorer les dispositions du Status Provincial. Ils devaient savoir, et surtout le procureur général, que ce n'est pas le simple fait de l'émanation d'une commission par le gouvernement qui peut rendre vacant le siège du membre auquel cette commission est adressée, peut-être même sans connaissance préalable de sa part, mais qu'il faut pour produire ce résultat que ce membre ait dûment accepté la place de profit que cette commission a pour objet de lui conférer. Jusque-là il n'y a pas vacance de son siège dans cette chambre. Les membres du ministère devraient le savoir, l'émanation du writ d'élection, sur le warrant de deux membres et non sur celui de l'orateur, fait nécessairement supposer dans la cas actuel une acceptation préalable par vous, M. l'orateur, de la place de profit qui vous a été offerte. Ce fait existait ou non lorsque les membres du ministère ont avisé Son Excellence de faire émaner le writ d'élection et la commission de l'officier rapporteur. Qu'ils répondent donc franchement et sincèrement à cette question."[37]

MR. DEBLEURY thought the question of the hon. Member for North York had been fully answered[38]. ((He)) thought that it was not the hon. speaker, but the Government, which should give the necessary explanations. He thought that it was the duty of the Ministers, before they issued the writ, to know whether the office had been accepted or not. The Government had

committed a blunder in issuing the warrant before they knew whether the commission had been accepted or not[39], one of those blunders for which they had become remarkable latterly (laughter), not their first, nor their second.[40] He approved of the suggestion of referring the matter to the committee, which, he thought, would dispose of the matter in a satisfactory manner.[41]

COL. PRINCE asked if Sir Allan McNab refused the Commission of Adjutant-General, to the Government, before they issued the second warrant for Simcoe.[42]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY dit que la commission d'adjudant des milices avait été émanée dans la persuasion qu'elle serait acceptée, elle était du quatre, l'ordre pour élection nouvelle était du six, la réponse intimant refus de l'acceptation de la commission n'était revenue que le dix.[43]

MR. GOWAN said it was offered as an excuse for the Ministry in this matter that they had committed a blunder; now he (Mr. Gowan) as an independent member of that house, did not sit there to support people in making blunders. It was not a light matter, but one demanding the very fullest explanation, and the Government not only ought to give it, but must give it. He thought one of two things was quite clear,--either Mr. Robinson was not member for Simcoe, or Sir Allan McNab was not Speaker of that House. He thought the whole matter ought to be referred to a Committee of Privilege to report forthwith. There must be more in the transaction than had yet appeared. It was said that the legal opinion of the first law officer of the Crown had been taken as to whether Sir Allan was Speaker or not[44]. ((Il)) ajouta qu'il avait été informé que le premier officier en loi de la couronne, le procureur-général pour le Haut-Canada, avait déclaré comme son opinion que sir Allan McNab avait cessé d'être orateur.[45] He was also informed that Sir Allan McNab had signed documents as Adjutant General.[46]

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Speaker said he had never signed in such capacity.[47]

MR. GOWAN - so much then is set at rest; all the other facts should also be elicited; he would not consent that so important a question should be at all cushioned.[48]

MR. BALDWIN opposed it being referred to a committee[49]. ((Il)) fit remarquer que le délai pouvait susciter de graves inconvénients. Il s'agissait de décider une question très-importante, savoir, si la chambre avait actuellement un orateur ou si elle n'en avait pas. Comment pouvait-on procéder à d'autres affaires, lorsqu'on ignorait si la chambre était présidée par un orateur, ou par un étranger. On ne pouvait se procurer ni témoins ni records, avant la décision de cette question; tous procédés antérieurs pourraient être ensuite frappés de nullité.[50]

MR. AYLWIN said the House had a right to exact explanations: the affair was a strange one: it appeared that the two members who signed the warrant were also two Ministers.[51] He ridiculed the idea of the Attorney General for Lower Canada, and the Secretary of the Province telling the country that they could unseat any member of that House by sending him a commission of appointment to office ! but (so said Mr. Secretary Daly) such was "their impression;" but they found they were wrong, because Sir Allan now sat in the chair! The learned gentleman in the course of his remarks stated that Mr.

DeBleury had defended the Government on the ground that it was a mere blunder, one of those blunders they were so constantly committing[52]. Did he conceive that such an allegation could form an excuse? It could not; trial should be had.[53]

MR. DEBLEURY rose to explain that he did not refer to the admission of a blunder as a valid excuse, but as the only reason which the Ministry seemed able to give; he was far from being desirous to excuse them; he thought the mere acknowledgment of a blunder was such imperfect explanation that he desired the appointment of a committee to sift the whole affair, which no one more than he condemned.[54]

MR. AYLWIN resumed; he still wanted explanations; the hon. members should explain, and especially the hon. member for Megantic; they should know that[55], en matière de privilège,[56] the House was not to be treated du haut en bas; there was a want of candour in their conduct towards the House, and particularly towards the Speaker, whose position was a painful and difficult one[57]. Government seemed to think they might do as they liked--no matter how arbitrary their course. If they succeeded, good and well--but if their scheme fell through and their conduct was impugned they seemed to think it quite a sufficient answer to all charges "Oh we were under the impression that we were right"! either Mr. Robinson or Sir Allan McNab were intruders in that House and it was a very serious matter, as their whole proceedings might be invalidated by it. Did the ministers of the Crown venture to gazette a gentleman to a high office without his consent? If they did not, then Sir Allan had no right to sit there: if they did, then it was not a blunder, but a high crime.[58] If the ... Government persisted in refusing explanations, he (Mr. A.) would be compelled to move an address to His Excellency praying for all the documents connected with the question; no committee could be justified in calling for the necessary testimony.[59]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY thought the members of the Government were unjustly accused of a want of candour: he had already stated that they had issued the commission under an impression that it would be accepted. Call it what you will--a blunder, a crime--so it was; and if you distrust our statement, call for the papers.[60]

MR. MORIN spoke at considerable length[61]. The subject under consideration, might be considered first as to the Speaker; secondly as to the Executive Council--with regard to the speaker, he thought he had done right-and that he had taken the proper course; nothing had transpired to make the House believe that the Speaker had vacated his seat.[62] It would be intolerable that two members of the Executive, by issuing a warrant, constructively, according to their impression, their fancy perhaps their wish, could deprive the Speaker of that House of his seat.[63] It was not the issuing of a commission, which vacated a seat, but the acceptance of an office of profit. With regard to the members of the Executive, it was very extraordinary that the two members did not ascertain whether the commission had been accepted or not, before they issued the warrant for Simcoe, but they had explained to the House how it had happened.[64] He (Mr. Morin) thought the explanation given was not sufficient: the affair looked highly suspicious.[65]

M. VIGER parla quelques temps pour la défense des ministres....[66] Il avait fait voir surtout que les membres du ministère méritaient toute autre chose que des reproches, et que leur conduite prouvaient (sic) leur respect pour nos droits Constitutionnels et pour les dispositions spéciales de nos lois relatives à l'élection des membres de l'Assemblée.[67] ((Il)) a traité la question au point de vue ... de la morale publique, et au point de vue ... de la prérogative royale, ((dans une)) allocution qu'il a ensuite traduite lui-même en anglais pour l'avantage de ceux des membres de la chambre qui ne comprennent point le français.[68]

MR. AYLWIN lui demanda s'il parlait comme volontaire, ou si lors de l'élection de Simcoe, il était encore président du conseil[69]. ((He)) said that when he spoke of an address to the Governor-General he had seen one objection to it - viz. that it would be disrespectful to His Excellency to address him until the speech from the Throne had been at least READ, if not considered - but if the Government wished the opposition to take that course - if they drove them to it by refusing all explanation, why then, he (Mr. Aylwin) presumed there was no help for it.[70] As the hon. Member (the Inspector General) had expressed his approbation of addressing the Governor General, he (Mr. A.) would move to that effect.[71]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY did not wish the Opposition to take that course. He only said that the Administration would raise no objection to it.[72]

((There was)) some further discussion[73].

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY rose and said, that the members of the Government in the House could not insist further[74]. If the hon. Member would forego his motion the Government would bring forward the necessary papers on Friday.[75]

MR. AYLWIN said that of course the Government must see, that as no business could be done until these explanations were made, and that for the loss of time, they must be responsible.

((He)) said that the Government had not come prepared for this discussion, and that in these circumstances the postponement of the subject was unavoidable.[76] ((He)) accordingly declined putting the motion.[77]

MR. LAFONTAINE ((expressed)) himself satisfied with the promise of the member for Huron[78]. ((He)) thought, that no business could be transacted until it was decided, whither (sic) the House had a Speaker or not, and for the convenience of the Government he would move an adjournment of the House until Friday at 3 o'clock.[79]

M. CHRISTIE voulut faire quelques motions qu'il tenait à la main[80].

On lui observa que rien ne pouvait se faire avant la décision de la question de l'orateur.[81]

(3)

Mr. Draper vacates his seat.

The Honorable William Henry Draper rose in his place[82], and informed Mr. Speaker and the House, that it was his intention to vacate his seat as a Member of this House for the Town of London, and, in consequence of the provisions of the Act of the 7th Victoria, chap. 65, he vacated

his seat accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,

The House adjourned till Friday next.

FOOTNOTES: 2 JUNE 1847.

1. A spoof on the Governor's speech was carried in the BRITISH WHIG, 4 June 1847. It reads as follows:

"I have seen, in my day, some rough specimens of the free and easy in the House of Commons; but confound me if I ever beheld such a motley crew as have just thrust themselves into the vice-regal presence. What the devil is the use of my state carriage and outriders, guards of honor, brilliant uniforms, roaring cannons, caperings of big Jones' dashing looking troop - what's the use, moreover, of having such a host of nicely bonneted, well-bustled, and bustling women, met here to do honor to my maiden speech from the Canadian Throne, if you spoil all by making such a tremendous hubbub, treading on each other's heels, and scrambling in as if escaping from a fire or a deluge, and in all sorts of indescribable toggery? All this is what my new Judge in transitu, whom I see among you, would call infra dig. The gentlemen of colour in my West-India Parliaments, never acted in this manner: the lash had early taught them better manners; and I hope that my lash may have the same effect upon you. True, they smelt a little of the darkie, whenever they were ushered into my presence; but that was only a slight dash of bitter into the sweets arising from the facility with which they permitted me to govern them. Ah! they were a different people from you. I found it the easiest matter in the world to manage them; whereas you Canadians are as obstinate and self-willed as the Duch (sic) Boors of the Cape. And then how shockingly dressed you are! Some of you look, and the thick-skulled Member for _____ in particular, as if your heads had never felt a comb. And ha! let me see! How comes it that a House composed of eighty-four Members, seems to me to be double that number? I do not usually see double, particularly at this early hour of the day. But! I have it now: each Member appears to have a stranger, an interloper; under his wing. Usher of the Black Rod, turn them out. Let me see uninterrupted the faces of those alone of the "unwashed" whose votes must make or mar my destiny.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The only difference I see between you is in your swallow-tails and frocks. My Lords rejoice in blue coats lined with white silk, and bright brass-buttons nearly as large as warming-pans. My Commons look common enough, in all conscience: like Joseph, (by the way, Draper has recently introduced the demure Joseph into my household,) they have coats of many colours, and some are without linings or buttons at all. Gentlemen Commoners, I hope you will consider these things in the estimate of your Parliamentary wages.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I do not know that I have any subject of greater consequence to bring before you, for my Ministers have been so occupied with deciding upon who shall, or who shall not, draw their thousand pounds a-year from the public purse, that they have not had time to think of anything else. You of course, will make it a point immediately on retiring

from this, to discuss the subject anew, in all its bearings. I am perfectly aware of the engrossing nature of the topic, particularly to the leading men among you, whose pecuniary interests are more immediately effected by it; and that there is little expectation of much else being entered into this session for the public good. Retire, therefore, and Billings gate each other as much as you please; but I pray you do not come to blows. When the storm is somewhat abated, my Secretary - whom I shall make it a point to send to watch your deliberations - will report to me, and I shall then be glad to see you all in turn at Monklands, where I will do what I can to conceliate (sic) you. Four Governors-General, and half a one, have tried, without effect, to win you over to their views. The last never could have expected to succeed, as his penurious habits caused him to be guilty of the great mistake of giving you, when indeed he entertained you at all, stone oranges and sour wine. I understand these things better, and have some of the best brands, and a cook inferior only to Ude. The way to the heart is often through the stomach, and it will not be my fault if I ((do)) not succeed in making myself palatable to you. But, mark me, I never throw away dinners or attentions upon those who cannot yield me benefits in return. And now, Gentlemen, you may retire, noiselessly, if you can, - like a set of wild elephants, if you must."

2. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 3 June 1847; PILOT, 3 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847; L'AURORE, 5 June 1847; GLOBE, 9 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 8 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847, in identical accounts; we find in BATHURST COURIER, 8 June 1847, EXAMINER, 9 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 10 June 1847, identical accounts to PILOT, 3 June 1847. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 June 1847, resumes the official report in several paragraphs. Commentaries on the question of the speaker are found in L'AURORE, 5, 8 June 1847; PILOT, 3 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 June 1847.
3. LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847.
4. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
5. LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847.
6. L'AURORE, 5 June 1847.
7. LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847.
8. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
9. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
10. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
11. LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847.
12. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
13. LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847.
14. GLOBE, 9 June 1847. LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847, adds: "M. Prince a paru peu satisfait de la réponse et a l'air de croire qu'il y a quelqu'anguille sous roche, ce qui est impossible, comme vous voyez, M. Draper ne s'étant jamais permis de tromper personne!"
15. L'AURORE, 5 June 1847.
16. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
17. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.

18. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
19. L'AURORE, 5 June 1847.
20. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
21. L'AURORE, 5 June 1847.
22. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847, mistakenly attributed this motion to Price.
23. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
24. L'AURORE, 5 June 1847.
25. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
26. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
27. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
28. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.
29. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
30. IBID.
31. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.
32. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
33. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
34. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
35. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
36. IBID.
37. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
38. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
39. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.
40. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
41. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.
42. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
43. L'AURORE, 5 June 1847.
44. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
45. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
46. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.
50. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
51. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
52. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
53. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
57. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
58. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
59. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
60. IBID.
61. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
62. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.
63. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
64. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.
65. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
66. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.

67. L'AURORE, 8 June 1847.
68. LE CANADIEN, 4 June 1847.
69. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847, which added that this question "n'obtint aucune réponse."
70. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
71. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
72. GLOBE, 10 June 1847.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
76. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
77. PILOT, 3 June 1847.
78. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847.
79. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
80. LA MINERVE, 4 June 1847.
81. IBID.
82. The debate which followed Draper's intervention was inserted before Baldwin's motion relating to the Simcoe election, because all the JOURNALS reported it as having occurred at this time. The reporter for PILOT, 3 June 1847, commented accurately: "Before the discussion ((of the speaker's question)) commenced, Mr. Draper, who sat at the extremity of the Ministerial Benches, announced his intention to resign his seat...."

FRIDAY, 4 JUNE 1847.[1]

(3)

Certificate of the Return of Mr. J. A. Macdonald for Kingston.

MR. SPEAKER informed the House, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certificate of the election of a Member for the City of Kingston, in the room of John Alexander Macdonald, Esquire, who had resigned his seat.

And the said certificate was read; and is as followeth:--

Province of Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 4th June, 1847.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the twenty-first day of May last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the City of Kingston, (Thomas Weeks Robison, Esquire,) for the election of one Member for the said City of Kingston, in the room and place of John A. Macdonald, Esquire, who had resigned his seat for the said City of Kingston, John Alexander Macdonald, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of the said City, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return of the said writ, (A.) dated the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, which is lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Note (A.)

The Indenture purports to have been made in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, and states that the Returning Officer acted in pursuance to the writ of election of Her Majesty bearing date the twenty-first May, 1847, at Kingston, instead of "at the City of Montreal."

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

Kingston Return amended.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend this House forthwith, with the last Return for the City of Kingston, and do amend the same by erasing the words "eleventh" and "Kingston," and inserting the words "tenth" and "Montreal," in lieu thereof.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended at the table, and amended the Return accordingly.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald takes his seat.

The Honorable John Alexander Macdonald, Member for the City of Kingston, having previously taken the oath, according to law, and subscribed, before the Commissioners, the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

MR. BALDWIN[2] said the next step was, now, to ascertain your rights to

the chair which you now occupy, for as he had said at the last meeting, if you, Sir, are the Speaker of this House, then the right of certain gentlemen to their seats is doubtful. That this is the course to be pursued is generally admitted on all sides.[3] ((He)) proposed as the best means of laying all the facts formally before the House that the hon. DOMINICK DALY and the hon. SPEAKER be interrogated in their places relative to all warrants for writs of election and the Elections had thereupon during the late Parliamentary recess together with all matters and things relating thereto; the ordinary practice was to examine witnesses at the bar, but in the present instance it would be only courteous to allow the hon. gentlemen whose evidence was required to remain in their places; it was impossible to find an exact precedent for the present difficulty; the books furnished no case in which the position of the speaker was so involved, but it was evident from all that was published that when in matters of privilege facts were to be elicited the course he suggested was the proper one, and as he took it for granted that both sides of the House desired to know the real merits of the case he apprehended there would be no objection to this motion.[4] He said that unless some motion was made there would nothing appear on our Journals to indicate what has been done on the subject now before us[5]. Il fit d'abord motion que l'hon. D. Daly fut interrogé de sa place sur les affaires en question.[6]

MR. VIGER spoke in French[7]. ((Il)) s'opposa à cette motion, tant qu'on ne lui montrerait pas quelque précédent dans l'histoire parlementaire qui pût l'autoriser à cette d'émarche (sic). Malgré sa longue expérience il n'avait eu connaissance d'aucun procédé de cette sorte, il ne pensait pas qu'il n'y eût jamais eu dans le parlement anglais une proposition aussi extraordinaire[8], that a person should be brought up and compelled to undergo an examination who is under accusation; it is contrary to all law.[9] He also saw a difficulty in Mr. Daly being a Minister of the Crown.[10] Il était fortement d'opinion que personne n'avait droit d'interroger dans cette chambre un ministre de la couronne.[11]

M. LAFONTAINE fit remarquer à M. Viger qu'il se mettait en contradiction avec ses opinions de l'autre jour. A la séance précédente on avait prétendu que l'affaire devait être référée à un comité spécial qui aurait eu le pouvoir de s'enquérir des faits, et d'amener devant lui personnes, papiers et records. Les ministres même de la couronne auraient subi un interrogatoire devant ce comité. Or, la chambre avait décidé qu'au lieu de référer l'affaire à un comité spécial, elle la prendrait elle-même en considération; elle devait donc avoir tous les pouvoirs de ce comité, et pouvait par conséquent s'adresser aux ministres de la couronne pour en obtenir des informations. D'ailleurs, l'hon. M. Daly ne devait pas être interrogé comme ministre, mais comme membre de la chambre.[12] He (Mr. Daly) did not sign the papers as a member of the Government, but as he had already said, as a member of this House.[13]

M. VIGER répliqua[14] that if the course proposed was adopted, there would be no end to the cross-questioning which would ensue. He, however, would willingly withdraw his opposition if any precedents could be produced of an exactly similar nature.[15]

MR. BALDWIN was fearful that the hon. member for Three Rivers had forgotten all precedents, otherwise he could not but know that the books were full of cases of sufficient bearing upon the present; he Mr. Baldwin would refer to the case of Hansard in the Imperial Parliament in 1840 in which evidence was given at the bar and papers put in as part of it exactly as he (Mr. B.) proposed to do with the correspondence in the present instance.[16] ((Il)) lut, le livre en main, plusieurs passages des témoignages en question.[17]

MR. VIGER wished to be understood, he wanted the hon. member opposite to produce a case exactly similar, in which a member of the Government was examined in his place and called upon to produce public documents; again, as he had said before, by the French Law no man could be called upon to give evidence which may in any manner criminate him.[18]

MR. AYLWIN then addressed the House in French.[19] ((He)) thought the hon. member for Three Rivers was acting the enthusiast in behalf of the Ministry to which he lately belonged, but he (Mr. A.) thought the hon. member misunderstood the object proposed; Mr. Daly was not being accused as a Minister of the Crown; there was no lese majesté charged against him; he was to be examined as a member of the House and unless the enquiry suggested was gone into how could it be ascertained where the error was; the hon. member for Three Rivers spoke of documentary evidence as sufficient; he (Mr. A.) would ask in what way the proceeding on inscription en faux was conducted; it might be that the question could not be decided by the papers produced, supplementary evidence might be required;[20] il s'agissait de témoins nécessaires, que comme il n'y avait aucun moyen de s'inscrire en faux il fallait savoir des ministres eux-mêmes si les documens que l'on avait soumis à cette chambre étaient bien ceux qu'il avaient signés.[21] The hon. member for Three Rivers should not degrade the House to the mere rank of a petty municipality; the practice of the Imperial Parliament should be the guide.[22] Il ne s'occuperait pas de citer de nouveaux précédens, puisqu'on en avait déjà cité, mais il voulait demander, lui aussi, à l'hon. membre pour les Trois-Rivières, si dans sa longue carrière parlementaire, il avait été témoin d'un cas aussi extraordinaire que le cas actuel, d'un cas où deux membres de la chambre se soient permis de faire émaner un writ pour une élection, lorsque le siège de l'orateur n'avait pas été declaré vacant, et pendant qu'il résidait dans le pays?[23]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY thought the course now proposed by the hon. member opposite was an extraordinary one; at the last meeting of the House it was determined that the papers connected with the question should be laid on the table[24], but now it appeared that the Hon. member for York was endeavouring to get rid of this by a side wind.[25] And now before we can do so, it is proposed to question and cross question the hon. member for Megantic and the hon. SPEAKER.[26] There had been a great deal said at the last meeting relating to the delicacy of the position of the Speaker[27]; great sympathy was expressed for ... ((him)), his feelings were to be spared, now he is to be questioned by the entire House, the members here and there, and upon what? not respecting these papers, but, as he (Mr. C.) supposed upon everything, De omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis, each member asking such question as his

ingenuity might devise; it appeared to him (Mr. C.) that the course proposed was meant to prevent the papers being fully understood[28].

Hear, hear, from the opposition.[29]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--He would move in amendment that the honourable D. Daly be requested to lay on the table copies of all correspondence &c. between himself and the hon. speaker on the subject of his acceptance or non-acceptance, of the office of Adjutant General.[30]

MR. BALDWIN said he had been anticipated in his reply to the hon. member for Three Rivers by his hon. friend from Quebec; the former seemed to admit that there were facts required to be known by the House, but appeared to dread that he (Mr. B.) was going to put questions improper or unparliamentary, was about to tread on forbidden ground, to enter into the arcana of state secrets; when he (Mr. B.) did propose anything inconsistent with Parliamentary rule, or trenching on the private privileges and duties of Ministers, it would be time enough for the venerable member to exhibit alarm; all he (Mr. B.) desired was to elicit facts in the way the books of authority directed; he would again refer to the case of 1840 to be found in the 65th vol: of the Commons Journals; in order that the question might be clearly understood, and especially by hon. members who were not in their places at the last meeting, he would once more direct attention to the warrant of the 6th July 1846 signed by Messrs Daly & Smith by which the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was directed to issue a writ under which the hon. gentlemen occupying a seat as member for Simcoe was returned. (Here the hon. member read the warrant, repeating with emphasis, that part which stated that Sir Allan had vacated his seat.) Would any one say that it was not important to enquire into the validity of such a document? do not the privileges of this House and the rights of the constituencies we represent require it? - Does not consideration for you, sir, (addressing Sir Allan) and for the chair you occupy dictate it? It was very possible that the question might be determined fly (sic) the documents to be submitted, but if it were not, who would deny the propriety of requiring further evidence? The Hon. Speaker had already shewn a disposition to communicate all he knew, why then should not the Hon. Secretary be examined, and put in his papers as part of his evidence, as was done in the Hansard case. (Here Mr. B. read the particulars of that case shewing that persons who were examined handed in documents.) This was the course that he (Mr. B.) desired to pursue,[31] ((it)) was the same as that which had been determined on at the last meeting. He thought the course proposed was perfectly regular[32], but he was also willing to adopt any other by which the facts could be come at.[33]

MR. VIGER.--Is it according to parliamentary usage to examine a minister of the Crown in his place?[34]

MR. BALDWIN had no objection to adopt any other course which might be suggested, in which he could coincide, but for his part, he did not see any other course which can be properly adopted.[35]

MR. AYLWIN would suggest that the motion be withdrawn with the understanding, that if the papers are not satisfactory, the motion should again be brought forward.[36]

MR. BALDWIN had no objection, with that understanding.[37]

M. CHRISTIE dit que l'on avait d'abord demandé les documens, mais si ces documens produits ne donnaient point des informations satisfaisantes, il ne voyait aucun inconvénient à laisser poser des questions pour faire connaître la vérité.[38]

COL. PRINCE said the understanding at the last meeting of the House was that the papers be produced, but that being insufficient, he saw no objection to examination, neither did he think there was any thing wrong in questioning a Minister of the Crown; he could not congratulate the hon. member for Huron upon the use of the terms "cross questioning"; the object of his (Col. P's) side of the House was to come at the truth, and there would be no cross questioning unless there was prevarication; the present was no party question and he did not stand up as a party man.[39] He, however, agreed with the hon. member for Quebec, that it would be better to pass the amendment of the hon. Inspector General, and to bring up the motion of the hon. member for York afterwards, if it is necessary.[40]

MR. DUGGAN had no doubt that the Hon. Secretary ought to be questioned, but the first thing to be done was to produce the papers.[41]

MR. BALDWIN then withdrew his motion,[42] as his desire was simply to obtain information.[43]

(3)

Correspondence on the subject of alleged acceptance of office by Mr. Speaker.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, Copies of all Correspondence had between the Honorable Dominick Daly, Provincial Secretary, and the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, upon the subject of the alleged acceptance of the office of Adjutant General of Militia by the Honorable the Speaker.

MR. AYLWIN complained that he had been refused some papers connected with the question by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and called upon the Speaker to order all the documents to be submitted.[44]

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Speaker said there was no order of the House to that effect but he thought all ought to be produced.[45]

The correspondence ... was then read[46].

(3)

The said Correspondence is as followeth:--

Dundurn, 25th June, 1846.

My dear Sir,

I have ascertained that Major Kenneth Cameron, late of the 79th Regiment, will accept the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General for Canada West, and a most excellent appointment it will be; that point being settled, the sooner we are gazetted the better. Perhaps His Excellency may consider the 1st July a convenient day, being the end of the quarter. No time must be lost in sending up the writ for Hamilton.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) ALLAN N. MACNAB.

The Hon. D. Daly,
Secretary.

3rd July, 1846.

My dear Sir Allan,

I have not been able sooner to answer your private letter of the 25th ultimo, as the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General for Upper Canada was not finally determined upon. After the fullest consideration with the Members of His Council, the Governor General has come to the conclusion, that it is more expedient to appoint Colonel D. Macdonell than any other person, and he had directed the immediate issue of his Commission accordingly.

Dr. Taché is appointed, and now here; and the appointments of yourself and Deputies will appear in the next Official Gazette.

His Excellency desires me to say he will much regret if Colonel Cameron should feel any disappointment in this matter, as circumstances beyond his control have occasioned the departure from his former intention, and nothing in any degree affecting Colonel Cameron's high personal character.

I hope we shall soon see you here.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, Kt.,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 4th July, 1846.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith a Commission appointing you Adjutant General of Militia for Canada.

The Fee, £2, you will please remit.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) D. DALY.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, Kt.,
Hamilton.

Hamilton, 7th July, 1846.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 3d instant, in reply to mine of the 25th ultimo, I have this moment received (at the Post Office from whence I write,) accompanied with a Commission, appointing me Adjutant General of the Militia of Canada, and also informing me, that Colonel Macdonell is appointed Deputy Adjutant General. I beg you will convey to His Excellency my thanks

(4)

for the same; but, under the circumstances, I am under the necessity of declining the appointment and returning the Commission, and will by to-morrow's Post address His Lordship more fully on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) ALLAN N. MACNAB.

The Hon. D. Daly,
&c. &c. &c.

Dundurn, 8th July, 1846.

My Lord,

Your Lordship will undoubtedly have heard from Mr. Secretary Daly, of my having returned the Commission appointing me Adjutant General of Militia; and I have now the honor to explain more fully to Your Excellency, what compelled me to take that step. In the first place it is due to Your Lordship that I should express my best thanks for the honor intended me, and for the kindness and courtesy which I have always experienced at Your Excellency's hands, and I trust you will not attribute my prompt return of the Commission, in any degree, to a want in the high respect that is due, and which I entertain for Your Lordship.

In the various conversations which I have had the honor of holding with Your Lordship on the subject of the Militia, and of my appointment to the Adjutant Generalship, it was my desire and endeavour to impress upon Your Excellency how anxious I was to be well supported in the subordinate officers of the Department. It was because I look upon the task of re-organizing the Militia, and of carrying out with effect the earnest desires and comprehensive views of Your Lordship on this subject, and of permanently and usefully superintending the whole body of the Militia throughout this extensive Province, as a difficult and weighty undertaking, and one to which I did not feel myself adequate, without the aid of able and efficient assistants.

Notwithstanding his want of military experience, I consider Dr. Taché quite eligible to the office of Deputy Adjutant General, more especially with a view to the Lower Canada population, and so expressed myself to Your Excellency; but he being a civilian, and unacquainted with military matters, I deemed it the more desirable that the other Deputy should be conversant with military affairs, and familiar with their details, and I took the liberty of submitting Colonel Cameron's name, as in my estimation possessing these qualifications. Although Colonel Macdonell was also spoken of, as proposed by some gentlemen of the Executive Council, I did not understand Your Excellency to entertain his recommendation in opposition to Colonel Cameron, and left Montreal under the full impression that Your Excellency had finally resolved in favor of the latter. With Your Excellency's sanction, I have communicated with him on the subject, and have done so in the persuasion that he had been selected for the appointment.

After leaving Montreal, I heard nothing more on the subject until the receipt of Mr. Daly's letter of the 3d instant, transmitting the Commission for myself, and intimating that after the fullest consideration with the members of the Council, Your Excellency had come to the conclusion, that it was more expedient to appoint Colonel Macdonell, Deputy Adjutant General, than any other person, and that you had directed the immediate issue of his Commission accordingly. Your Excellency may readily believe my surprise, when I found that he had been substituted for Colonel Cameron. I felt at once that, under such circumstances, I could not satisfactorily accept the office of Chief of the Department; and to preclude the possibility of any question respecting my seat in the Legislative Assembly, and

the Speaker's chair, which would be vacated by my accepting office, I, without a moment's delay, addressed a few lines to Mr. Daly, declining the appointment, and returning the Commission. (This I trust will satisfactorily account for what might otherwise have appeared an abrupt proceeding on my part.) I much regret that my name has appeared in the Gazette before he could possibly have received my communication. I of course can have no personal objection to Colonel Macdonell--his claims for the favor of the Government are well known to Your Lordship, and I would in no degree wish to detract from them. So far therefore as respects him individually, I am very glad that he is to receive preferment, though I could have wished his interests had been promoted in some other way; for I must frankly confess that I do not consider him the most eligible selection that might have been made, or possessed of the qualifications which I deemed essential: and distrusting my own ability to manage with advantage to the public, or with satisfaction to the Government, or to myself, so extensive and important a Department, without the aid of those in whose ability and fitness I can confidently rely, I am unwilling to venture upon the arduous duty under existing circumstances.

Mr. Daly's letter informs me that it has been determined to appoint Colonel Macdonell, in accordance with the advice of the Council; still I would respectfully remark that the office is not a political one, and that I do not understand the Council have, nor would I concede to that Honorable Body, the privilege of controlling in appointments of this kind.

That principle was, I believe, settled with the approbation of the Home Government under the Administration of Lord Metcalfe, and his steadfast maintenance of the right of the Queen, and of Her Majesty's Representative, to exercise a free discretion in Militia appointments were, I supposed, clearly established. On the present occasion I believed that Your Excellency, in the exercise of an undoubted prerogative right, had approved of Colonel Cameron for one of the Deputy Adjutants General, an appointment to which the Council, I am sure, could urge no objections on political or personal grounds; and while I would strenuously maintain Your Excellency's constitutional right to make it irrespective of the Executive Council, I at the same time freely confess that it was equally in Your Excellency's discretion to defer to their advice, and relinquish the intention which had been formed, and to bestow the patronage of the Crown upon another, since it seemed to Your Excellency more expedient so to do.

Assuring Your Excellency that I have adopted the course which I feel best becomes me under the altered state of the arrangements, I will only trespass further to repeat my acknowledgments for the honorable and valuable office Your Excellency has been graciously pleased to design for me, and my regret at being obliged to decline its acceptance.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) ALLAN N. MACNAB.

The Right Honorable
The Lord Cathcart, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

MR. BALDWIN, did not think that the papers gave all the information that was wanted.[47] ((He)) directed attention to the fact that after all this correspondence had transpired, and when Sir Allan's position in declining

to accept the proffered office was fully before the Ministry by his letter of the 28th July, the Hon. Secretary and one of the hon. Members for Montreal joined in issuing another warrant dated the 30th July for an election for the Town of Cornwall in which it was still presumed and asserted that he (Sir Allan) was not Speaker; it was clear from this that the documents read did not give all the information necessary and he would therefore renew his motion for the examination of the Secretary.[48] He could not see that there could be any difficulties in acceding to the motion.[49]

MR. HALE thought that according to the hon. Member's (Mr. Baldwin's) view of the position of the Speaker,[50] no motion could be put into the Speaker's hand till the question of his right to the Chair was settled.[51]

MR. BALDWIN objected that no motion other than had relation to the matter of privilege could be put till the question was settled.[52] Surely it would not be denied that motions uecessary (sic) to the present question could be put.[53]

MR. DRAPER perfectly concurred with the hon. gentleman opposite, that no motion could be put other than related to the matter before the House until it was settled. He had however one objection to the motion and that was the including of the demand for the writs of Cornwall and Simcoe along with that for Hamilton. Let us, said he, obtain all information required in reference to the city of Hamilton,[54] for the obvious reason that if it were established that that Town was not represented there would then be no Speaker and consequently no means of putting other questions.[55] And, having come to a decision in reference to the Speakership we may then, if thought necessary, investigate the case of Cornwall and Simcoe.[56]

MR. BALDWIN had no objection to the alteration proposed and made it accordingly.[57]

(4)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Evidence on the subject of the Representation of the City of Hamilton.

Ordered, That the Honorable Dominick Daly, a Member of the House, now present in the House, be examined in his place respecting any certificates, warrants, or writs, or any other matter affecting the Representation of the City of Hamilton.

Examination of Mr. Daly.

The Honorable Dominick Daly examined;[58] *as followeth:--*

(5)

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

1. Is it your name that is signed to the warrants for new writs for the County of Simcoe, dated 6th July, 1846, and for the Town of Cornwall, dated 30th July, 1846?--It is my name.

Question - "Did you conceive that the mere issuing of a commission and the gazetting of a person to an office of emolument, vacated his seat?"[59]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON objected to the question on the ground that it was calling a person's opinions into question, - while they had only to deal with facts.[60]

The question was withdrawn.[61]

(5)

2. Have you in your possession, and can you produce any letters, papers, or documents connected with the issue of the Commission of the Adjutant General of Militia, with the offer of the office in question to Sir Allan N. MacNab, or with his acceptance or supposed acceptance thereof by him, other than those already put in?--I have not.

3. Are there to your knowledge any other letters, papers, or other documents connected with the offer of the office in question to Sir Allan N. MacNab, or his real or supposed acceptance thereof, which have not been already delivered in; or have you any reason to believe that there are any such, and if so, in whose hands have you reason to believe they now are?--I know of no other documents.

4. What are the facts upon which you founded the recital contained in the warrants for Simcoe and Cornwall, that Sir Allan N. MacNab had vacated his seat for Hamilton, by his acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown, by means whereof there was no Speaker of this House?--I have no other facts than those contained in the documents now before the House.

5. What are the grounds for your entertaining the impression that Sir Allan N. MacNab had accepted the office in question, upon which you founded the recital referred to?--I have no other grounds or facts than those contained in the papers now before the House, except my belief.

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY. - ((That opinion)) was founded on a belief that Sir Allan MacNab would accept the office.[62]

Question. - What was your belief founded on that Sir Allan MacNab had vacated his seat?[63]

MR. DRAPER. - This is the same question in another form, that has been already objected to. It is a very nice method of making a person give an answer that does not apply to the question, but which will suit the views of the honourable member for the Fourth Riding.[64]

MR. AYLWIN said that the rules of evidence generally understood, were applicable to this case, and he was ready to admit that under these rules the question was inadmissable; but there was also an understood rule that questions could be asked propter peritium artis.[65]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON did not know of any case that could be cited, in which such an extraordinary mode of procedure had ever taken place. Any question of fact could be put, but in his opinion no question involving the belief or opinion of a member was at all admissible.[66]

The question was then put to the House when the yeas were 31; nays, 35.[67]

COL. PRINCE asked whether it would not be better for the sake of saving time, to take the sense of the House, whether the appointment was accepted or not.[68]

MR. BALDWIN said he was not prepared for that[69].

(5)

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,

6. Had you any communication with Sir Allan N. MacNab in relation to the office of Adjutant General of Militia, prior to the date of the letter of the 25th June, 1846, produced by you?--I had no communication, except a verbal one; but the tenor of that conversation led me to believe that Sir Allan N. MacNab was prepared to accept the office of Adjutant General.

7. Did Sir Allan N. MacNab tell you in express terms that he had accepted the office of Adjutant General?--He did not.

8. What did, as near as you can recollect, Sir Allan N. MacNab say, which led to the impression you speak of?--

Objections were again raised to this question by some hon. Members.[70]

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY rose and begged the house to understand that these factious obstacles were not raised with his wish.[71] He was quite willing to answer any questions explanatory of the subject, that might be put to him.[72] He desired every thing to be fully explained.[73]

(5)

Sir Allan N. MacNab, as well as I can recollect, informed me, that at an interview with the Governor General he had expressed his readiness to accept the office. Sir Allan N. MacNab at the same time mentioned Colonel Cameron as being a fit and proper person to be the Deputy Adjutant General, and that that appointment had been the subject of conversation with Lord Cathcart.

9. Did Sir Allan N. MacNab say that he had stipulated for such appointment of Colonel Cameron, or words to that effect, as a condition to his acceptance of the Adjutant Generalship?--He did not; but Sir Allan N. MacNab informed me that he had left under the impression that Colonel Cameron was to be appointed.

SIR A. MACNAB asked the following question:--
Question. Was I gazetted before I left town?[74]

Answer. MR. PROV. SEC. DALY.--No.[75]

Question. SIR A. MACNAB.--Were you not to hear from me before I was to have been gazetted?[76]

Answer. MR. PROV. SEC. DALY.--I was.[77]

(5)

By Mr. Duggan,

10. Did Sir Allan N. MacNab state expressly, or to the effect that it was understood, that Colonel Cameron was to be his Deputy?--He did state that such an understanding had been come to, or words to that effect.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

11. Was the salary of the Speaker refused to be paid; and if so, when was that salary refused, and what were the grounds of refusal?--I am not aware that the salary was refused. Some mistake had been made by a clerk in the Receiver General's Office, which might have led to a supposition that delay was intended; but I am unacquainted with the details.

12. Did you take the advice of the Attorney General, or of any-other Crown Officer, as to Sir Allan N. MacNab's having vacated his seat for Hamilton?--I did not.

13. Did you, previous to signing the said warrants, or either of them, make an enquiry whether a new writ had issued for the city of Hamilton, in consequence of the real or supposed acceptance of office by Sir Allan N. MacNab, or whether a warrant for any such writ had been made by any of the Honorable Members of this House; or had you been informed, or had you been informed, or had you then or have you now, any reason to believe that such warrant had been then, or has been since, made by any Members of this House; if so, who were the Members who signed such last mentioned warrant; what was the date of the same, as nearly as you can recollect; in whose hands did you see it; what, as far as you know, or have reason to believe, were the proceedings had upon such warrant; when were such proceedings had, as nearly as you can recollect; and where, to the best of your knowledge and belief, is such warrant at present?--I have no knowledge of any such warrant having issued.

14. Can you give this House any further information on the point to which you have been interrogated; or is there any one who, you have reason to believe, can afford such further information, or any information respecting the offer of the said office to Sir Allan N. MacNab, or his acceptance or supposed acceptance thereof?--I do not believe that I can give any further information. I know of no other person but Lord Cathcart and Sir Allan N. MacNab. There may have been further conversation with my colleagues in office on the affair, and with the clerk of the Receiver General's Office alluded to in my answer to a previous question.

Mr. Fortier, the Clerk of the Crown, was the next witness after Mr. Daly, and on moving that he be sent for, MR. BALDWIN made his motion wide enough to cover his examination as to the writs issued for Cornwall and Simcoe.[78]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY ... if Mr. Viger was not opposed to the motion, contended that no inquiry should be put to Mr. Fortier, except as regarded the vacation of the representation of Hamilton.[79]

MR. BALDWIN again protested against the indecent attempts of the Government to prevent the truth being arrived at.[80]

By a ... vote of 38 to 34, the Opposition were prevented from asking ... ((certain kinds of)) questions at (sic) the Clerk of the Crown.[81]

(5)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Examination of the Clerk the Crown in Chancery.

Ordered, That Felix Fortier, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, do attend this House forthwith, to be examined respecting any certificates, warrants, or writs, or any other matter affecting the Representation of the City of Hamilton.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended accordingly, and was examined; as followeth:--

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

15. Was there any warrant for a new writ for Hamilton delivered to you during the last recess of Parliament; by whom was it signed; what was its date; when did you receive it; and what was done upon it?--I received no warrant.

16. Did you receive any paper in the nature of a notice or warrant, or have you any reason to believe that any notice or warrant was made; and if so, can you give the House any information as to where such notice or warrant may be, or who are cognizant of its existence?--I have never received any paper, notice or warrant, relating to the election of Hamilton, nor have I any knowledge of any such paper having been issued.

17. Can you give this House any further information on the points to which you have been interrogated, or is there any one who you have reason to believe can afford such further information?--I can give no further information; nor can any one else give any information, because all warrants and notices required by law, must be addressed to me as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Price,

Examination of Sir Allan N. MacNab.

That Sir Allan N. MacNab, now present in this House, be examined in the chair, respecting any certificates, warrants, or writs, or any other matter affecting the Representation of the City of Hamilton.

(6)

MR. DRAPER objected, and asked for a precedent for such a course.[82]

MR. BALDWIN said there was no direct precedent, and in that case they should resort to first principles; there were however instances in which members applied for the opinion of the House upon circumstances which it was thought tended to vitiate their seats. Here the hon. member cited several cases; and again urged the propriety of examining Sir Allan; he thought it strange that the person who, above all others, was most fit to give information in the matter, should be sought to be shut out.[83]

(6)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Franchère, Gowan, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Merritt, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Moffatt, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, and Williams.--(34.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and Ordered, Accordingly.

The Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab was then examined; as followeth:--

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

18. Will you inform this House whether the office of Adjutant General of the Militia of this Province was ever offered to you since your last election as a Member of this House, and whether you ever accepted that appointment; and whether you or your agent experienced at any time any difficulty or delay on the ground of the said acceptance, or supposed acceptance, and the consequent vacancy of your seat, or otherwise, in the regular receipt of your salary as Speaker of this House; and will you also inform the House of all the facts and circumstances connected with such offer and acceptance, or supposed acceptance, or in any way relating thereto, and lay before the House all commissions, letters, papers, and other documents in your hands, or within your control, connected with or relating to the same?--It was offered to me by the late Governor General, Earl Cathcart, and it was my intention to have accepted the office. On the first offer being made to me, I declined; but at a subsequent conversation with the Governor General, I agreed to accept it, under certain conditions, namely, that I should be permitted to have the most efficient aid in the office. The Governor General was desirous to have a French Deputy Adjutant General for Lower Canada, and I suggested the name of Colonel Taché, the present Deputy Adjutant General for Lower Canada, and his Lordship assented. I then endeavoured to impress on the Governor General my desire to have a Deputy for Upper Canada, who had experience, and was thoroughly conversant with military details. I suggested Colonel Cameron, and His Lordship assented. The thing remained in this unsettled state at the prorogation of the Parliament; after the prorogation, I saw the Governor General, and had several conversations with him. It had been proposed to me that I should be gazetted here. I left the Governor General with the understanding that Colonel Cameron was to be my Deputy. With the approbation of His Excellency, I went directly to Mr. Daly, and told him that I accepted the office of Adjutant General from His Excellency, on the express condition that Colonel Cameron was to be my Deputy, and that I had His Excellency's authority to say so; and that so soon as I could be certain the Colonel Cameron would accept the office of Deputy Adjutant General, we were both to be gazetted. I had occasion then to go to Quebec, and Mr. J. H. Cameron, the present Solicitor General, being then in town, and in order to expedite business, as I was about to leave for England, and Mr. Cameron then being about to proceed to Upper Canada, I requested him to write to Colonel Cameron, to know it he would accept the office. On my arrival at Toronto, after my return, I called on Mr. Cameron, who informed me that he had written to Colonel Cameron, and had received Colonel Cameron's answer, that he would accept the office. On getting this information, I wrote to Mr. Daly on the twenty-fifth of June. On the third of July, I received an answer. On the receipt of that letter, I declined the office in the letter laid before the House. I should have stated that, after my return from Quebec, and before my departure for Upper Canada, while in Montreal, I called to take leave of the Governor General: His Lordship stated to me that some Members of his Council were anxious that he should appoint Colonel Macdonell, but he said, I told them that I had authorized you to offer the appointment to Colonel Cameron. I told him

that I was much obliged to him, and that I felt that the services of Colonel Cameron would be indispensable to me, especially as I had to leave for England for a short time. After leaving the Governor General, I called on the late Receiver General, and he expressed himself in favor of Colonel Macdonell; I said, if there is any difficulty relating to this matter, I will go back to the Governor General; he said that there was no necessity, and that they would endeavour to provide for Colonel Macdonell in some other way. I had no other communication with the Executive Government, or the Governor General, except what is contained in the written documents on the table; nor have I since seen the Governor General.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,

19. Did you, in any written communication, subscribe your name, adding thereto the title of Adjutant General?--I did not.

20. Did you address any document to any public officer, in connection with your appointment as Adjutant General, in the discharge of the duties of that office?--I never signed any document as Adjutant General, nor did I do any official act in that capacity. Previous to my refusal of the office, I had sent in a plan for the re-organization of the Militia, addressed to Captain Talbot.

21. How long after your letter to Lord Cathcart, did you leave Canada for England?--I think I left by the next steamer for England.

22. Had you made any arrangements with the Government for the discharge of your duties, in the anticipation of your absence?--I made arrangements that Colonels Taché and Cameron should perform the duties of my office in my absence.

23. Had you the express sanction of Lord Cathcart for you absence?--I understood from Lord Cathcart, that in case of my accepting the office, I should have leave of absence; and I wrote a letter making application for leave of absence, which letter I sent to Captain Talbot, to be delivered when required.

24. Was any specific application made for such leave?--There was no specific application made for leave. After I received Mr. Daly's letter, stating the regret of His Excellency at his inability to carry out the original intention of appointing Colonel Cameron, I had no further communication with the Executive Council, or with any other person, except my letter to Mr. Daly declining the appointment, and my letter to Lord Cathcart explaining my reasons.[84]

M. BALDWIN récapitula ensuite en peu de mots les faits établis par les documens mis devant la chambre,[85] and especially from a letter dated the third July, 1846[86], et en vint à la conclusion que la place d'adjudant-général lui avait été offerte et qu'il l'avait acceptée à une condition, laquelle condition n'a pas été remplie.[87] Il a traité la question à son point de vue légal et parlementaire, réservant pour la discussion de l'adresse le côté politique.[88] Ainsi quoiqu'il y eût eu une acceptation conditionnelle,[89] Sir Allan MacNab était légalement et constitutionnellement membre pour Hamilton et Orateur de la chambre.[90] He ((Mr. Baldwin)) should therefore make a motion to this effect[91].

(7)

Resolution declaring Sir Allan N. MacNab has not vacated his seat as member for Hamilton.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Price, That it appears to this House, that Sir Allan N. MacNab, having been offered from the Crown the place of Adjutant General of the Militia of this Province, did consent to accept that office upon condition that Colonel Cameron should be appointed the Deputy Adjutant General for Upper Canada, and that he was thereupon authorized to communicate to that gentleman the offer of this latter office; that notwithstanding Colonel Cameron having consented to accept such office, and Sir Allan N. MacNab having communicated such consent to the Provincial Government, another gentleman was appointed to that office; and that the condition upon which Sir Allan N. MacNab had thus consented to accept the office of Adjutant General not having been complied with, and he having immediately on receipt of the Commission returned the same, and refused to accept thereof on the ground of the non-performance of such condition, his seat in this House did not become vacant.

MR. AYLWIN spoke at great length[92]. He hoped that motion would not be brought forward, as in his opinion, and he hoped he should be supported by a good number of his friends on that side of the House, and, perhaps, some also from the Ministerial benches - that it was, and should be considered a question of a political nature.[93] He held that there had been an acceptance of office; and that Sir Allan was no longer Speaker.[94] Il ne pouvait y avoir de distinction entre une acceptation conditionnelle et une acceptation non-conditionnelle. Le statut provincial avait pour objet d'empêcher les membres du parlement d'être sous l'influence des ministres de la couronne[95], ((il)) avait pour objet l'indépendance des représentans du peuple[96] - et ((d'))obliger tout homme qui a été même pendant une seule seconde dans la dépendance de l'exécutif de se présenter de nouveau à ses constituans[97]. Si l'on admettait la moindre nuance, la moindre distinction, il serait facile aux membres de la chambre d'accepter des situations sous le gouvernement avec des réserves plus ou moins explicites, et à vendre comme qui dirait à réméré, leurs constituens (sic) et leurs pays.[98] Lord Cathcart avait offert une place à l'hon. orateur; celui-ci l'avait acceptée à une certaine condition; lord Cathcart à son tour avait accepté la condition. Alors sir Allan McNab devait avoir laissé Son Excellence dans la persuasion, qu'il était adjudant-général. Le contrat était parfait; il a été violé ensuite, mais il avait existé et cela était suffisant.[99] Il a ajouté que la franchise de sir Allan MacNab avait empêché que dans cette circonstance il n'y eût aucune difficulté quant aux faits; mais que dans d'autres circonstances il pourrait y en avoir: le souverain ou son représentant, pourrait recevoir un démenti de son sujet: et il a montré les inconveniens et le scandale qui résulteraient par la suite d'un précédent que l'on allait établir.[100] There could be no such thing as a "conditional acceptance" - no subject could make a bargain with the Crown.[101] He should move an amendment. "That Sir Allan Macnab has vacated his seat by his acceptance of office."[102]

He could find no seconder and his amendment fell to the ground.[103]

M. BALDWIN a répliqué à M. Aylwin, en citant aussi lui, des précédens, et des autorités,[104] la seule chose dont il s'agissait était de savoir s'il y avait eu acceptation ou non. Or il lui semblait que le droit constitutionnel ne pouvait forcer un homme à faire, sans condition, une chose qu'il n'a en reprise qu'à une certaine condition. Toute autre doctrine lui paraissait dangereuse.[105] Il a dit qu'il serait encore plus dangereux de permettre au gouvernement de rendre vacant le siège d'un membre, contre son gré, en émanant une commission après avoir stipulé une condition qu'elle n'avait pas l'intention ou le pouvoir de remplir, et de placer ce membre dans l'alternative ou de perdre son siège en parlement, ou d'accepter un emploi du gouvernement à des termes, qui ne lui conviendraient point.[106] En supposant que l'hon. membre pour Québec accepterait la place de solliciteur général, à condition que le membre pour Terrebonne serait procureur général, si cette dernière condition n'était pas remplie, est-ce que le siège du premier monsieur serait cependant vacant? Il pensait que cette doctrine ne pouvait être partagée par la chambre sans le plus grand danger.[107]

COL. PRINCE supported Mr. Baldwin's motion[108]. ((Il)) a fait une vigoureuse sortie contre M. Draper et contre l'administration.[109] What, asked he, are the facts of the case? A gentleman who had done good service to the council was brought into contact with the head of the Government. An arrangement was made between them, as binding as any arrangement could be; yet His Excellency was coerced to break through his engagement, and that by a ministry who were too fond of reflecting on others for attempting to over-ride the Crown.[110] L'orateur ne devait pas s'étonner du traitement qu'il a reçu de l'administration. Ce ne sont pas ceux qui ont bien servi le gouvernement qui sont les mieux traités et sir Allan MacNab n'a été qu'une première victime.[111] Il ne savait que penser d'une administration qui prenait sur elle-même de publier des nominations dans la Gazette Officielle sans le consentement des personnes.[112] "J'ai vu dit-il, bien des bévues commises par l'administration, je n'en ai jamais vu de si stupide (sic).[113] L'honorable membre pour Québec a dit avec raison que cela serait un précédent pour corrompre les membres de cette chambre. J'en vois ici un exemple. L'honorable ci-devant procureur général du Haut-Canada, a, de l'aveu de tout le monde, accepté une place de juge. Cependant il siège encore dans cette chambre[114]--avant deux mois, M. Draper ... ((doit)) être fait juge, ou vice-chancelier; cependant ce monsieur ... ((conduit)) encore le ministère par ses conseils, ses discours et ses votes[115]--avant hier il était dans un coin de cette chambre ne disant mot, et riant entre ses barbes de l'imbécillité de ses anciens collègues (laughing as ... it were in his sleeve at the imbecillity of his former collegues (sic)). Aujourd'hui il est auprès de ses anciens collègues, les aidant de ses conseils et de ses discours. L'aurait-on menacé de ne pas avoir sa place de juge, et lui aurait-on dit: "Unless you behave like a good boy, you will have no plumpudding."[116] (Rires).[117]

That was the only construction he (Col. Prince) could put on his ((Mr. Draper's)) presence and his position in the House.[118] Le colonel Prince finit par faire l'éloge des adjudants et députés adjudants de milice de cette province, quoiqu'il eût préféré voir sir Allan McNab à la tête

de ce département.[119]

MR. G. MACDONELL, (of Dundas,) was ready to vote for that part of the motion, which declared, that the speaker had not vacated his seat; but could go no further[120]. ((He)) stated his disbelief that there was any stipulation in favour of Col. Cameron, made with the Government in favour of Sir Allan.[121] ((Il)) lut ensuite deux lettres, la première du col. McDonell informant sir Allan McNab qu'il serait heureux de servir sous lui comme député, la seconde de sir Allan McNab au col. McDonell[122], his (Mr. McDonell's) relative[123], informant qu'il ne pouvait faire aucune promesse[124], ((but)) promising him his interest towards obtaining the Deputy Adjutant-generalship.[125]

This announcement produced a deep sensation in the House and a voice was heard from the Ministerial benches exclaiming "The letter is not before the House and cannot be read!"[126]

SIR A. MACNAB ... said, "The Hon. member will read the letter."[127]

MR. DUGGAN rose and objected ... to the letter being read.[128]

MR. BALDWIN, however, ((protested)) the unfairness of this ((course)).[129]

The Government ... ((gave)) way, and the letter was read.[130]

(7)

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Brooks, that all the words after "That" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted:--"this House having heard the evidence with reference to the offer of the office of Adjutant General of the Militia of this Province to Sir Allan N. MacNab, is of opinion that Sir Allan N. MacNab did not accept office, and has not vacated his seat as Representative for the City of Hamilton."

Il y eut quelque débat sur cet amendment.[131]

MR. CAMERON cited the case of Mr. Wyndham, who accepted the office of Commissioner of Customs for Scotland, imagining that he was accepting the office of Commissioner of Customs for England, in which the house decided that he had not vacated his seat, without giving any reasons for that judgment.[132]

MR. CAUCHON fit remarquer qu'il serait convenable d'entrer la motion de M. Baldwin dans le journal de la chambre comme adoptée par l'assemblée, afin qu'on pût par la suite s'en servir comme d'un précédent pour se guider dans des cas analogues.[133]

(7)

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Moffatt, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of

PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(38.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Franchère, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(36.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, the House again divided thereon; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Boulton, Bouthillier, Brooke, Solicitor General Cameron, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chalmers, Chauveau, Christie, Colville, Conger, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Draper, Drummond, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Franchère, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemoine, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Macdonell of STORMONT, M'Connell, Moffatt, Morin, Murney, Nelson, Papineau, Powell, Petrie, Price, Prince, Riddell, Robinson, Rousseau, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Viger, Watts, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(72.)

NAYS.

Mr. Aylwin.--(1.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, That this House having heard the evidence with reference to the offer of the office of Adjutant General of the Militia of this Province to Sir Allan N. MacNab, is of opinion that Sir Allan N. MacNab did not accept office, and has not vacated his seat as Representative for the City of Hamilton.

Justices of the Peace Oath Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the administration of the Oath of office to persons appointed to be Justices of the Peace in this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Speaker's absence from the Province.

Ordered, That the Speaker do inform this House during what period he was absent from this Province during the last Recess of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he left the Province on the twelfth of July, and returned on the thirtieth of November.

Mr. Speaker reports His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. Speaker then reported that, when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General, on Wednesday the second instant, in the Legislative Council Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a Copy, which he read to the House; and is as followeth:--

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

It gives me sincere gratification to meet you, that we may deliberate on the important interests committed to our charge.

The representations which have proceeded from this and the neighbouring Provinces on the subject of the Post Office, had engaged the anxious consideration of the Imperial Government. I am enabled to inform you, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities, the control of that Department, so soon as by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office system.

By a Statute passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to repeal differential duties heretofore imposed in the Colonies in favor of British Produce. It is probable that by exercising this power you may be enabled to benefit the consumer without injury to the Revenue. I commend the subject to your consideration, and I shall lay before you certain communications relating to it, which I have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Measures will be submitted to you for more generally extending Warehousing facilities to Inland Ports, and for effecting other improvements in our commercial system, all of which will, I am sure, engage your attention.

In pursuance of an Address presented by the House of Assembly during the course of last Session, inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construction of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax. A Survey of the proposed line

has been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and is still in progress.

I shall submit for your information a Despatch from the Secretary of State, describing the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take, in order to remedy the inconvenience which the Provinces of British North America appear to have sustained from the operation of the Imperial Statute for the protection of Copyright.

In view of the large Immigration which may be expected to take place this year, measures have been adopted for providing additional accommodation and medical attendance for the sick, and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labor may be required. An increased grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service. Although it is to be feared that there may be much want and suf-- fering among certain classes of Immigrants who arrive this season, I have reason to believe that they will be accompanied by a greater number than

usual of persons possessed of capital, who are likely to prove an acquisition to the Province.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I have directed the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, with the Estimates for the current year, to be laid before you.

I observe with satisfaction that there is an increase in the Revenue derived from Public Works.

I rely on your making such provision for the maintenance of the establishments and credit of the Province as may be necessary to support the high character for probity and good faith which Canada has at all times maintained.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

We have reason to bless Providence for our exemption from the calamity of famine with which another part of the Empire has been so sorely afflicted, and I congratulate you on the liberality which the Inhabitants of this Colony of all classes and origins have evinced in contributing to the relief of their suffering fellow subjects.

I cannot refrain from adverting to the fact that among those whose generosity has been so conspicuous on this trying occasion, are our Indian Brethren.

The occurrences of the past year, though in some measure exceptional, indicate that there is a growing demand in Europe for the produce of this Continent, and render it highly important that the inhabitants of Canada should improve to the utmost its natural advantages, and those which attach to it as an integral part of an Empire, abounding in wealth and population.

I feel confident that you will duly appreciate the responsibility which rests on Parliament at this conjuncture, and that you will endeavour by wise Legislation to afford all practical extension and developement to the trade and productive capabilities of the Province, and to give its institutions that hold on the affections of the people which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress.

In all measures calculated to effect these important objects, I am prepared heartily to cooperate with you; and I am authorized to renew the assurance of the earnest desire of our Gracious Queen, to promote the prosperity of Canada and the happiness of its people.

On motion of Mr. Cauchon, seconded by Mr. Price,

London Writ. *Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new writ for the election of one Member to serve in the present Provincial Parliament for the Town of London, in the room of the Honorable William Henry Draper who hath resigned his seat.*

On motion of Mr. Cauchon, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,

Dorchester Writ. *Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new writ for the election of one Member to serve in*

the present Provincial Parliament for the County of Dorchester, in the room of Joseph André Taschereau, Esquire, who, since his election, hath accepted the office of Circuit Judge for the District of Quebec.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by the Honorable Mr. DeBleury,

Postage on Letters to and from Members. — Ordered, That the Clerk be directed to charge to the Contingencies of the House, the postage on all letters not exceeding one ounce in weight, and on printed papers, to and from the Members of this House, during the present Session; provided that when Petitions to this House are enclosed, the postage thereon shall be charged without restriction as to weight; and that this Order do take effect from the first day of the present Session.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald.

His Excellency's Speech to be considered. — Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered on Wednesday last to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Draught of Address to be printed. — Ordered, That one hundred copies of the Draught of an Address in answer to the said Speech, be printed in each of the English and French languages, for the use of the Members of this House.

Petition of Mr. Guillet, a member, respecting his seat. — A Petition of Louis Guillet, Esquire, a Member of the House, was presented to the House by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the same was received and read; setting forth: That at the last general Election the Petitioner was elected a Member for the County of Champlain, being at the same time entrusted as sub-agent with the administration of the Jesuits Estates in the District of Three Rivers, acknowledging as his immediate superior, the Honorable John Stewart, Chief Commissioner for the management of the said Estates: That although the Petitioner's position has not been altered with respect to his duties or his emoluments, he has become directly responsible to the Crown Land Department by virtue of recent arrangements adopted by the Government for the administration of the Jesuits Estates: That the Petitioner resides at Batiscan, where he discharges his said duties, being paid by commission on the monies collected by him: That the Petitioner has remarked that by the 7th Vic., chap. 65, it is among other things enacted, that all subordinate Clerks receiving annual salaries in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shall be disqualified from being elected or returned as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, nor shall any such person or persons so disqualified be competent to sit or vote in the said Legislative Assembly; and that if any person so disqualified, shall sit or vote in the said Legislative Assembly, he shall incur

a penalty of five hundred pounds, currency, for each and every day during which he shall have been so sitting and voting as aforesaid in the said Legislative Assembly: That not knowing whether he must be considered as coming within the operation of the said Act, and subject to the penalty thereby imposed for sitting in the House, the Petitioner can appeal to no other tribunal in order that it may be decided if his seat has become vacant; and praying the House will be pleased to pronounce their opinion without delay on the subject of the present Petition.

Then, on motion of Mr. Sherwood, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, The House adjourned till Monday next.

APPENDIX: 4 JUNE 1847.

((QUESTION RE: LA BANQUE DES MARCHANDS.))

M. LESLIE a fait ... une question au ministère relativement au bill de la Banque des Marchands réservé dans la dernière session à la sanction de Sa Majesté.[134]

M. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY a répondu que les autorités impériales avaient demandé certaines informations, et qu'il espérait que leur rapport serait favorable.[135]

FOOTNOTES: 4 JUNE 1847.

1. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847, commented: "La chambre s'est occupée hier jusqu'à minuit de la question de l'orateur." And also, "La chambre ressemblait à une cour martiale."
2. The debate on this matter was reported by: LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847; L'AURORE, 8, 11, 15 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847, copied by GLOBE, 16 June 1847, and edited by BRITISH COLONIST, 11 June 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 15 June 1847, in accounts which are identical except that those in the GLOBE and the BRITISH COLONIST are abbreviated and the account in the GLOBE is shorter than that in the BRITISH COLONIST; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 June 1847, in accounts identical except that in the ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL some speeches have been entirely omitted; the accounts of the OTTAWA CITIZEN, 12 June 1847, and EXAMINER, 9 June 1847, are resumés of the account in the BATHURST COURIER, 15 June 1847; and PILOT, 8 June 1847, copied by the BRITISH WHIG, 8, 11 June 1847, published an account identical to that of the BATHURST COURIER, 15 June 1847, one part of which was taken from the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847. Commentaries are found in LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847; and GLOBE, 12 June 1847.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
4. PILOT, 4 June 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
6. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
8. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
10. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
11. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
12. IBID.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
14. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847, which added that he replied "avec force".
15. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
16. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
17. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
19. IBID.
20. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
21. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
22. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
23. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
24. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
26. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
28. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.

32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
33. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
39. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
41. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
42. IBID.
43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
44. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
48. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
50. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
51. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
52. IBID.
53. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
55. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 June 1847.
57. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
58. GLOBE, 12 June 1847, commented on the procedure of the interrogation of Daly. The members of the Executive Council and Draper surround Daly who consults them before answering the questions he is asked. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847, specified that "l'ennuyeux et minutieux interrogation ((devait durer)) sept heures."
59. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 June 1847.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. GLOBE, 12 June 1847.
72. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 June 1847.
73. GLOBE, 12 June 1847.
74. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.

78. GLOBE, 12 June 1847.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. PILOT, 8 June 1847.
83. IBID.
84. According to LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847, "il était près de dix heures, quand les débats se sont ouverts, sur cette importante question."
85. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
86. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 June 1847.
87. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
88. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
89. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
90. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
91. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 June 1847.
92. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
93. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 June 1847.
94. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
95. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
96. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
97. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
98. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
99. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
100. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
101. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
102. BRITISH COLONIST, 11 June 1847.
103. IBID.
104. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
105. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
106. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
107. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
108. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
109. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
110. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
111. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
112. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
113. GLOBE, 9 June 1847, wrote: " ... was a blunder so gross - was such an ignorant absurdity ever before heard of?" LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847, translated the word "gross" by "grossière".
114. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
115. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
116. LE CANADIEN, 7 June 1847.
117. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
118. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
119. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
120. BRITISH COLONIST, 11 June 1847.
121. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
122. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.

123. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
124. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
125. GLOBE, 9 June 1847.
126. IBID.
127. IBID., which noted that he spoke "quietly".
128. GLOBE, 9 June 1847, commented: "The members of Administration and their supporters seeing that Mr. McDonell's announcement had produced a strong impression against Sir Allan, were not content to let it remain so, knowing the contents of the letter, and they loudly protested against its being read." Duggan was reported to have objected decidedly to the letters being read.
129. GLOBE, 12 June 1847.
130. IBID. The GLOBE commented: "After all the hubbub, it turned out to be far from telling against Sir Allan, it was a mere ... Tory letter, expressive of good feeling, ((and more)) over ... it was dated the 14th April, 1846 - ((well before)) the negociations (sic) in dispute! Really the ((treatment)) our Allan has received from his friends...."
131. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
132. BRITISH COLONIST, 11 June 1847.
133. LA MINERVE, 7 June 1847.
134. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
135. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of Félix Michel and others, of the Parish of St. François de la Beauce, in the County of Dorchester; the Petition of Augustin Morin and others, of the Parish of St. Henri, in the County of Dorchester; the Petition of James Morgan and others, of St. Jean and other Parishes, in the County of Lotbinière; the Petition of William Henderson and others, of the Township of Frampton; the Petition of Jean Bte. Miville Déchène, of St. Henri, Trader; the Petition of Miville Déchène, M.D. and others, of the Parish of St. Henri de Laurzon, in the County of Dorchester; the Petition of J. Bouchard and others, of the Parish of St. Joseph de la Beauce, in the County of Dorchester; the Petition of the Reverend Jean Baptiste Bernier and others, of the Parish of St. Anselme in the County of Dorchester; and the Petition of E. Dalaire and others, of Pointe Lévi, in the County of Dorchester.

By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of P. P. Lachapelle, junior, of the Parish of Sault au Recollet, in the District of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of John Mathewson and others, of the City of Montreal; and the Petition of A. Simpson, Esquire, and others, shareholders in the Montreal Mining Company.

By Mr. Stewart of Bytown,--The Petition of Charles J. Forbes, Esquire, and others, of Carillon.

By the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,--The Petition of Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, of the City of Quebec; the Petition of Pierre Vieau and others, of the Parish of St. Martin, Isle Jésus; and the Petition of Thomas Mussen and others, of the Island and County of Montreal, and of the Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains.

By Mr. Boulton,--The Petition of C. Gamble, President, and others, Stockholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of Benjamin Cutter and others, of the Township of Lobo, in the District of London.

By Mr. Webster,--The Petition of George J. Grange, Esquire, and others, of the Districts of Wellington and Gore.

By Mr. Williams,--The Petition of Joseph Major and others, of the Township of Hope, in the District of Newcastle.

By Mr. M'Connell,--The Petition of W. G. Cook and others, Trustees of the Charleston Academy.

By Mr. Fournier,--The Petition of William Ware and others, Surveyors of the District of Quebec; and the Petition of William Patton and others, of St. Thomas and adjoining Parishes, in the District of Quebec.

By Mr. Christie,--The Petition of Hilaire Nadeau and others, of the Magdalen Islands.

By Mr. Brooks,--The Petition of W. R. Doak and others, of Melbourne and other Townships; and the Petition of Samuel Daniels, Mayor, and others, of Shipton and other Townships.

By Mr. Watts,--The Petition of James Stewart and others, of the Township of Kingsey and its vicinity.

By Mr. Thompson,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to assessment); and the Petition of Samuel Gamble and others, of the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse.

By Mr. LeMoine,--The Petition of Toussaint Beaudin and others, of St. Edouard, County of Huntingdon; the Petition of Joseph O'Clair, senior, of Lacadie, County of Chambly; and the Petition of Jacques Catudal and others, of Blairfindie and Napierville, in the County of Huntingdon.

By Mr. Powell,--The Petition of Richard M'Bride and others, of the Township of Woodhouse, in the District of Talbot; the Petition of John Edmiston and others, of the District of Talbot; and the Petition of Henry P. Smith and others, of the Township of Walsingham, in the District of Talbot.

By Mr. Macdonell of Dundas,--The Petition of Tunis Van Camp, of the Township of Cornwall, tanner; the Petition of Thomas Moss, of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District; and the Petition of John Dillabough, of Williamsburgh, County of Dundas, Eastern District.

By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of Adolphus Williams and others, of the Township of Malahide, in the District of London.

By Mr. Sherwood,--The Petition of Isaac Beecher, of the Town of Brockville.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Western District, (relating to a new District;) and the Petition of Henry Allen, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of London.

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the District Town.)

By Mr. Smith of Frontenac,--The Petition of Thomas Denison, senior, and others, of the rear part of the Township of Portland, in the County of Frontenac; and the Petition of William Holditch and others, of the Township of Loughborough.

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe, (relating to a road from Barrie to Orillia;) the Petition of Edmund Sally and others, of the District of Simcoe; the Petition of the Municpal Council of the District of Simcoe, (relating to the reduction of postage;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe, (relating to aid for roads;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe, (relating to the old survey of West Gwillimbury;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe, (relating to the Assessment Law;) and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe, (relating to the Collector's Returns.)

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of Jean Langevin, Esquire, of Montreal; the Petition of P. Boissonnault and others, of the County of Bellechasse; the Petition of J. A. Chiniquy, Esquire, and others, of the County of Bellechasse; the Petition of the Reverend C. J. Ducharme and others, of St. Jérome and other Parishes, in the County of Terrebonne; the Petition of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; and the Petition of Joseph Boucher de Niverville, Esquire, of the Town of Three Rivers.

By Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of Charles Joseph Macdonagh, of the Town of St. Catharines; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the Militia Law); and the Petition of Peter Bradt, of the Township of Clinton, in the District of Niagara.

By Mr. Chauveau,--The Petition of Antoine Légaré and others, of the

Association of School Teachers of the District of Quebec; and the Petition of Charles Garneau and others, of the County of Quebec.

... au sujet du pont Dorchester sur le rivière St. Charles.[1]

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By Mr. Webster,--The Petition of George J. Grange, Esquire, and others, of the Districts of Wellington and Gore; and the Petition of Richard Carney

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and others, of the Districts of Simcoe and Wellington.

By Mr. Drummond,--The Petition of the Reverend A. Lefrançois and others, of the Parish of St. Augustin.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of Joseph Donegani, of the City of Montreal, merchant; the Petition of Mrs. M. H. Mountain, and others, the Ladies Managers of the Male Orphan Asylum of Quebec, in connection with the Church of England; and the Petition of the British American Land Company.

By Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of Joseph Hamel, and others, of the City of Quebec.

((Il s'agit d')) une requête des citoyens dont les propriétés ont été détruites par les deux grands incendies de Québec, demandant une chose bien juste et bien raisonnable: l'exécution d'une loi passée dans la dernière session et qui décidait de la fortune et de l'existence même d'un millier d'honnêtes gens.[2]

(10)

Address for Correspondence relative to proposed changes in the Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Gowan, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency may be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence in the possession of the Government, had since the last Session of Parliament, on the subject of obtaining the co-operation and assistance in the Government of this Province, of gentlemen possessing or supposed to possess the confidence of the people of Lower Canada.[3]

MR. DUGGAN remarked that he had heard a great deal about the correspondence which he wished laid before the house; a great many persons said the people of Lower Canada were unjustly excluded from any share in the government of the country; others said it was their own fault, for they[4] were unwilling to[5] join in carrying on the government, upon fair terms, and in an honorable manner[6]. The production of the correspondence would show on which side the truth lay.[7] It was for the purpose of allowing members and the country to judge of the matter, that he made the motion he now held in his hand.[8]

M. LAFONTAINE a dit qu'il se réjouissait de cette circonstance, et que s'il était bien informé la dernière correspondance admettait en termes exprès le manque absolu de confiance de la population du Bas-Canada, dans la partie du cabinet, qui est sensée le représenter.[9] ((He)) asserted that the French Canadians had no share in, nor were represented by the present ministry.[10] Il suggéra de changer la motion, de manière à pouvoir

obtenir copies de toutes les correspondances qui ont eu lieu depuis la dernière session[11].

Ce fut accordé.[12]

MR. ERMATINGER said he was opposed to the motion; the time of the house ought not to be wasted, session after session, in long discussions about ministerial arrangements; why could not the ministry be allowed to make any arrangements they like, without always troubling the house with them - and he objected to the delaying of public business in the manner they now did[13], ((wasting)) time on foolish discussions, or personal matters.[14] There had been already three or four days passed over in which nothing had been done.[15]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY explained, in a voice nearly inaudible from the house without, but we understood him to assign as a reason for the loss of that day that the other side were not prepared.[16]

MR. BALDWIN said he admired the consistency of Mr. Ermatinger's conduct with his politics[17], ((and)) his character, for he had always been an advocate for the suppression of the truth, and a supporter of arbitrary power[18]. He belonged to a party which would ever suppress information, and crush every thing by the strong hand of power. He gave him great credit for courage in sticking to his coldness. (Hear, and laughter.)[19]

MR. COLVILLE said he did not wish to oppose the motion; but could they, with propriety, address his excellency until they had answered his Speech?[20]

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Speaker said it was not regular to present any other address until they had presented one answering the Speech; but they might do what they liked in the way of passing Resolutions.[21]

(10)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Notarial Organization Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a Bill for the organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the fifteenth instant.

Winter Roads Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec, on the South of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the North of the said River to the town of Three Rivers, exclusively.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Compulsory Commutation of Lands Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill to render commutation of the tenure of lands en roture into that of free and common soccage, compulsory on the Seignior at the pleasure of the Censitaire or landholder, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned relating to the optional commutation of such tenure.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Coheirs Lands Partition Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill relating to the partitioning of lands in free and common soccage in Lower Canada, among co-heirs of the proprietors thereof, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Letters Patent Crown Lands Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill relating to Letters Patent whereby any waste and other lands of the Crown in Lower Canada are granted, and to dispense with certain unnecessary formalities connected therewith, occasioning delay and expense.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Consideration of Speech deferred. — *The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered on Wednesday last, to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, being read;*

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY[22] moved that the consideration of his excellency's speech be postponed until tomorrow, in order to allow the ministry time to consider some amendments which were to be proposed to the reply, and which had just been put into his hands.[23]

(10)

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed till to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by Mr. Duggan, The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 7 JUNE 1847.

1. LE CANADIEN, 9 June 1847.
2. IBID. LE CANADIEN remarked: "Cette requête a été accueillie par de nombreuses marques d'approbation sur les bancs de la gauche."
3. The French text in the JOURNALS ends with "du Peuple du Canada", while the English text, as well as the account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 June 1847, specifies "of Lower Canada"; this explains the correction carried in the official text. The debate provoked by Duggan's motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 June 1847; CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 9 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 9, 10 June 1847. LE CANADIEN, 9 June 1847, reports on several interventions, with comments on all of them. Commentaries on the debates on this question are found in LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
4. CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 June 1847.
6. CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 June 1847.
8. CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847.
9. LE CANADIEN, 9 June 1847.
10. CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847.
11. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
12. IBID.
13. CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 June 1847.
15. CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 June 1847.
17. IBID.
18. CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 June 1847.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. The debate on this matter was reported by: CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847, identical to BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847, in an account longer than the one in the BRITISH COLONIST, 11 June 1847, but otherwise identical; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 June 1847; and L'AURORE, 8 June 1847.
23. CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847. The text of the amendment submitted by Baldwin and Lafontaine was published in most of the JOURNALS. We find it in the official report of the session of 8 June.

TUESDAY, 8 JUNE 1847.[1]

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Smith of Wentworth,--The Petition of P. Thornton and others, the visiting and examining Committee of the Burlington Ladies Academy, and others, Canada West; and the Petition of James Davis and others, of the Gore District.

By Mr. Woods,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Western District (relating to a new District;) and the Petition of William Ridley and others, of the Township of Oxford, in the Western District.

By Mr. Seymour,--The Petition of John V. Ham, of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle.

By Mr. Stewart of Bytown,--The Petition of Edward Malloch, Esquire, one of the Candidates for the representation of the County of Carleton, at the election held on the 23d day of June, 1846.

By Mr. Macdonell of Dundas,--The Petition of Benjamin Vaughan, of St. Johns, in the District of Montreal.

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and others, of the City of Hamilton; and the Petition of George S. Tiffany, Esquire, and others.

By Mr. Murney,--The Petition of Robert Best and others, Bible Christians, of the District of Newcastle.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and others; and the Petition of Thomas Coulombe and others, of St. Pierre and other Parishes in the County of Bellechasse.

By Mr. Chauveau,--The Petition of Guillaume Robitaille and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette; and the Petition of Siméon Ecuyer and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette.

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By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of M. M'Kenzie and others, of Aldborough and other Townships, in the District of London[2]

... with a very long roll of signatures[3], 3000[4], and ((MR. ERMATINGER)) enforced its prayers by remarks.[5]

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and the Petition of W. W. Branan and others, of the Township of Brock, in the Western District.

By Mr. Bouthillier,--The Petition of the Corporation of the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe.

By Mr. Nelson,--The Petition of George J. Pacaud, Esquire, on behalf of Pierre Vandandaigue dit Gadbois, and others.[6]

DR. NELSON, on presenting the petition of J. Pacaud, Esq. said - I was requested to present a petition from J. Pacaud, Esq., of Three Rivers, on behalf of some forty voyageurs and boatmen, who, in the late war with the United States, rendered good service to this country. The department to which this subject belongs, the Crown Lands Office, is at once the most

important and ill-managed in the whole Government. It has been called the Augean stable, to cleanse which a modern Hercules would be required. It has also been termed "confusion worse confounded," and more recently, and equally correctly, it has received the name of "beefsteak shop," too true a cognomen, it would appear, if the simmering and frying that so often assails the ears, as well as the volumes of alleatious odours which salute the olfactories of even the passers by, be proof thereof. The presiding genius, it seems has ears and heareth not, (I do not wish to make any improper allusion), and tongue, but speaketh not; for, as the oracles of old, he is only to be communicated with through much mystery and ceremony, and by means of writing. But as a compensation for the want of the oral and oracular faculties, he is endowed with all the eyes of Argus; he can see the uprising and down-lying of every individual engaged in the office: none are exempt from his vigilance, not even gentlemen that have been very many years in the office, of education and great respectability. This office, in consequence of the position assumed by the deity that presides over its destinies, is rendered worse than useless, and hateful to all parties. I submit this petition, and promise to substantiate all I have said. I am convinced the deserving men who have been so shamefully neglected, are every way worthy of reward and compensation.[7]

(11)

By Mr. Price,--The Petition of the Reverend James Skinner, Moderator, and William Proudfoot, Synod Clerk, on behalf of the Missionary Presbyterian Synod of Canada in connection with the United Secession Church of Scotland; and the Petition of James Douglass of the Township of Toronto, in the Home District.

By the Honorable Mr. DeBleury,--The Petition of the Reverend Richard Whitwell, Rector, and others, of the Parish of St. Armand West.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of David Torrance and others, stockholders in the Canada Mining Company.

By Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, Esquire, and others; the Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec; and the Petition of Christian Wurtele and others, of the City of Quebec.

By Mr. Drummond,--The Petition of Michel Déry and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette, in the County of Quebec; and the Petition of Michael Scott of Cap Rouge.

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of John Flett, of Chippawa, in the Township of Willoughby.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of John Prince, Esquire, and others; and the Petition of William F. Wallace and others, of the District of London.

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY[8] said, before entering on the business of the day, he would call the attention of the House to the arrival of his Excellency's family. He would propose an Address of congratulation to his lordship on the arrival of Lady Elgin and Lady Ellen Bruce, and he hoped he might invite the co-operation of the gentlemen on the other side of the House.[9]

(11)

Resolution, that an Address be presented to

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General,

His Excellency on the safe arrival of the Countess of Elgin, and other members of her family.

congratulating His Excellency on the safe arrival of the Countess of Elgin and other members of her family, and of the Lady Elma Bruce, in this Province; and that the Rules of this House be suspended in so far as relates to this motion.

MR. AYLWIN opposed the motion, and demanded a precedent for such a piece of adulation; the House had no official notice of the arrival of these ladies, and he should like to know what the House had to do with it.[10] ((He)) hoped the hon. member would withdraw that motion. He (Mr. A.) was always ready to pay the usual honours to the Governor General, but such a piece of servile sycophancy and adulation he was not prepared for[11]. He doubted that it was calculated to serve the country at large, or that politeness or courtesy required it.[12] He did not know how far it might be agreeable to his Excellency, or why any notice should be taken of the arrival of any member of his family, any more of their departure.[13] (Laughter).[14] And thus would the difference be confounded between the Governor and his Royal Mistress.[15] The time selected was a strange one[16]. The House had not yet addressed His Excellency on the subject of the concerns of the country, and[17] to bring forward another Address on private affairs was absurd.[18] He saw nothing in this worthy of British subjects. They had nothing to do with his Excellency's private relations.[19] He would certainly not commit the act of fawning sycophancy involved in this motion. He might be thought uncourtierlike or republican; he would rather be thought anything than capable of sycophancy.[20] The motion was degrading to the House, and had a tendency to bring it into contempt.[21] The object of the motion was obvious: it was to forestall the amendment of his hon. friend, Mr. Baldwin, who had introduced an amendment, having reference to a somewhat similar matter. The vote, if carried, would be ridiculed in the Province, in the neighboring country, and on the other side of the Atlantic, where, when Lord Elgin's friends came to talk this matter over, His Lordship would be the subject of a multitude of jokes.[22]

COL. PRINCE.--The motion was concurred in by Col. Prince on the score of gallantry. The hon. member[23] put it to the gallantry of his French friends around him,[24] who, as a nation, were proverbial for gallantry and attention to the ladies, and he was sure the hon. member himself was as great an admirer of female beauty as any one[25], whether ... they would not support this motion. The only objection he had to it was that it seemed too much like a sop to Cerberus, on account of the amendment proposed by the other side of the House. He would have liked it better, however, if the Earl of Durham, who was also here, ((was)) mentioned by name; for he hoped, being a scion of the noble House of Durham, he would inherit his virtues.[26]

MR. LAFONTAINE had no objection to the subject matter of the address, but, as we understood, objected to the time and manner in which it was brought forward.[27]

MR. BALDWIN did not quite agree with the Ministerial proposition as

as to time[28] and thought it would be better to embody it in the answer to the Speech. ((But)) he would be as liberal in matters of courtesy as he was, stringent in matters of principle. He feared there would be some difficulty in establishing precedents, but[29] thought it one of those indifferent measures on which the House should follow the Ministry.[30] He did not wish to make mountains of molehills[31]. He hoped the hon. member for Quebec would, on consideration, avoid being the only member in the House to vote against the motion.[32]

MR. VIGER spoke in French.[33]

MR. DEBLEURY spoke in French.[34] ((He)) opposed the motion before the response to His Excellency's Speech.[35]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY had no wish to create any difficulty or to entrap Mr. Baldwin.[36]

MR. BALDWIN knew perfectly well what he was about, but was willing in a matter of courtesy to be guided by Mr. Cayley's profound knowledge of etiquette. (Laughter.)[37]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY explained.[38]

MR. BALDWIN also explained, at length. He argued from British precedents that it was not irregular to ask for explanations before answering a royal speech.[39]

MR. MOFFATT was of opinion it should be a separate and distinct address, and not be mixed up with angry discussions on the political topics of the Speech.[40]

MR. PRICE said a few words.[41]

COL. PRINCE against the loudly expressed feelings of the House,[42] continued to press for the introduction of the Earl of Durham's name into the Address.[43]

(11)

Mr. Prince moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Macdonell of Stormont, that after the words "Countess of Elgin," in the said motion, the following words be inserted, "and His Lordship the Earl of Durham."

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Baldwin, Cauchon, Conger, DeWitt, Franchère, Lantier, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Powell, Price, Prince, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Berthelot, Bertrand, Boulton, Bouthillier, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chabot, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Desaulniers, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Moffatt,

Monro, Morin, Murney, Nelson, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Rousseau, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Watts, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(53.)

So it passed in the negative.

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY deprecated the recording the division on Col. Prince's amendment.[44]

Several members said that it was impossible to avoid recording it.[45]

(11)

The question being then put on the main motion, the House divided thereon; and thereon; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Baldwin, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cauchon, Cayley, Chalmers, Chauveau, Colville, Conger, Cummings, Daly, DeWitt, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Franchère, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lantier, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Merritt, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Powell, Petrie, Price, Prince, Riddell, Robinson, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(50.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Chabot, Christie, DeBleury, Desaulniers, Gowan, Jolin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Morin, Nelson, Rousseau, and Watts.--(20.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, congratulating His Excellency on the safe arrival of the Countess of Elgin, and other members of her family, and of the Lady Elma Bruce, in this Province; and that the Rules of this House be suspended in so far as relates to this mation.

Committee to draught the said Address.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, be appointed to prepare and report the draught of an humble Address to His Excellency, in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

On motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Chalmers,

Address for statements relative to the office of Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for Upper Canada.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency may be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Statement of all the fees, emoluments, allowances, salaries, perquisites, and receipts, of every description, of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for Upper Canada, including all sums received through his deputies, as well for civil as for criminal proceedings, and

business of every description,--shewing the amount for each year for the last four years; also, shewing all the disbursements attending the said office for the same period, and the amount for each year, with the number of clerks, assistants, and servants employed, with their respective names, and the general nature of the peculiar duties of each, and the salary of each year for the same period,--shewing how much for each year to each of them, and whether any such salary, or any portion thereof, is paid by fees or perquisites,--and shewing particularly how the amount of each salary or allowance is made up.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Bertrand,

Address for Correspondence on the subject of the French Language.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, all Documents and Correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary for the Colonies, respecting the Address of the Legislature of this Province on the subject of the use of the French Language in all Public Documents.[46]

A discussion then took place.... It was principally confined to French members.[47]

(12)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

His Excellency's Speech considered.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at the opening of the present Session, being read;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.[48]

MR. COLVILLE then rose and said, that the Ministry, he knew not why had done him the great honor to put into his hands the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, for the purpose of moving its adoption.[49] It was not because he was the best speaker in the House[50]. Fortunately for him, it was no difficult task that had been assigned to him, for he approved of every sentence, and of every word of the address, and if it had not been for the printed amendment put into his hands, he really would not have thought that any member of the opposition could have found fault with a single word of it[51]. It "roared as gently as any sucking dove."[52] He could find no sin of commission or of omission in it; there was not a word in it about any of the party questions which divided this country; and everything in it had reference to very important subjects to the country.[53] It proposed no new laws, but he thought they had already as many laws as they could obey, and more than they could properly under-

stand, and the country might go very well for a year or two at least without any more (hear, hear). He had been acquainted with the character of the Earl of Elgin for many years, and he knew that he was one of the very few Governors of Jamaica who had given satisfaction to both the planters and laborers. He had never heard of any complaint from the proprietors of land, whom he knew well, and he believed there was none from any portion of the population.[54] He then proceeded to the other parts of the address, commenting in approving terms on each subject touched upon in the speech from the throne, in succession; viz., the Post Office, Differential Duties, Warehousing Facilities, Quebec and Halifax Railway, Copy Rights, Emigration, &c., &c.[55] ((and)) he very much approved of the proposal to refer the Post Office to Provincial management; and believed the House would be unanimous in that opinion. As for the Quebec and Halifax railway, whether it would be profitable to the makers he did not know but he believed it would be highly profitable to us to have it made for us (hear, and laughter).[56] He expressed a little doubt as to the money being obtained for ... ((it))[57]. With the paragraph respecting the laws of copyright, he agreed. He thought it a great advantage to the people of this country to get cheap books from the United States: the people were not rich enough to purchase expensive volumes from England. The next paragraph related to the large emigration now taking place, and he hoped that every means would be taken to assist them. With regard to the Public Revenue and Accounts, he hoped the Revenue would be found to be more flourishing than it really was. (Hear, hear, and great laughter.)[58] With reference to the remarks about the famine which had visited the Mother Country, he was glad that he had it in his power to say that the people of Canada had come nobly forth and done their duty; it was only right that they should do so; for as it was an ill wind that blew nobody good, he could not deny but that the famine in Great Britain had been the cause of their produce fetching a higher price than it otherwise would have done: he considered that the large subscriptions sent home, showed that the people of this country had sympathy with the fellow subjects. The hon. member concluded by moving the address.[59]

(12)

Mr. Colville moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. Lyon, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech from the Throne.

To congratulate His Excellency upon his assumption of the Government of this Province.

To express the gratification of this House that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate as Her Representative in the North American Colonies, a Governor whose previous official career in another Colony of the British Empire, offers the happiest promise, under His Excellency's guidance, of a prosperous administration of the affairs of this great Province.

That we are much gratified to learn that the representations which have proceeded from this and the neighbouring Provinces on the subject of the Post Office have engaged the anxious consideration of the Imperial Government, and that His Excellency is enabled to inform us, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities, the control of that Department, so soon as, by concert between the several

Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office System.

That we assure His Excellency of our great satisfaction that the Colonial Legislatures, by a Statute passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, are empowered to repeal differential duties heretofore imposed in the Colonies in favor of British Produce.

That we will give our most attentive consideration to this important subject, and to the communications relating to it, which His Excellency has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

That His Excellency may rely on our attention being directed to such measures as may be submitted for the purpose of extending more generally Warehousing facilities to Inland Ports, and for effecting other improvements in our Commercial System.

We are gratified to learn that inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construction of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and that a Survey of the proposed line has been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and is still in progress.

We shall be happy to receive from His Excellency the communication of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, describing the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take in order to remedy the inconvenience which the Provinces of British North America have sustained from the operation of the Imperial Statute for the protection of Copyrights.

The expectation of a large Emigration has, we are prepared to find, rendered prudent measures for providing additional accommodation and medical attendance for the sick, and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labour may be required, and are gratified to learn that an increased grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service; and while we regret the too great probability of much want and suffering among certain classes of Emigrants, we trust that the favorable anticipations of His Excellency of the character of a large portion of the Emigration may be happily realized.

That we will give our best consideration to the Accounts of the past year and Estimates of the current year, which will be laid before us by His Excellency; and we learn with the highest satisfaction that there is an increase in the revenue derived from Public Works.

That His Excellency may fully rely upon our making such provision for the maintenance of the establishments and credit of the Province as may be necessary to support the high character for probity and good faith which Canada has won for herself, and, we firmly believe, will ever continue to maintain.

That we acknowledge our gratitude to Providence for our exemption from the calamity of famine, with which another part of the Empire has been so severely afflicted, and we thank his Excellency for his congratulations on the liberality which the inhabitants of this Colony of all classes and origins, including our Indian Brethren, have evinced in contributing to the relief of their suffering fellow subjects.

That we concur with His Excellency that the occurences of the past

year, though, in some measure, exceptional, indicate that there is a growing demand in Europe for the produce of this Continent, and render it highly important for the inhabitants of Canada to improve to the utmost its natural advantages, and those which attach to it, as an integral part of an Empire abounding in wealth and population.

That we duly appreciate the responsibility which rests on Parliament at this conjuncture, and that we will endeavour, by wise legislation, to afford all practicable extension and developement to the trade and productive capabilities of the Province, and to give its Institutions that hold on the affections of the people, which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress.

That we thank His Excellency for his promises of cordial co-operation in effecting these important objects, and for his renewal of the assurance of the earnest desire of Our Gracious Queen to promote the prosperity of Canada, and the happiness of its people.

MR. BALDWIN was sure it would be conceded that nothing could be more amiable than the speech of the hon. member for Beauharnois in support of the Address[60]. He ... ((noticed)) the fact that the hon. member had been honoured a second time by moving the Address, and assured that gentleman that though he (Mr. Colville) was astonished at the selection, he (Mr. Baldwin) was not. It was exceedingly convenient for a Ministry to have a friend who could see no fault in their conduct who could be persuaded that all they averred was indisputable, and all they promised sure to be carried out.[61] His ((Mr. Colville's)) admiration of the Ministry was always complete, whether his attention was directed to the particular doings of their polar star, the hon. member for Megantic (laughter), or to one and all, it was still the same. If, however, a difference could at all be struck it would be in favour of the present laudations; and surely it would be admitted that he capped the climax of compliment when, with that simplicity of character which so distinguishes him, he expressed his hope that the revenue might be found "even better than it was stated to be" (much laughter.)[62] Il fallait que l'honorable membre fut d'une simplicité de coeur admirable. Mais le membre qui avait rédigé l'adresse, devait être orgueilleux de recevoir un tel compliment, il n'en connaissait pas l'auteur, mais il espérait qu'il se ferait connaître dans le cours de la discussion, afin d'avoir mis au jour une production aussi ingénieuse.[63] So far from being astonished at the selection, he greatly doubted whether one other gentleman could have been found on the Ministerial Benches who could swallow all the assertions of the Ministry.[64] Il ((le ministère)) ne choisirait pas un homme qui poséderait(sic) des opinions siennes[65]. The hon. member for Peterboro', for instance, and others he could name, were not so well qualified[66]. Happy was the Government which had such a friend![67] On avait été surpris de voir qu'il proposait des amendemens à l'adresse.[68] Under ordinary circumstances, he (Mr. B.) would not be very desirous of choosing an occasion so soon after the first arrival of a Governor to raise objections to the speech; but the House had not met under ordinary circumstances, or in ordinary times, and therefore were they[69] imperatively[70] called upon for an open avowal of their sentiments; and he would add, that under the present state of things, the very circumstance of the Governor General being yet a stranger in the country

was an additional reason why the fullest expression should be given to the several views by which parties were divided. He (Mr. B.) also felt satisfied that both the gracious Queen, whom they all loved, and under whom they served, and her delegate the Governor General, whom they respected, would regard such a course as the most consistent, as well with those glorious principles established by that revolution which gave the throne of England to the family of the one, as with the noble reminiscences which belonged to the ancestral dignity of the other (cheers). A candid exposition of facts would also best enable His Excellency to discharge those duties which belonged to his station, and of which he (Mr. B.) did not doubt it was the desire of that nobleman to acquit himself faithfully and impartially. But apart from all that, there was one circumstance which particularly justified the course he (Mr. B.) proposed, and that was the connection of His Excellency with the late lamented Earl of Durham (Hear, hear, and cheers.) No one who knew him (Mr. B.) would impute to him that he embraced all that was contained in the great state document which Lord Durham presented to Her Majesty as the result of his experience in Canada; nor did he think that Lord Elgin should necessarily concur with all its positions; but he conceived that considering the time in which His Excellency assumed this Government, the shaken and disordered condition in which the machinery of state must appear to his view, it was peculiarly appropriate to invite his consideration anew, of those constitutional doctrines in which consist the real value of that Report.[71] And it would be noticed that to this point the amendment confined its approval.[72] "We owe," continued the learned member, "to the Earl of Durham the recognition of those principles in the Government of Canada which were secured by the people of England in 1688 (cheers)[73]. Ceux qui connaissaient combien le peuple anglais avait combattu pour obtenir leurs privilèges, comprendront très bien ceci, et tous ceux qui en sentent toute l'importance seront heureux d'apprendre que Son Excellence est liée avec la famille de feu Lord Durham.[74] And to all who know how great was our struggle - for a long time our almost hopeless struggle - to obtain that recognition - who knew the history of our exertions for that one paramount purpose - the occasion must be indeed gratifying when we can properly, and perhaps profitably, invoke attention to that victory, and to the rights which we gained by it." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)[75] Those who ... feel the importance of ... ((British)) principles, know well the deep debt which Canada owes to Lord Durham, and must feel gratified that one so nearly connected with him has come amongst us.[76] Tous ceux qui autrefois étaient opposés aux grands principes pour lesquels les réformistes avaient combattu, y revenaient actuellement, et que le dernier membre qui s'y opposait avait maintenant cessé d'être membre de cette chambre.[77] To him (Mr. B.) at least, he confessed it was a matter of sincere gratulation, and the more so, as he had arrived at a time when the great principles enunciated by his illustrious relative had been at last acceded to by all.[78] Before, however, going further into that subject he would make a few brief remarks upon the leading topics of the Address. He was not sufficiently informed upon the subject of His Excellency's Government of Jamaica to do more than refer to it in a general way, but taking it for granted

that the Ministry were better informed, he had no objection to give a general assent - which of course involved no opinion as to the system of government - to the assertion that he was successful. Respecting the Post Office he thought there was not as much promised as the Address assumed.[79] ((And so he)) did not feel so sanguine as the hon. mover of the Address, as to the immediate benefit to be derived from anything yet done in the matter.[80] A certain act of concord between the different Legislatures was referred to as being necessary before any action was taken; but he trusted that their wishes would in the end be realized; he was glad to see by their reference to the differential duties that the Ministry had at last acquired some wisdom on that head and that some promise was afforded that they would come down to the House prepared to submit a better system; all that was said of the Quebec and Halifax Rail Road had his hearty concurrence; he hoped the extensive emigration of this year would tend to the improvement of the country[81]. Il espérait que les rapports sur la détresse des émigrans étaint (sic) exagérés[82], and was glad to see the exertions made by the government to alleviate the((ir)) distress ...; he was not disposed to enter at present upon the question of the public revenue, although there were some doubts as to its being in a flourishing condition.[83] He much feared, from no allusion being made to them, that they were in an unsatisfactory state. The expedition of the Honourable Inspector-General to England, he much feared had not been so successful as was vaunted by the Ministerial Press; but no doubt full explanations on that score could be given by the Ministry.[84] Il y reviendrait dans un autre temps.[85] Upon these and some other points in the address there could be no serious difference of opinion, and he would therefore pass on to a paragraph which required more consideration; he referred to[86] the 13th clause[87], which said - "And to give its Institutions that hold on the affections of the People, which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress." He concurred in the doctrine here propounded[88]. Of course the House was quite prepared to listen with humility to the admonitions and advice of the experience gentlemen who conducted the Government, but they might be allowed to return the compliment[89], il ne pensait pas que le gouvernement eût rempli sa part de ces obligations en retardant de convoquer le parlement aussi longtems qu'ils l'avaient fait; il ne trouvait pas convenable de demander aux autres de remplir leurs obligations lorsqu'on ne remplissait pas les siennes propres.[90] ((The House might be allowed)) to inquire whether the conduct of Her Majesty's confidential advisers heretofore, tended to gain for our Institutions the affections of the people.[91] He (Mr. B.) had no desire to go so far back as to revive former asperities[92]. Il ne voulait pas entreprendre de blâmer les ministres pour tout ce qu'ils avaient fait depuis l'accession au pouvoir du ministère actuel, car les membres d'aujourd'hui n'étaient point responsables des fautes de leurs prédécesseurs, quoique cependant un d'entre eux soit toujours demeuré à sa place depuis la rupture de l'ex-ministère en 1842; mais il croyait qu'il était du devoir des membres de prendre en considération la manière dont ils avaient obtenu le pouvoir et rempli leurs devoirs comme conseillers responsables de la couronne, depuis qu'ils sont entrés en office - et il pouvait dire que toute leur histoire depuis 1842 n'a pas eu de

parallèle dans l'histoire parlementaire. Ils avaient suivi une marche qu'aucun ministère n'aurait jamais dû suivre. Comment le ministère actuel avait-il obtenu le pouvoir et comment l'avait-il conservé? Tous ceux qui en avaient fait partie, étaient tombés l'un après l'autre, et avaient été remplacés[93]; first, the hon. Member for Megantic stood alone the sole Member of the Council; then came the venerable Member of Three Rivers, in some time came another,[94] de manière que l'administration était maintenant composée d'éléments hétérogènes, formant un corps dépourvu de principes, et qui ne possédait aucune association de vues pour le gouvernement du pays[95], all making their way over the stile with something of the same spirit as a flock of sheep getting into a clover field, and yet these are the men who admonish the opposition to secure the affections of the people. I deny, sir, that their conduct entitles them to address this side of the House in such terms, they whose policy and acts have been the very antipodes of the precept they invoke[96]. Telle n'était pas la manière de faire fonctionner un gouvernement. Le gouvernement devait être conduit d'après les principes anglais, c'est-à-dire, que les ministres qui se mettent à la tête du pays, devraient entrer en office en s'appuyant de principes d'après lesquels ils se proposent de gouverner le pays, et en ferait connaître clairement ces principes.[97] Look for instance to the history of the accession to their ranks of the hon. Member for Ottawa; he who first voted with the late Administration in opposition to the views of Lord Metcalfe, who solemnly recorded his vote that the hon. Member for Bellechasse was right in the course he adopted jointly with his colleagues, and who afterwards took the very place of that same hon. Mem. in a hostile Administration. Was this done to secure the affections or respect of the people for the institutions of the country? Then who does not remember the course taken on the University Bill;--the pledges made and abandoned--the bye play about the seat of the hon. member for Simcoe--the singular resignation, containing a saving clause, of the then Solicitor General for Upper Canada (hear, hear)--the professions to desire to carry the University Bill made at one time and immediately after the introduction into the Ministry of the present member for Huron, who was decidedly opposed to such a measure (hear, hear)--then the final going out of the late Solicitor General, and the selection ... ((of)) his successor ... ((as)) another staunch opponent of the University Bill[98].

Hear, hear, from MR. GOWAN[99].

MR. BALDWIN ((continued:)) shewing that the desire for that measure, if any there was, was becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less" (laughter.) Did this species of hocus pocus proceeding in the Ministerial family indicate respect for the affections of the people--a desire to rally these affections round the institutions of the country?[100] ((Il)) continue en demandant aux membres du ministère comment l'hon. ex-président du conseil avait été renvoyé de sa place?[101] --another curiosity in its way (hear, hear); and that brought him to another, a very recent affair,[102] une nomination sur laquelle il ne pouvait s'empêcher de faire quelques remarques, c'était celle d'un président[103], Mr. McGill,[104] d'une des plus grandes institutions financières du pays[105]. Was it not universally the case that all commercial

business was relinquished by men about to become Ministers of the Crown; such was the case with the late Lord Sydenham, who had been a merchant before he entered the Government; such was undeniably the practice, and yet do we find the President of a mammoth bank coolly, and without the least change in his commercial position, becoming a member of the Council. He (Mr. B.) thought he had thus briefly shewn that the attemps of the Ministry to strengthen themselves, made from time to time, was (sic) not consitent (sic) with English practice, and was (sic) in no way calculated to enlist the affections of the people. He would next refer to a memorable act of policy of theirs - the issuing of the militia scrip in Lower Canada, in defiance of the plain law of the land. (Hear, hear)[106].

MR. GOWAN, "Give it to them on that"[107].

MR. LAFONTAINE. - It failed.[108]

MR. BALDWIN. - I know it failed, and noble was it in the people to disregard it (hear, hear.) It was done for the purpose of bribing, or prostrating Lower Canada[109].

Hear, hear, from MR. GOWAN[110].

MR. BALDWIN ((continued:)) But it was laughed to scorn by the patriotic band whom it was intended to undermine and destroy. Was such an attempt according to English practice? Look to a late act of a Governor of the West Indies, who, contrary to law, admitted flour to avoid starvation; and yet, although the act was too obviously morally correct, because it did violate the letter of the law, he (the Governor) applied to the Parliament for a statute of indemnity. He (Mr. B.) could not avoid referring to the two late appointments of Receiver General and Attorney General for Lower Canada - appointments so plainly intended to keep up the balance on the University question (hear, hear,) it was well known that the gentleman filling the latter office was not of the politics to desire reform in King's College; but did the hon. member for Kingston agree with his learned colleague in that regard, and did not know how far from being a trivial thing was the feeling in Upper Canada on that question; and yet, in order, of course, to illustrate English practice, and to centre the affections of the people on the institutions of the country, he forms part of the present Ministry (hear, hear, hear, and laughter). He (Mr. B.) would next refer to the conduct of the Ministry in relation to another branch of the Legislature. It could not be denied that the Upper House required all the strength, wealth, and honour that could be obtained for it, this he (Mr. B.) always maintained, and, in his own conduct, furnished proof that such was his judgment. He referred to his own conduct, because of the clap-trap charges to the contrary that were got up against him. What was the fact? At the very time these slanders were uttered against him, he was differing with the party to which he belonged, and was even opposed to his dearest connection in defence of what he (Mr. B.) conceived to be the character and honor of that branch, and it was thus that he always regarded party, useful when directed according to principle, but to be abandoned the very instant it could not bear the application of that talisman (hear, hear, and cheers.) But was that the conduct of his successors in office? They talk of injury done by demagogues! Was ever such evil

inflicted on the branch to which he referred as that caused by the present Executive in bringing down the late Attorney General from his place in that House to become their leader and champion in this[111].

Hear, hear, particularly from MR. GOWAN.[112]

MR. BALDWIN. - "And it is they", said the hon. member ((Mr. Baldwin)) with marked indignation, "and it is they who talk of the affections of the people! - they who degraded the Upper House, and who, in all the details of their own yet imperfect organization, set at defiance - literally derided - English practice and English precedent!" (hear, hear, and cheers.) He (Mr. B.) knew well that the hon. member for Montreal, whom he saw in his place (Mr. Moffatt,) did not approve of the conduct which he (Mr. B.) was then reprobating: and however desirous that hon. member was to maintain the present Ministry in their places, if he were to speak out he would pronounce strongly against many things which, from general policy, he connived at; and particularly would he condemn the violation of the honor and dignity of the Upper House - a proceeding the most disgraceful, and rather than be a party to which he (Mr. B.) would consent to be excluded for ever from public office (cheers). They (the Ministry) affect to be Conservative, but where is their Conservatism? What do the conserve? See how they deal with the old and honored offices of the country: what was their conduct towards the Surveyor General's Department? There were two Departments approximating somewhat to each other, that which he mentioned, and one under the modern name of the Crown Lands Department; it was deemed expedient to amalgamate these offices, but what did our Conservatives do? Did they preserve the old office with a name familiar to English and Colonial ears? Not at all: they abolished it in deference, of course, to the affections of the people for the time-honoured institutions of the country (laughter.) The change in regard to the Board of Works was another case in point. A cry had been raised against Mr. Killaly; the Ministry heard it, but brought no charges against him, and professed no desire to dismiss him; but they brought in an Act and passed it, changing the name of the Department to that of Public Works, with no President, but simply a Chief Commissioner, The member for Simcoe, in satisfaction for previous services, was appointed Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Killaly was not dismissed: his office was merely abolished, and the hon. member for Simcoe appointed to a new one. Was there ever a more cowardly, un-English, unjust way of treating a public officer? But it was done purely for the purpose of entwining round the institutions of the country "the affections of the people" - (hear, hear) - The office of Adjutant General too gave rise to some display of Conservatism, of British practice. One Deputy Adjutant General was disposed of by getting some 5 or £600, which was equal, of course, to a certificate of character, and therefore a proof of no fault. In Upper Canada a worthy officer, Col. O'Hara, a man of reputation who served in the Penisular (sic) War, was deprived of his place by means of a pretended change in the Department, he was not dismissed of course, there was no charge against him, but they converted the terms which designated his office, changed it from Deputy Adjutant to Assistant and lo! one fine morning he found himself relieved; the Government were of course sorry for him but his office was no longer in existence - the affections of the people

for that institution had to be respected (laughter). Such is the style in which offices under the Crown have been managed by the gentlemen who have undertaken to admonish his (Mr. B's.) side of the House.[113] These are the gentlemen who are to draw the affections of the people, and they call themselves Conservatives! We, Mr. Speaker said Mr. Baldwin, are the true Conservatives-we have defended the Constitutional principles and usages of the British System from the sacriligious (sic) hand of Her Majesty's advisers.[114] Would it not appear that the compliment might be returned, and they admonished to look at home? (Hear, hear). And then are they more fortunate in the conduct of their Departments? There was the Crown Lands- [115]

MR. MURNEY -- A bad Department![116]

MR. BALDWIN--You don't say so; really hon. Members should be more cautious had they not heard of the recent changes in the regulations of that Department of its being necessary to put questions in writing, &c.; but if it were true that the office was badly kept, why was it not remedied? Did the Colleagues of the hon. Member for Ottawa think that they too are not responsible for these abuses? Why do they not insist upon his doing right, or do what rumour says they are inclined to do, get rid of him? (laughter).[117]

MR. PRICE--After the speech on the Address (hear, hear.)[118]

MR. BALDWIN.--True, there might be some risk till after that; but he (Mr. B.) had forgotten that a commission was appointed to enquire into the Crown Land department, another very British-like proceeding. Fancy Lord John Russell, for instance, having his department examined by commissioners directed to do so by his brother Ministers, and these commissioners to consist of members of the House of Commons, who, at the same time, affected to have confidence in the Administration of which he (Lord John) was one, and, as a natural consequence, in Lord John individually. How would this sound, and seem, in England! Could it occur? And yet you, sir, (addressing the hon. member,) have submitted to that indignity, and remain in that seat, sustained by these second-hand supporters;--a want of self-pride, which in England would cause a Minister to be swept forever from public view (cheers). Another circumstance which shewed the extent which the Ministry thought it necessary to secure for the institutions of the country the affections and confidence of the people, their confidence in the stern regard of truth and honour which pervades these institutions, is the contrary statements given by them last year of the cause of stopping the sale of the Clergy Reserves; it will be remembered that the circular issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that ... there was a Despatch from the Home Government ordering that course; it is also in the recollection of hon. members that in answer to a question put by him (Mr. B.) last session, the then Attorney General distinctly declared that there was no Despatch on the subject! The hon. member next referred to the distribution of patronage, shewing the exclusive manner in which the present Ministry have acted notwithstanding their objection to the late Administration in that respect. The late Ministry were called exclusive; the charges were wrung from Gaspé to Sandwich; but did parties so crying examine the true

state of the question? Did they know that when he (Mr. B.) and his colleagues took office, the Tories held the great bulk of the offices throughout the country (hear, hear, hear). He (Mr. B.) then held in his hand a statement taken from the Canadien, of the proportions in which the public offices of Lower Canada were divided among the two portions of the population in 1841. The English portion, not more than one-third, held 181 offices which gave an aggregate income of £171,000, averaging £461 each; the French who were two-thirds of the population, had 54 offices giving £12,654, or an average of £252 each. In 1846 after the weight of the hon. Member for Three Rivers was thrown in the scale, it appeared from Lovell & Gibson's Almanack that the English held 110 offices and the French 9 in the Civil Departments. Hon. Members would see from this the immense disproportion in the distribution of patronage, of which the Lower Canadians had, and still have, to complain. It would perhaps be thought that this was owing to national origin distinction in Lower Canada, but he (Mr. B.) thought it was simply Toryism in its universal character; hear what it was in Upper Canada; a calculation was made of the number of offices in ten districts, they amounted to 418; of these how many are in possession of the Reformers? Just 21, and the poor, oppressed, proscribed Tories have 397, for the purpose of entwining round the institutions of the country "the affections of the people." He (Mr. B.) would next refer to the recent scene in the House on the question of the Speaker's chair. The ministry actually pretended that they did not expect an enquiry; if that really was their blissful state, what does it prove? Their utter incompetency to fill their places. What, sir, did they think that this House had no more consideration for its own rights for the dignity of that chair, and for you sir, personally, than to permit the question to remain unsolved which every one in the House and out of it, was asking, viz. "were you Speaker or not." It really did appear so; there they were the one looking at the other, each as it seemed soliciting a cue by which to start; and then when the hon. member for Megantic did muster courage enough to move, how did he proceed? Why, by professing his willingness to answer every thing, and then voting not to answer (hear, hear, and laughter) - The hon. member for Cornwall also showed much decorum and good feeling, starting up ever and anon urging with a Lawyer's nicety his technical objections, and then to crown all they would not permit to be placed on the Journals of the House what you had solemnly stated as truth, they positively refused by their vote to affirm your statement; "and these Sir are your friends" (hear, hear) save me from such friends; never, sir, was there a more coldhearted desertion of a public man. (cheers). The hon. member next referred to the conduct of the Administration in reference to a number of measures - the University Bill and Medicine and Surgery Bill, abandoned; and Election Law for Lower Canada promised by the late Attorney General Smith - upon which Mr. Lafontaine withdrew a Bill he had prepared - but no such measure appearing; a Municipal Bill for Lower Canada went to the Upper House the very last hour of its sitting, and not passed of course, and not referred to in the late speech; Upper Canada Assessment Bill, and Public Lands Bill, not passed. - They had dealt with the District Court Law, the Upper Canada Municipal Law, the Registry Law, the Court of Assize, but all so imperfectly that little good has been done; and above all the hon. Secretary, on the 25th Feb, 1845, the 91st day of a session of 121 days, brought in a Bill to ensure the proper distribution of the Statutes. On all important questions they had failed

to accomplish anything to which the respect and affections of the people could in the least degree be secured in their favour. In their correspondence on the subject of admission of cattle from the United States, in which the Eastern Townships were so much interested, they had completely failed and left the fate of the country in the hands of the Com Gen; their promises about public improvements had been mere delusions; and in order to remedy all defects, to supply all deficiencies, to enact commercial measures to meet the important times that have come upon us, and to prevent heavy injury to our commerce, to accomplish all this, the present session has commenced at this period - within seven days of the time prescribed by law as the utmost possible limit! Will any one say that this is right; that Navigation Laws, Differential Duties, &c. &c., can now be effectively disposed of? And even at this late period all the officers of Government are not in their places. What can be said of this, but that Ministers have sunk the interests of the public, and the convenience of the members of this House in the cheating schemes and efforts by which they have been endeavouring to keep their own places. (Cheers.) Will hon. members by their votes on the present question ratify and approve such conduct?--will Eastern Township members do so? Perhaps they will; and if so, it will be their duty when they next go to the Hustings to state frankly and at once, "we cannot deny that in the last session of Parliament we sacrificed the interests of the country - but, we saved the Ministry." (Cheers)[119] He concluded by moving the amendments to the Address.[120]

(12)

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, That after the words "affairs of this great Province," in the second paragraph of the main motion, the following be inserted, viz:--

"And to state that this House, on this first occasion of approaching His Excellency, cannot, in justice either to their own feelings or those of their constituents, refrain from referring to the gratifying circumstance of His Excellency's connexion with the family of the late Earl of Durham. To that distinguished Statesman we are indebted for the Imperial recognition of our undoubted right as British subjects, to have the Government of the Province conducted by the assistance, counsel, and information of a Provincial Administration, under the Representative of the Sovereign, which, while appointed by the Crown in the exercise of its undoubted prerogative, remains responsible to the Provincial Parliament, on the same principles which have been found so perfectly efficacious in the administration of the Government of the Parent State. That grateful for the important part thus taken by him in procuring us this act of constitutional justice, we cannot but indulge the pleasing confidence, that under one so nearly connected with him, and to whom his memory must necessarily be dear, we shall witness the practical application of this great principle, and realize the benefits which it is calculated to secure."

(13)

And a Debate arising thereupon;

The first paragraph of the Address was put and carried.[121]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY, rose and said he was not in a position at present to reply to what the hon. member had collected with so much ease; but

it appeared to him that the hon. member's speech was a mere vent of disappointed expectation, and they were surprised that with all their experience, they had been foiled by these inexperienced young men on the ministerial side of the House.[122] ((He)) said there was one subject on which he desired to make a few remarks. The hon. gentleman opposite had taunted the members on this side of the House, whom he termed the Speaker's friends, with having deserted him in the hour of need. Now, he said, this is false, we did not desert him. The ministry in the matter of the Speakership came down and stated candidly, that they had acted under a misapprehension, that they had understood that the Speaker would accept, indeed that he had accepted office, and that therefore his seat as member for Hamilton was vacated. Ought the ministry then to be taunted with want of candour? No. But the hon. member for the North Riding, with that pleasing and insinuating address for which he is so justly celebrated, would not be satisfied with this simple explanation, but must put the Hon. Speaker into the undignified position which he occupied on Friday night last, not with any desire of clearing up the matter, no, for that was clear enough to his own mind, - but for the purpose of trying to draw out something which might be prejudicial to the Ministry.[123] He believed the hon. member had got up the whole affair for his own purposes, to raise a lever wherewith to hoist the Speaker from the Chair, and he had not succeeded.[124]

MR. AYLWIN.--Loud cheers from the hon. member from Quebec.[125]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--He had heard the hon. member from Quebec cheer, before, and he hoped he should again; but in a better cause of truth, &c.[126] And when he, (Mr. C.), after a few minutes thought, promised to bring down the papers, rather than that an Address should go up to His Excellency - why was he not satisfied? - why did he next try to prevent their being laid on the table? - but desired to have the hon. member for Megantic examined; but he, so courteous was the hon. member, would not send him to the bar of the House; and then, Sir, when he had the hon. member under examination, mark the tortuosity of his course. Instead of being satisfied with the facts, he endeavours to penetrate into the reasons which induced the course that was pursued; and mark how, after he was repulsed once, he returns again, and again, under different guises; and when he found that, no matter how he disguised it, he was unable to accomplish the end he desired, he was to be noticed stealing up and down the ranks of the opposition, seeking for aid. O! how was he to accomplish the end he proposed? - how was he to unseat the present occupants of the Treasury benches. Blank astonishment and disappointment pervaded his countenance, which could not, and did not, pass unnoticed. And again how he attempted to prevent the simplest rules of evidence. He (Mr. C.) would bow to that gentleman's high legal attainments; but he must say, that he never before knew that the rules of the Courts of Law did not govern this high Court of Parliament, when we erected ourselves into such a situation. He hoped that it never would happen again that such a disgraceful, unprecedented course[127]--"the most disgraceful transaction which had ever occurred in the Legislature of any country"[128]--should be adopted. He could almost wish that it were blotted from the pages of the Journals of the House. The hon. member for the North Riding had spoken of an under current running on this side of the house. It was true there was an under

current; but it was one set and kept in motion by that hon. gentleman, and which had turned up matter of a most impure nature, to the bitter disappointment of the hon. member for the Fourth Riding. He (Mr. C.) said he felt warmly on the subject, and if he had expressed himself too strongly he must apologise,[129] - only, however, he begged to be understood, for the language, not for the sentiments. They were those that he conscientiously believed. He said that hon. gentlemen had found great objection to the calling of Parliament at so late a date, but he would ask how it could have been called sooner. Was it not better to allow the Governor General to become acquainted with the country, or should the Ministry have called the House together immediately on his arrival, and thus, carrying out the principles of Responsible Government, make the Governors a mere tool in the hands of the Ministry? This perhaps is what the honourable gentlemen opposite would desire.[130] Mr. Cayley then explained that at the time he gave the draft of the address to Mr. Baldwin, Lady Elgin had not arrived, which accounted for the omission of her Ladyship's name in the address.[131] There was one expression in the amendment he admired very much, although he did not exactly understand the meaning as it stood. The expression was "fundamental characteristics." Was there not something wanting to complete the expression? - did the hon. gentleman not forget to put the word "Radical?" If he did he could understand then what was meant. He said that the paragraph which followed this was what he would term the omnibus; it told us that we were wrong to allow the Governor General to obtain a knowledge of the country; that we ought to have summoned the House immediately on his arrival, but this he had already answered. - Again the Hon. members opposite accuse us of not proceeding with the public works. Now he (Mr. C.) would ask, can we proceed without funds? Who was it but the Harrison Administration that ran the country into the construction of the Welland Canal, which has cost the country £300,000 more than the estimates.[132]

MR. PRICE begged to remind the Hon. gentleman that the Opposition had nothing to do with the contract alluded to - it was the Harrison Administration who were responsible for it, of which, Messrs. Draper and Daly were members.[133]

Cheers from the Opposition.[134]

MESSRS. AYLWIN, BALDWIN, ... and LAFONTAINE ((also)) disclaimed any connection with that job[135].

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY continued, Ah! they have a scape-goat in the Hon. member for Megantic, who has to bear the weight of the sins of the different Administrations with which he has been connected, but, if he was not mistaken, there was one gentleman, who was a prominent member of the late Administration, that had a share in the business. He referred to the late Inspector General, Mr. Hincks.[136] As to the allusion to the Members not being all assembled, he looked upon that as a testimony of merit at their daring to meet the opposition with their ranks unfilled; but he should scorn to wait a moment, and though he admired much the fundamental characteristics of the amendment, he should vote against it.[137]

MR. ERMATINGER spoke against the extension of Free Trade. If it were carried out, he observed, this country would soon cease to be a British

Colony.[138] He said Sir Robert Peel did not know what Free-trade meant and neither did one-half of the gentlemen we heard talking so glibly about it. He disapproved of the Free-trade clauses of the Address, but he would not divide the Ministerial Benches. He must confess that Parliament ought to have been called long ago; unless called again in a few weeks the spirit of the Constitution would be violated and we would only have three sessions in four years. Notwithstanding this, he would oppose the amendment of the Opposition regretting the period at which the Legislature had been summoned.[139]

MR. GOWAN said he had made some notes of the speech of the honble. and learned member for North York, (Mr. Baldwin,) and that he wished to address some observations to the House in reply to that speech, but that before doing so, he would read for the information of the French Canadian gentlemen, who occupied the opposition benches, some passages from the Report of the late Earl of Durham, which Report had been spoken of in such laudatory terms by their political friends from Upper Canada, and to the memory of whose distinguished author, it was now proposed to pay so high a compliment.[140] He could only say, if French Canadians on the other side were going to pass that eminent nobleman's eulogium, he would rather they should do it, than he should do it in their places. In former times there were "Constitutional Societies" in the Lower Provinces, said to represent the opinions of the British population, and gentlemen on the opposite side were in the habit of complaining that they were strangely misrepresented by those societies, whose statements were said to be calumnious. But if they were calumnies, they were contained in the report made to her Majesty by the author of the book he held in his hand.[141]

"The French Canadians have attempted to shroud their hostility to the influence of English immigration and the introduction of British institutions under the guise of warfare against the government and its supporters, whom they represented to be a small knot of corrupt and insolent dependants."

* * * * * * *

"The Assembly resisted these changes, chiefly because the English desired them."

* * * * * * *

"An utterly uneducated and singularly inert population, implicitly obeying leaders who ruled them by the influence of a blind confidence and narrow national prejudices."

* * * * * * *

"They clung to the ancient prejudices, ancient customs and ancient laws, not from any strong sense of their beneficial effects, but with the unreasoning tenacity of an uneducated and unprogressive people."

* * * * * * *

"The English farmer carried with him the experience and habits of the most approved agriculture in the world. He settled himself in the townships bordering on the seigniories and brought a fresh soil and improved cultivation to compete with the worn out and slovenly farm of the habitant. He

often took the very farm which the Canadian settler had abandoned, and by superior management made that a source of profit which had only impoverished his predecessor."

* * * * * * *

"The French could not but feel the superiority of English enterprise: they could not but shut their eyes to their success in every undertaking in which they came into contact, and to the constant superiority which they were acquiring."

* * * * * * *

"The French have lately established steamboats to compete with the monopoly which a combination of English capitalists had for some time enjoyed on the St. Lawrence, and, small and somewhat uncomfortable as they were, they were regarded with favour on account of their superiority in the essential qualities of certainty and celerity. But this was not considered sufficient to ensure their success; an appeal was constantly made to the national feelings of the French, for an exclusive preference of the "French" line, and I have known a French newspaper announce with satisfaction the fact, that on the previous day, the French steamers from Quebec and Laprairie had arrived at Montreal with a great many passengers, and the English with very few."

* * * * * * *

"The only public occasion on which they ever met was in the jury-box; and they meet there only to the utter obstruction of justice.

"The hostility which thus pervades society was some time growing before it became of prominent importance in the politics of the Province. It was inevitable that such social feelings must end in a deadly political strife. The French regarded with jealousy the influence in politics of a daily increasing body of the strangers, whom they so much disliked and dreaded; the wealthy English were offended at finding that their property gave them no influence over their French dependents, who were acting under the guidance of leaders of their own race; and the farmers and leaders of the same race were not long before they began to bear with impatience their utter political nullity in the midst of the majority of a population whose ignorance they condemned, and whose political views and conduct seemed utterly at variance with their own notions of the principles and practice of self-government."

* * * * * * *

"Without going so far as to accuse the Assembly of deliberate design to check the settlement and improvement of Lower Canada, it cannot be denied that they looked with considerable jealousy and dislike on the increase and prosperity of what they regarded as a foreign and hostile race; they looked on the province as the patrimony of their own race; they viewed it not as a country to be settled, but as one already settled."

* * * * * * *

"The improvement of the harbour of Montreal was suspended from a poli-

tical antipathy to a trading English merchant who had been the most active of the commissioners, and by whom it had been conducted with the most admirable success."

* * * * * * *

"The applications for banks, railroads, and canals were laid on one side until some general measures could be adopted with regard to such undertakings, but the general measures thus promised were never passed, and the particular enterprises in question were prevented."

* * * * * * *

"The trial of the murderers of Chartrand has placed this disposition of the French jurors in a most glaring light; the notes of the Chief Justice in this case were transmitted by me to the Secretary of State; and a perusal of them will satisfy every candid and well ordered mind, that a base and cruel assassination, committed without a single circumstance of home provocation or palliation, was brought home by evidence which no man ever pretended to doubt against the prisoners, whom the jury nevertheless acquitted. - The duty of giving this dishonest verdict had been most assiduously and shamefully inculcated by the French press before the trial came on; the jurors are said to have been kept for some time previous in the hands of zealous partizans, whose business it was, not only to influence their inclination, but to stimulate their courage; the array of the leaders of the party who were present at the trial was supposed to be collected for the same purpose; and it is notorious that the acquittal was celebrated at public entertainments, to which the jurors were invited in order that they might be thanked for their verdict.[142] If after hearing those passages, gentlemen of French Canadian origin, were going to compliment their author, then all he (Mr. Gowan) would say was that, he must, however reluctantly, believe that the Report of the Noble Earl was not so great a libel upon the character of the French Canadians, as some of their writers had represented it to be, (hear, hear.)[143]

If indeed the statement made in that Report were true, and the gentlemen opposite thought so, let them vote for the amendment; but if they were not, he could not tell on what principle they could do it.[144]

A voice - Responsible Government.[145]

MR. GOWAN.--Responsible Government?[146] The member for North York had represented the Report as the great charter of British Canadian liberty, but he (Mr. Gowan) recollected well the period, when that hon. gentlemen had stated that his liberties as a British Canadian were not dependent upon so fragile a thread as a Governor's Report, but were original and inherent in him as a British subject.[147] It was his right, a right he would yield to no man, to live under a government conducted on those principles.[148] And ... the first[149] specific concession of the original right of self-government[150] by the Representative of the Crown was made by the late Lord Sydenham, through his responsible ministers to the Canadian Legislature, assented to at Kingston, in 1841.[151]

MR. BALDWIN here nodded assent.[152]

MR. GOWAN ((continued:)) Why is it, then, that the learned gentleman

abandons his original ground? Why go back to a theoretical report long antecedent, and not made to the people whose liberties it concerned? Does the learned gentleman mean to give up the resolutions of 1841, and to fall back upon Lord Durham's Report? Or does he mean merely to cast the resolutions in the shade for the present, in order that a more prominent obtruding of the report may afford him an opportunity of flattering some near connection of its author, whose star of destiny may perchance, at this moment, be in the ascendant! (hear, hear.) These were questions of which others might judge, but which the learned gentleman himself was alone competent to answer.[153] But the observations he desired to address to the House, applied principally to Upper Canada, to which they must be understood to belong.[154]

The learned gentleman had alluded to the state of quasi-rebellion, in which many of the Conservative members, stood towards the ministers, and he particularly named his (Mr. Gowan's) hon. friends, the members for Peterborough and Hastings.[155]

MR. BALDWIN - I only stated dissatisfaction, not rebellion.[156]

MR. GOWAN thanked the learned gentleman; - dissatisfaction then must be the word. Did the hon. gentleman desire to allay that dissatisfaction?[157]

MR. BALDWIN - No, not particularly. (Loud laughter.)[158]

MR. GOWAN - No, the hon. gentleman did not desire to allay it, for if he did, he could accomplish the object in a very short time, and without much labor. Let the learned gentleman lead the opposition, and continue to avow the proscriptive policy which directed his official career, and he need not dread that conservative dissatisfaction will lead to ministerial disruption. Let him, on the other hand, retire from public life, and allow a more liberal, because a more just policy to prevail, and then indeed will conservative dissatisfaction - (if any cause for it should exist,) break forth. But conservatives are not so selfish, so unpatriotic, as to set up their individual or local grievances to the injury of their country, and to the agitation of the public mind, by the restoration to power of a party, whose reign was characterised by a selfish, narrow hearted and proscriptive policy, such as never did before, and he hoped never would again disgrace the country.[159]

Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.[160]

MR. GOWAN.--He was surprised to hear the gentlemen rely on the Conservative division - he begged the hon. members pardon, dissatisfaction, was the word. A bold and skilful General, leading a victorious army, would be ashamed to avow that, his own strength and the success of his forces, consisted in the dissatisfaction of his antagonists. Why will not the hon. gentleman come out and show the country in what his strength consists? A man strong in the justice of his own cause, ought to scorn to rely on the weakness - he begged pardon, the dissatisfaction - of those whom he opposed. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Are the great Liberal leaders at length driven to the necessity of making the humiliating confession, that <u>they</u> have no hold on the public mind, that <u>they</u> have nought to complain of, and that it is upon Conservative dissatisfaction alone which they rely![161] Let him

((Mr. Baldwin)) if he had any, bring his principles before the House, and let them be fairly judged; but let him not rely on Ministerial differnces.[162] The learned gentleman taunted the Ministers upon the mode in which the Government had been conducted; not upon the acts which they had done, but upon the mode of doing them. He (Mr. G.) recollected a similar charge having been made by the illustrious Wellington, against the Administration of Earl Grey, with reference to their want of ... boldness and decision in not recalling certain proceedings in Ireland. Upon one occasion the Marquis of Lansdown replied that a noble soldier like the Duke might prefer to meet a storm with the bold and stern front which he was long accustomed, and ... none better qualified, to lead, but that he (the Marquis) preferred another mode to arrive at the same end. He chose rather to head a little, and to allow the storm to exhaust its own strength. He might gain fewer laurels than the noble Duke, but he would sacrifice fewer lives, he might be less prompt, but not less efficacious. The learned gentleman had sneered at the allusions in the Speech to the Institutions of the Country, and he had been particularly severe and sarcastic upon the Ministers, because they had talked of rallying the people around those institutions. What would the Hon. gentleman accept as proof of the truth of the assertion of Ministers upon this head? Not to presume the numerical majority in the House, nor the declarations of gentlemen on either side of it, he would call in a judge upon this point of the learned gentleman's argument, to whose decision even the learned gentleman himself would bow. He meant the people, the clearly ascertained public opinion of the Province as unequivocally expressed. (Hear, Hear.) Since the present Parliament had commenced, 17 elections have taken place.[163]

MR. CHAUVEAU - More than that.[164]

MR. GOWAN - Where? will the Hon. member name them?[165]

MR. AYLWIN - No! go on and name them yourself.[166]

MR. GOWAN would name them, he had no objection to enter into detail, and to give all particulars in each case, if gentlemen desired it.[167]

MR. AYLWIN - Please do.[168]

MR. GOWAN would begin with the towns, there were the towns of Cornwall, London, and Three Rivers.[169]

MR. AYLWIN, - (Laughing) - Cornwall, aye Cornwall![170]

MR. CHAUVEAU - (Also laughing) - don't forget London![171]

MR. GOWAN had not forgotten London, and although not so populous as Quebec, its inhabitants were equally independent in spirit, and equally intelligent in mind. The next were the cities of Kingston and Toronto. And what verdict have those cities pronounced? Kingston with its ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, smarting under the lash of the injustice it had received at the hands of the government; feeling acutely the injuries that had been inflicted upon its people, what did that city do? A learned gentleman, a political friend of the member for North York, and a member of the same profession, presented himself to the people for their suffrages.

What was the result? Seeing that there was not the slightest chance even of a respectable minority, he very quietly withdrew, and his (Mr. Gowan's) honourable and esteemed friend, the Receiver General was returned without opposition and by acclamation. - (Hear, hear.) He would next proceed to Toronto, which he might term the Queen of the West. There was the noble city of Toronto, with the princely merchants - its numerous members of all the learned Professions - and its intelligent mechanics - a city, too, which was the residence, and he believed the birth place of the learned gentleman opposite, the residence also of the influential and wealthy members of his family, the very locale of his power, the very focus and head quarters of the Reform Association of Upper Canada. What does this great and flourishing city say? Has it responded to the appeals of the learned gentleman opposite? Has it justified his assertions, or yielded him one balm ofcomfort in his sorrows? No, so far from it, that he (Mr. G.) was enabled to announce, that his learned friend, the Attorney General of Upper Canada, would take his seat in that House on Friday next, as the free and independent Representative of Toronto, like his friend from Kingston, without a contest and by acclamation. - (Loud cheers.) Passing from the judgment pronounced upon the Ministers by the towns and cities of the Province, he would not enter the rural districts, and examine the verdicts they have given. He would begin with Huron. Here was a very intelligent population,[172] not likely to be influenced except by principle[173], not in the state in which Lord Durham described the inhabitants of Lower Canada to be - every man is literate, (he can at least read and write,) the people are almost exclusively of European birth, and are chiefly agriculturists. A gentleman sought their suffrages who was a non-resident, who was utterly unknown to them, who had no personal claims upon them, but who presented himself to them, as the chosen servant of Lord Metcalfe, as a Minister selected by his Lordship to discharge high and important functions, and in that capacity he sought their suffrages. Opposed to him was a resident gentleman of much local influence, and having many claims upon the people. What was the result of the contest? - Her Majesty's Inspector General was sent to Parliament as the representative of the people, by a very large majority (hear, hear.) Nor can it be said that the people of the country were ignorant of the nature of the contest, or the importance of its result. For even the talent and industry of the member for Lanark, was enlisted in the cause of the opposition, and was voluntarily but ineffectually given. He could now proceed to the County of Kent; the rich, and fertile, the extensive and populous County of Kent. Who were the oposing candidates there? On the one side was a gentleman who put forth no pretensions save attachment to his principle and purity of motive. On the other side stood the Goliath of the reform cause, a gentleman whose pockets were lined with gold, who is reputed to be one of the richest, if indeed not the richest, man in Upper Canada, a gentleman long distinguished by official station, by great talent, by great wealth, and by great family influences; a gentleman, too, who has been deemed worthy by the Reform Association of Upper Canada, to be chosen as their President. What was the result of this contest? - The good people of Kent absolutely cut off the head of the Reform Association, and his hon. friend on the right was then in his place, one of the stateliest, as well as one of the firmest

supporters, of the Ministers. (Cheers and laughter.) He would now go on to the County of Simcoe. Here the county had been twice tested. At the first onset the lists were entered by a gentleman whom some are pleased to designate as the eleve of the learned gentleman opposite, a gentleman who is the great gun of the Reform Association, he alluded to Mr. Hume Blake, opposed to him was the stern honesty of his hon. friend, the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works. What did the people of this great county say? They sent back his (Mr. G.'s) hon. friend, Mr. Robinson, to Parliament by a majority so overwhelming, that when in a few months after he had again to appear before them in consequence of the acceptance of another office no one presumed to oppose him, and he was then in his place, as the independent representative of the extensive County of Simcoe by the unanimous voice of its constituency.[174] Yet this all happened since this corrupt, this hated Ministry came into power. These were not the sort of thing they were represented to be by the Editor of a newspaper whom he should have to bring before the House, not on his own account, but for publishing a gross libel on that House, in the shape of a report, which appeared in his paper, of proceedings which had occurred in another place. Then he came to Carlton (sic); and,looking around, he saw his hon. and learned friend from Carlton (sic) by his side. He knew nothing, and would say nothing about Dorchester; but, on coming to Missisquoi, what was again the result? A majority of ninety-three, the first day, in favour of the Attorney-General West. In Prince Edward, it was true, an Opposition candidate had been returned; but a man of great influence, and a resident - he had only obtained a majority of four; and if that was a triumph, he wished the hon. gentleman joy of it. Next he came to Lanark, and there another Liberal had been elected. He confessed it was a large and influential county, and he believed fairly represented by the sitting member. In L'Islet they had returned a gentleman who he supposed was counted with the Opposition.[175] He had thus, as gentlemen seemed to desire it, gone into the particulars of each case, and what was the substance of the whole? Three town elections, two city elections, and ten county elections, have taken place, (including the two for Simcoe) since the commencement of the present Parliament. In all, fifteen elections, of nearly one fifth part of the whole House, out of which three only were carried by the Opposition, and one of the three (Prince Edward,) in the absence from the Province of the Ministerial Candidate, and by a majority of four votes! (Cheers.) If Ministers have not rallied the people, as the learned gentleman asserted, then the people must have rallied themselves. And if in the rally the gentlemen opposite have aught upon which to congratulate their friends he could only say, they were thankful for small favours. (Loud laughter.) He could not quit this subject without directing attention to the unpardonable liberty taken by the Pilot newspaper, with an honourable gentleman of another branch of the Legislature, (the Hon. Mr. Irvine, we presume,) in publishing as the sayings of that honourable gentleman, one of the grossest breaches of the privileges of Parliament of which he had ever heard. (Hear, hear, and cries of read.) No, he would not read, but he would hand the paper to the gentlemen opposite, that they might read for themselves, and after having done so, he had no doubt they would, in justice to their own friend, relieve him from so serious and so unpleasant

a position as the publisher had placed him in. He would now proceed to answer that part of the Speech of the honorable gentleman which alluded to the grasping disposition of those whom he was pleased to designate as the Tory party in Upper Canada, and to the partiality of the present Ministers, in selecting none but their own partizans for office. The House would recollect that the statement made by the learned gentleman, was in brief that, out of 396 officers, only 21 were Liberals, - or, that the ratio of office-holders were in the proportion of 18 Conservatives to 1 Reformer. When the learned gentleman made this statement, he (Mr. G.) rose in his place and asked him if he would be good enough to illustrate his argument by certain data from some particular District. The learned gentleman immediately selected the Eastern District for his purpose, and read to the House, the names of 29 office-holders in that District. He had since furnished him (Mr. G.) with that paper; and he would now show to the House from the evidence furnished by the learned gentleman himself, that there was not even "the shadow of a shade" of foundation for the extravagant charge which he had advanced. Here Mr. G. read each name and office, as had been previously read by Mr. Baldwin, commenting on each as he proceeded[176]. ((He)) showed that, beginning with Mr. Jarvis, who was represented as holding four offices, but who only received pay for one; and deducting all others charged upon the Government, but in fact the gift of the people, or, in one case, of Mr. Baldwin's friend, the hon. Mr. Small - together with appointments of other Governments, gratuitous offices, &c., - there were in truth only three, out of the whole number, for which the Administration was responsible. Of these, one was Mr. M'Lean, an old representative of the County, and brother of Mr. Justice M'Lean, who had been the predecessor of the present incumbent. [177] Some were appointed before the Union of the Province, and whom the present Ministers found in office, after Mr. Baldwin had retired from power - others were not offices of honor or emolument - others were made by Mr. Baldwin's own friends - and the greater part were local appointments, with which the Government had no earthly connexion whatever.[178]

MR. MACDONALD, of Glengary (sic), said it contained an ommission (sic)[179].

MR. GOWAN ... replied, he was not answerable for ommissions (sic) in evidence furnished by the other side, but that it was not at all unlikely that the author of the production would be able to supply the deficiency. (Laughter...) The learned gentleman had said a great deal about the Speaker's case, and aboue (sic) the conduct of Ministers towards that gentleman. He (Mr. G.) must be excused from alluding to the subject. So long as Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair, Mr. Gowan would make no observation, because he felt he would not be meeting (sic) out to that learned gentleman the fair play he had a right to expect. The learned gentleman from North York had not been very chary in his observations against the member for Ottawa and Three Rivers. He had, indeed accused them of being deaf to every noble impulse--of being wholly insensible of their own degradation; he had taunted them in the bitterest terms for not resenting in a proper spirit what he called the throwing them overboard by their colleagues[180]. He did not know what that meant.[181]

MR. AYLWIN - But the hon. member for Three Rivers does.[182]

MR. GOWAN.--And, perhaps, the hon. member for Quebec did, too.[183] And he added, how quickly he (Mr. Baldwin) would retire into private life, were his political friends to throw him overboard. The learned gentleman should remember that if the members for Ottawa and Three Rivers were obtuse upon that point, there was antoher (sic) member of the House equally obtuse.[184]

(Loud laughter,) and cheers from the Ministerial side.[185]

MR. AYLWIN.--They are obtuse, at all events.[186]

MR. GOWAN, perhaps so! But will the member for Quebec be good enough to say that the disorder has not extended to his own ranks-aye! even to its very leader![187]

Loud cries of hear from the Ministerial side.[188]

MR. GOWAN.--Does the honorable and learned gentleman remember the Caron correspondence of last Session? Who was agreed to be thrown overboard by that correspondence; and who were the parties agreeing? Was it the gentleman opposite that prevented the arrangement being carried out? No, the learned gentleman was sold by his own party - fairly cast overboard as he termed it - and nothing but the demur on the part of the minister prevented the completion of the bargain, (Cheers.) It might possibly be offensive if he called this throwing overboard; he would, therefore simply term it a gentle hint to the learned gentleman - one which has been again repeated within the last three months, but which he seems quite too - shall he say? - obtuse to understand! (Great laughter.) Seeing then the unenviable position in which the learned gentleman himself stands upon that head, he might have been a little more charitable to the members for Ottawa and Three Rivers, who at the very utmost are not in a worse position than himself. The honourable gentleman spoke of great questions, but, in doing so, he really seemed to forget his own history. What were the great questions upon which he quarrelled with the successive Governors of Canada? In England the ministerial divisions originate in some great questions such for example, as Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, the Repeal of the Test Acts, the Sugar Duties, Municipal Reform, Free Trade, &c. But what were the great questions upon which the learned gentleman split off from Sir Francis Head's Government? from Lord Sydenham's? or from Lord Metcalfe's? It was all patronage. It was a quarrel about some petty office! The Governor wished to appoint a Militia Colonel without pay, or perchance a Clerk of the Peace, with a salary of some £70 a-year, and because His Excellency dared to commit so flagrant an act, the honourable gentleman retires from the councils of his country, starts a reform association to overawe the Government, and lends his aid like an itinerant mountebank to agitate the Province from Huron to the Ottawa! Where was the great principle at stake? How were the liberties of his country endangered? What great measure was he prevented from carrying?[189]

MR. CHAUVEAU.--The Secret Societies Bill.[190]

MR. GOWAN.--The Secret Societies Bill! Yes, there was the Secret Societies Bill! He (Mr. G.) wondered the learned member was not really

ashamed to allude to such a measure? It was an Act of Proscription; a bill which the Queen disallowed, and which no heart but a tyrant's could conceive. An act to declare 40,000 of Her Majesty's subjects as aliens in the empire of their birth! to proscribe and to hunt down by legislative enactment the bravest and most worthy of our people! to re-enact the penal laws of Ireland in Canada! to declare your fellow subject, because he pleased to be an Orangeman, Odd Fellow or a member of some other secret society, not to be trusted in a jury box, and only fit to commit perjury before God and his country! Shame, utter shame upon such intolerance! But he was not without hope. When he saw even Mr. O'Connell coming down to the Repeal Association and congratulating the Irish nation upon the fact, that the executive ban had been removed from Repealers and Orangemen alike - when he saw the Queen's Representative[191], Lord Besborough (sic), alas now no more,[192] not through his Secretary but with his own hand soliciting the cooperation of Mr. Watson, the Grand Master of the county of Artrim, and of Colonel Blaker, the Grand Master of the county of Armagh - when he saw the most prominent and distinguished of the Orange Leaders invited to participate in the honours and offices of the Empire - when he witnessed such proceedings he could not but hope that the learned gentleman opposite, would not be ashamed to renounce his former exclusive policy and to follow in the footsteps of a Bessborough, a Russell, and a Macaulay. (Loud cheering.)[193] Mr. Macaulay, and the other great men whom they professed heretofore to admire, and trusted that, if they could, even they would not depart from the example those statesman (sic) had set them. It was said that the Ministry had kicked Mr. Killally overboard; but the hon. member should remember when he talked of the strong claims that that gentleman had, that he (Mr. Baldwin) was the first to set the example, in a case where the incumbent had claims as strong as these of Mr. Killally's. The hon. gentleman had, in fact, comenced (sic) his career, by kicking a gentleman out of office, for no other crime except that he was in opposition to the Ministry: only because he would not cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"[194] It will be recollected that amongst the proscriptive Bills which distinguished the administration of the learned gentleman, was one to disfranchise the worthiest and purest and best of our fellow-citizens for no other cause than that of their being Missionaries of the Prince of Peace.[195]

MR. AYLWIN, what a pity.[196]

MR. BALDWIN.--The clause was not introduced by me.[197]

MR. GOWAN knew not the heart that conceived, or the pen that traced, the clause, but he found it in a Bill passed by the sanctions of his government, introduced by one of its members and voted in by them all. But, as he stated, when he saw that learned gentleman in the last session support the present Ministers in repealing his own Act - .[198]

MR. AYLWIN.--I did not vote for it.[199]

MR. GOWAN.--No person charged the member for Quebec with doing so, but when he saw the member for North York do so he had yet hopes that he would also relax his proscriptive policy in toto.[200]

MR. BALDWIN said the clause relative to the clergy was inserted in the Lower House.[201]

MR. GOWAN.--At any rate, it was a government measure, while the hon. member was in power.[202] He had already repented in part, - let him now do so fully. His repentance last session reminded him of the words of Moore, in his Lally Rookh -

> There fell a light more lovely far,
> Than ever came from sun or star,
> Upon the tear that, warm and meek,
> Dew'd that repentant sinner's cheek.[203]

The hon. member ((Mr. Baldwin)) had attacked the Ministry on other subjects, and had taken down the exact day, whether the 51st or 56th, when they were introduced: but he had forgotten to tell the House of the really beneficial measures they had carried. If he appealed to the country, and asked who paid the Rebellion Losses, the reply would not be the hon. member opposite. No, it was the present Ministry and the hon. member for Essex deserved great praise for the manner in which he had pressed the claim upon them. Who gave the districts the fees arising from licences, that great act of justice they had long sought? The Ministry. Who had settled the Jesuit Estates?[204]

Hear, hear, from MR. AYLWIN.[205]

MR. GOWAN.--The hon. gentleman opposite had boasted of his strong government; but in its strength was internal weakness; he dared not approach that question, and when it was approached by the present Ministry, the division showed the weakness of the party opposite. Then was seen the splitting and dividing between Lower and Upper Canada. Then, who settled the question of the Administration of Justice and put the two portions of the Province on the same footing in that respect? Hon. gentleman opposite dared not do justice to Western Canada, because it would have hurt the prejudices, or feelings, or pockets of Eastern Canada.[206]

A voice - They were too honest.[207]

MR. GOWAN.--They were too honest, Eh! Well they showed their honesty, by voting with the Ministry. When in power they were honest, when out of power dishonest. The Municipal Bill, the Registration Bill, and School Bill, were, also, all re-modelled by the hon. gentleman who was lately at the head of the Administration. Well, then, the hon. gentleman had mentioned the despatches about the Crown Lands; however the truth might be on that point, he was prepared to assert that there was no Government to whom the people had been so much indebted as the present. Under the late Administration the Clergy Reserves lands were paid for by the seven annual instalments, now the time was extended to ten years, and in place of interest a rent was taken. Thus, instead of paying £12 per year for £200, the purchasers got it now at a rent of $7, $14, $21, for the 1st 2nd and 3rd years. He sincerely wished that to all these reforms he could have added that of a good University Bill, and he hoped yet before long to congratulate the country upon having this last bone of contention removed.[208]

A voice - This session?[209]

MR. GOWAN.--He hoped so. And now to conclude, he would advise the

hon. member for the North Riding, to return from such endless discourse about coming in and going out of office, and to give up those quibblings in which legal minds were too apt to indulge. The hon. gentleman was out, and he (Mr. Gowan) hoped for the sake of the country, that he would be there for a century to come; for the people reaped the benefit of it in constant quiet.[210]

A voice - Russia is quiet.[211]

MR. GOWAN.--Yes, but this was not Russia, the people had a free press, and other ways of making themselves heard. There might be, perhaps, a few newspapers which grumbled; but how very few they were, and how little were their grumblings encouraged by movements of the people. Where were the public meetings and the agitation to show that the people took any part in the discontent? For his part, he was fully prepared to support the present ministry and would do so until the people expressed some opinion adverse to them.[212]

MR. CHAUVEAU said he was astonished to hear the hon. Member for Leeds boasting that no less than fourteen elections had taken place since the last general election; they seemed to him (Mr. C.) to do anything rather than honour to the Ministry, because they showed the difficulty of their position; it was the best evidence of the weakness of the Administration and of the wavering and tottering course they had followed since they came into power. All these elections had taken place, or rather had been caused by the Administration in order to fill up their ranks, which have never been complete up to the present moment, and will never be, and with the object of strengthening themselves, an object in which they have signally failed, since they are now in a weaker and far more abject position, at this third session of Parliament, than they were at any time (hear, hear). Then it was a very strange course for the hon. member for Leeds to take up the time of the House by commenting at such length on elections that have taken place in consequence of internal changes in that weak and tottering administration. He (Mr. C.) was not so familar (sic) as many gentlemen with the Constitutional History of England, but he had read enough and heard enough of it to know that whenever great measures for the good of trade or the security of the citizens were to be carried out in that country the people did not much care at whose hands they would receive them; Statesmen in that country when measures of that description were required, when great events were pending that could affect the interests of the community, did not stick to power unless they were strong enough to carry their own views; they thought it better if they could not carry out their own views by a strong and powerful majority to give their political adversaries a fair opportunity of carrying on another policy. They thought that the most important object was that the country should see a policy, a well known & settled policy carried out for its benefit; parties in England might differ, but they did not attribute to one another any motive but the common good of the country, and could afford, when required to see the opposition in power; more than one example of that was given in our days, and even, if he (Mr. C.) was not mistaken more than once since the existence of our new Constitution; he admired such views. There was

there, Sir, no strife for the mere sake of retaining office; there was there no history of elections after elections to the proportion of which the hon. member for Leeds had boasted; there was there no asking the opposition its support in an unconstitutional manner; there no blundering, no dodging correspondence, no silly complaints against the leaders of the opposition because they could not afford to abandon their own principles to coalesce with a portion of the Ministers whom they opposed.[213]

Loud cheers from the opposition benches.[214]

MR. CHAUVEAU.--The people of that great and enlightened country believed that although in a constitutional government there must be two great distinct parties, it did not matter so much which of these two parties were in power, as it mattered that there should be a strong and powerful Administration. able in such critical circumstances as we ourselves are placed, to carry a great public measure, for the general welfare of the community (hear, hear and loud cheers). He (Mr. C.) would take that liberal view of the question, that British like view, and he would confidently assert that because the present ministers were not able to redeem any one of their pledges; because they could not carry any important measures, (hear,) because, for the purpose of strengthening themselves, they had been found to permit continual vacancies in the Cabinet and in the House; because, instead of relying on the support of their friends, they continually begged the support of their opponents; because they did not shew to their supporters that consideration which they deserved at their hands, nor could obtain from their opponents that respect which any Administration ought to obtain; because of all that they were unfit to carry on the Government of the country. Mr. Chauveau then developed these several heads, and read a portion of Lord Metcalfe's speech at the opening of the first Parliament. The first subjects mentioned were the educational measures the great University question. He asked how the pledge then given had been fulfilled. A member had come from the Upper House to the Lower House to carry the measure, which he might have done, but did not go through with; and what had been the end of it? It reminded him of what had fallen from an hon. member then on the other side, but who, upon a former occasion, pleaded the cause of King's College at the Bar of the House. Alluding to some motive that he feared might be attributed to him that hon. member had said--"I would not if I could; I could not if I would." So it was with the Administration. In the first session they could have passed the Bill, but would not; in the second, whether they would or not, they could not. They could not and dared not as a Ministerial measure, because they had taken into the administration a gentleman opposed to the measure, in the place of another hon. gentleman who had been compelled to resign in consequence, and who, like other gentlemen, after having been turned out, was taken back again, without any reason being assigned either for the one fact or the other. Again, in Lord Metcalfe's speech, Lower Canada was promised educational and municipal measures. Where were they? The Com'r of Crown Lands had carried through an Educational bill, the first session, by the indulgence of the opposition, and had replaced it the 2nd, with one no more adapted for the country than the other. The municipal bill which was just as bad, was

also intended to be repealed, but the new bill of the hon. member for Ottawa just came down when the House was to be prorogued, and was burked in the Leg. Coun. What had ministers done on other occasions? With the loan for the Quebec fire for example? Was it not a subject in Lord Cathcart's speech of last session? And what have they done with it? True they have passed a bill, but when is it to be carried into operation? When the people who have been mystified by the bill will be ruined and robbed of their properties by an act of Parliament which was passed for the mere sake of making political capital out of it, if they could, and which very likely was never intended to be executed. And will the ministers say that they have taken or intend to take any trouble about it? Why it was not until the people had applied again and again that something was attempted to be done, and then they were coolly told: we have appointed a commission, industrious men, good men, who had already been ruined once, some of them twice, were engaged to embark into speculation, running up good & costly buildings under the sanction of one of the laws of the land, nay forced to do so, by the provisions of the act itself, if they wished to derive any benefit from it, and when they were about to be ruined they were coldly told: Oh! we will look and see first whether you want or deserve any thing, and next whether we can do anything for you! Had the commissioners made a report and where was the money to be found? If matters remained thus, immediate ruin would follow for upwards of a thousand of honest proprietors, and well might these poor people say that they have been ruined and their distress doubled, through the provisions of an act of Parliament. If matters remained thus, he (Mr. C.) would charge the government in the face of the country of wilful cruelty against his unfortunate constituents (hear, hear and cheers.) But he looked on those benches for the gentleman who carried that important measure. Where is he? He was a Judge, and has become a Judges (sic). Another gentleman also a Circuit Judge, has been brought down into political life; and an encouragement was held out to men who had such good opportunities as Circuit Judges, to make friends, and make them at the expense of justice that they were sworn to administer. Every now and then a Judge came into the Administration, and a member of the Administration went out a Judge; and of all the dreadful consequences of the weakness and corruption of the present Cabinet, this certainly was the most dreadful. The people of this country had certainly a right to expect that in the wreck of all their institutions, the administration of justice, at least, would be saved! (hear, hear). But not only the member for Dorchester left the Administration (he would not speak of the venerable member for Three Rivers), but other gentlemen also, had been turned out and taken back again; and, as he had said continual change (sic) have taken place in the Cabinet - continual changes have taken place in this House - through the weakness of the Ministry: and, what is still more extraordinary, hon. gentlemen are bold enough to boast of it! (hear, hear). It was true, as the hon. member for Leeds said, that fourteen elections had taken place since the opening of Parliament. And how have all these seats been vacated? He was sorry to find that two of them have been vacated, as a jury would say, by the visitation of God. But how were the others vacated? Why, one of them was vacated by the visitation - of the election committee for one of the Ridings of York. And how were the others vacated? Mark! Nine of them - no less than nine - were vacated

(as he could not help saying) by the visitation - of Responsible Government! (hear, hear). The first was the seat of an hon. gentleman who sat for the town of London (hear, hear). The next was the seat of an hon. gentleman who sat for the county of Huron; and every body knows pretty well how the thing was managed (hear, hear). He would not go through the others; he would only mention that, if he was correctly informed, another hon. member of the House, whom he did not see in his place, had been recently visited by Responsible Government. By common report, the hon. member for the county of Champlain had been more fortunate than most of men in this country, where the existence of Responsible Government was denied by many. He had seen Responsible Government under a human shape! (hear, hear). It is asserted that that most extraordinary being, Responsible Government, embarked itself on board some steamboat or other at Montreal and proceeded down to Champlain (hear, hear). Whether the hon. gentleman, whom he did not see in his place, found that Responsible Government had handsome features or not (roars of laughter and hear! hear!) he could not tell; but the hon. gentleman was very much afrightened, and he must admit that he himself if amidst the horrors of a midnight dream had been awaken by such an appartion (sic) - he could not exactly tell how he would have felt[215].

Roars of laughter, every member looking at the hon. Member for the County of Ottawa.[216]

MR. CHAUVEAU.--But he was told now that better things were to be expected, that the Administration, who did not carry any measures, when they promised so many, would now carry a great many, those for instance announced in His Excellency's Speech; he would read to hon. members an extract from a Montreal paper, a paper which is among the supporters of the Administration. Mr. Chauveau then read from the Montreal Transcript a few remarks, where it was said that the Governor's Speech contained little that was either new or interesting and with the slightest possible indication that the Ministers were to take any trouble about the measures. (hear, hear.) That paper was a staunch supporter of the present Administration[217].

Ironical cheers from the Ministerial benches, and, a strange supporter indeed![218]

MR. CHAUVEAU.--Yes, a strange supporter indeed! but hon. gentlemen had no others! they received that kind of support from the press from one end of the country to the other (hear, hear)! If hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial side would only speak what they think of their present leaders, even if they said one half of what is said by the press of their party, why the opposition might easily afford to remain silent. But did not the administration admit officially, upon no less than three specific and solemn occasions, its weakness and utter incapacity? Was not the administration at the knees of its supporters during the session? at the knees of its opponents during the recess? what did they mean with all their negociations? Why, they meant either to desert a portion of their friends, to throw them over board, or either to deceive or entrap members from this side of the House (hear, hear). It was for such noble purposes they used the high authority of Her Majesty's Representative, that they

were willing to prostitute those noble feelings, that must speak, and speak loud with any loyal man when called upon to join the Administration and to help in carrying on the business of the country (hear). They wanted French Canadians; but did they look to men among French Canadians capable of discharging the duties of their several offices? No! they admitted those whom the Montreal Herald calls "shreds and dribblets of the party." Hon. members who supported the Administration might be proud of their leaders if they chose; but if they had the honour of supporting such a Cabinet - a Cabinet in which you could see united the political consistency, affection of his countrymen, and fitness for office of the hon. member for Ottawa (hear, hear); the eloquence of the hon. member for the County of Megantic (hear, hear); the long and important services performed and recorded in the history of the country by the hon. member for the County of Huron; the weight and experience of the hon. members for Kingston and Cornwall (hear, hear); and they might add, perhaps the high political fame of an hon. gentleman who is now at the hustings for the County of Missisquoi; and perhaps, also, by the bye - and indeed hints had been thrown out that effect - if the hon. Attorney General does not succeed, perhaps they will have to say, the high political morality of that gentleman's opponent. Oh! but he (Mr. C.) was forgetting the best part of it; he was forgetting the love of the British institutions - the British feelings - of a certain gentleman, who, according to the Ministerial press, has not one foot of property in the land - has no political character or professional ability - who, according to that press, is nobody and would have been spoken of by nobody, had he not been held out as Her Majesty's future Solicitor General East, and as a candidate for that very county of Champlain which he (Mr. C.) had just now alluded to (loud cheers and laughter.) Well, if hon. gentlemen opposite had the honour of supporting such a glorious Administration, they might thank members on this side of the House; they might thank what has been called the "impracticability" of that party to which he belonged. At the present moment they had something like an effigy of a Cabinet; but an effigy, although bold enough to come down to Parliament, was utterly incapable of conducting the business of the country. He (Mr. C.) would remind members on both sides of the country, such an Administration could not retain office for a single day. Never was the want of a strong and powerful Administration so much felt as at the present moment; they required a Ministry strong enough to carry on commercial measures of great importance; and still more educational and municipal measures, which are the very life, the very soul, of a nation. A new era was now opening upon the whole of this Continent: the time had now come when Canada must look out for itself as a commercial country (hear.) 'Free Trade' was abroad, and under it the country would now require the greatest ability, the greatest exertions, not only for the protection of its rights, but also for the maintenance of its very existence, which could not certainly be effected by such an Administration as now sit on the treasury benches, but by a strong and moral Administration (hear). With many hon. members the question now before the House was not whether the amendment was correct or not, but what would be the result of their vote with regard to the fate of the Administration. The hon. gentlemen were like some children in a certain portion of the United States, where the invasions of

the French in former days are up to the present moment the matter of sore recollections. There, women are still ((said)) to taunt their little children with: Rouville and the Frenchmen! (hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen opposite are also taunted upon every occasion by their leaders, with Baldwin & the Frenchmen![219]

Cheers and laughter from both sides of the house.[220]

MR. CHAUVEAU.--Such apprehensions were ridiculous in the extreme, & were little in concert with the theory and practice of the British constitution. Certainly, political events, byegone struggles are not to be forgotten, their recollection may be useful, but they ought to be forgiven (hear, hear, hear.) and by their being forgiven by both sides of the house, a strong and powerful administration might then be formed.--Elections would not then be required every day, and those important measures which the country requires would be carried out. The hon. member for Leeds had read a portion of Lord Durham's Report about the French Canadians; but the extracts read had nothing to do with Responsible Government, the only subject broached upon with regard to Lord Durham in the amendment. The hon. member contrived to excite national feeling amongst the French Canadians - a feeling which had been so much complained of by their enemies (hear) and, strange to say, whenever national origin has been spoken of since the Union, the subject had been introduced by the Government. It was complained of them that they would not join the Administration upon national origin grounds.. They were to be proscribed from the Administration, and worse still, misrepresented in the Administration, because they would not condescend to proscribe others! (hear, hear). Their religion, their language, their laws, their hearts, were dear to them, as dear as life - nay, dearer than life (hear, hear, hear). But these ought to be preserved by social and individual efforts, it was the business of all of them and of every one of them individually: and these dear objects of their dearest affections ought not to be driven into political struggle, only when compelled to do so (hear, hear, hear). He was sorry to say that such a thing as proscription against them still existed to a great extent, and the records of the House kept in the English language, alone spoke quite enough to that fact (hear, hear). Such oppression they had resisted and will ever resist; but they did not want to be unjust themselves; they did not wish to be excluded from anything, and did not desire to exclude others; they asked for justice and nothing more, and would take nothing less (cheers).[221]

MR. BOULTON.--It was seldom he said that he could concur with the gentlemen opposite, but he was glad that he could do so to day,[222] ((and also)) with a great deal of what had fallen from the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. It was necessary that the Government should be heartily and strongly supported.[223] He believed as they did, that it was not necessary to govern on party principles; on the contrary let the party, which has the confidence of the people as long as they give good measures to the country, remain in power, and he would support them in the carrying out of such measures.[224] He (Mr. B.) wished to forget the past, but he could not overlook that which they saw every day before them. The hon. member ((Mr.

Chauveau)) ought not to have taunted the members on his (Mr. B's) side of the House, by saying that they only gave half support to the Government,[225] ((and that they had)) forsaken the hon. Speaker; ((he was)) wrong, the gentlemen on this side of the House never did, nor never will forsake the hon. Speaker, so long as he continues consistent in his present principles, which he (Mr. B.) felt confident he would be unto death.[226] He ((Mr. B.)) had only to look at the other side of the House, to be put in remembrance of how they had sacrificed an hon. gentleman who had been one of their acknowledged leaders, because he had expressed a willingness to join the Ministry, without calling upon them to sacrifice the hon. member for Megantic. It was putting it on personal grounds to say, that because the Ministry would not sacrifice the hon. Secretary, that the Canadians would not come over and aid the Ministry. This was putting the question on a very improper ground, and one which he could not very well understand. He could understand how the hon. member for the Fourth Riding of York could complain of the acts of the Ministry: he (Mr. B.) himself would, perhaps, do the same, if he was in the situation of the hon. gentleman, and he could also understand what had been said about some members supporting the Government with the expectations of getting a place, although, he trusted that few of the members were actuated by such motives, but that they did so from principle. But he could not understand upon what principles the hon. members opposite opposed Government, for there was now no great political questions (sic) before the country, which they could disagree about. It was true there was the University Bill, but it, the honorable member for the Fourth Riding never wanted to see settled: it was a lever which the hon. member wished always to have it in his power to use for the purpose of obtaining office, for it was the only one by which he could ever hope to attain power. It was only used for that purpose, for both the hon. gentleman, on his (Mr. B's) side of the house, and those on the other agreed about the principles of the Bill.[227] It was true, he (Mr. B.) had not felt much confidence in the Administration of the last Session, but it had since been in a manner remodelled, and it now had his most earnest support.[228] There had ((indeed)) been some alterations in the Government, some of which, some persons thought were calculated to strengthen it, whilst other persons were of a contrary opinion. The members of his side might differ in opinion about them but that he hoped would not prevent them from supporting the Ministry. They ought to support Government exclusively, for the purpose of carrying on the Government of the country upon good principles, and in a proper manner, and when the Ministry failed, to do so, they ought to be condemned. He himself did not approve of some of their measures, but he considered all the evil they had done, trifling, compared with that which had been done by the hon. member for the Fourth Riding and his friends. He did not approve of the Ministry having anything to do with <u>loose fish,</u> whom he detested: he thought they should stick to their own party. - (hear, hear.) He, for one, would do so in all cases, with one exception, that was when he found a member on the opposite side better fitted for any situation than any one of his own! then he would not hesitate to offer the situation to him, for in all such cases he thought the country would support him.[229] He disapproved of Mr. Roblin's appointment to the multitude of offices to which he had been gazetted.[230] The hon. member then proceeded to make some

remarks about the Adjutant Generalship of Militia: in doing which, he stated that[231] he thought the Speaker was right in the course he pursued, he therefore would never desert a man under such circumstances, for he thought that the office had been accepted conditionally - but although he believed that such was the case, he did not think it necessary to put that on the Journals of the House.[232] The hon. member then went on to say, that complaints had been made in the country about the appointment of Queen's Counsel, to carry on the business of the country, and that he did not approve of all the Ministers acts, with respect to them; but he considered no Queen's Council should be employed, for, and as a reward for political services. There was also the Crown Land Department which was not, he admitted, in such an efficient state as it should be - all admitted that: but then they knew that the Ministry were trying all they could to put it in a better condition and he had no doubt they would be able to do soon. And with regard to the late appointments to the Legislative Council, he admitted that they did not possess the confidence of the people.[233]

Here the hon. member was called to order ((by)) SIR A. MACNAB.[234]

MR. BOULTON.--The hon. gentleman for the Fourth Riding ((Mr. Baldwin)) had used the words "hocus pocus" five or six times in the course of his speech, referring to this side of the House but the words were in his (Mr. B.'s) opinion particularly applicable to the hon. gentleman himself, for his whole endeavour is to "hocus pocus" this side of the House into setting him again on the Treasury Benches. He (Mr. B.) could not see how His Excellency's connection with the Earl of Durham should be a matter of congratulation when that nobleman indited such paragraphs as had been read from his report and many others which might have been read.[235] The hon. member then read an extract from Lord Durham's Report, which stated, that never again would the present generation of French Canadians, yield a loyal submission to the British Government. He (Mr. B.) himself did not believe in what he had just read - he did not think that any member of the House believed it; but he trusted, after he had read it, the French Canadian members would not vote for the mendment (sic).[236] He should vote against the amendments.[237]

MR. WATTS had been much amused by the reading of certain extracts from the Report of Lord Durham, which was done no doubt with the kind intention of throwing the oil of concord over the feelings and deliberations of the House[238], with regard to the amendment, but he was sure that the hon. member had failed;[239] he had observed French members smile during the recitations, and this shewed that the object of the hon. member for Leeds was gained. He desired to excite good humour, and succeeded. It was a pity however, he did not prefer to try his hand on other material - a French mob, for instance.[240] The amendment merely applauded one principle of Government contained in his Lordship's Report, not it all - and the French Members had more sense than to reject what was good because it was accompanied with bad.[241] Perjury was spoken of in the extracts[242]. The Lower Canadians had been twitted for their national bigotry and their unfitness even for the Jury Box[243]. ((They)) had ... been accused of acting partially

as jurymen, and of having violated their oaths as such; and some cases which had occurred after the late rebellion, had been cited to support the assertion.[244] But he thought the less hon. Members on this (Ministerial) side of the House said on that point the better.[245] He would admit that the Canadians at that time might have been a little unwilling to condemn their fellow copatriots to the scaffold for what did not appear to them to be a very great crime--but were they worse than others in this respect? Were they worse than even the members of this House itself?[246] He (Mr. W.) before making charges, generally wished to look at home[247], let them ... call the recent Election Committee decisions to mind with shame.[248] What was thought of the influence of oaths on ... ((their decisions))?[249] Why, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. Watts, talk of French Canadian Jurymen? We can tell in this House what the decision of a sworn Committee will be when we see the names of the hon. Members who are to sit on it! (Deep sensation.)[250] This might be thought as susceptable (sic) of evil construction as the fact of a Canadian Jury not thinking it right to hang one of their compatriots by the neck till he was dead. Something was also said about the inhabitants of Lower Canada keeping together, or being fond of travelling in their own steamboats. Well, what of this? Is there no clanism exhibited by the movements of other origins? what was the measure respecting the Jesuit Estates, but the clanism of Protestant Churches whereby to deprive the Church of Rome of property belonging only to her? Was there no clanism in the Church of England resisting other Protestant denominations on the university question?[251] Did not a number of other denominations of Upper Canada join the Methodists for the purpose of depriving the Church of England of her rights in an University up there?[252] The hon. Member for Leeds had hinted that the County which he (Mr. Watts) represented, would fall out of his hands in consequence of the vote which he was about to give.[253] With regard to the question before the House,[254] he could only say, he would be very happy if the County of Drummond were to fall into better hands - but he would tell the gentleman who conducted the Government that it would fall into the hands of no friend of their's. The Electors of Drummond had sent him to get good measures for the Country, not to support any set of men; he had given the Administration a long and a patient trial - but he had found that they were a do-nothing Administration, and they would not get another vote from him. And when a new election should come he was prepared to meet Mr. Gowan and all his party, and would promise them a warm reception. They had tried his county already, and they would find as before that they could make no impression. The only defence which the ministry had put up to the numberless charges brought against them was that an under estimate of the Welland Canal expenses had embarrassed them, and a great clamour was attempted to be raised against the Opposition on account of it. Now he (Mr. Watts) happened to know all the circumstances of the case, and the fact is that Mr. Killaly had given that estimate on a few hours notice for the express purpose of letting the then Administration, of which Mr. Draper and Mr. Daly were prominent members, put it into a clap-trap speech from the Throne on the opening of Parliament![255]

Cheers from the Opposition.[256]

MR. WATTS.--The present Government had done nothing for the country.[257] Take for example the conduct of the Administration in reference to an Election Law;[258] Mr. Lafontaine, on the first Session, brought in an Election bill, but was persuaded by Mr. Draper to withdraw it on the pledge of the Government taking it up--at this moment, though urgently wanted, not a step has been taken in the matter.[259] Was that promise fulfilled?[260] Although the two Provinces had been joined into one, yet they still required separate legislation[261]. He had no doubt Upper Canada members were satisfied with the constitution of the Cabinet, for they were all their own men. But what was the position of Lower Canada in the Administration? Lower Canada was utterly without representation it - no Lower Canada member can have any confidence in it whatever, and they have none.[262] Look at the ... Treasury Benches: could he (Mr. W.) have confidence in the Members for Lower Canada whom he saw there; he had no confidence whatever in them; "you, yourselves," continued the hon. member addressing the Ministerial side, "have no confidence in them;" witness your several efforts to strengthen yourselves from the ranks of the opposition, your coming down on your knees to them during both the Parliament and the recess; he would ask his fellow members from the Township what they procured from the present Government?[263] He would ask what ... had ((the Ministry)) done for Lower Canada since 1843? They had obtained their (the Eastern Townships members) support by promising them Municipal, Road, and School Bills; they had promised them those measures for two Sessions, and yet they had not brought forward one of them according to promise; and now, at the beginning of a third Session, when asked if they were going to bring forward any of these measures, they replied that they were, but that they would not give any promises. When any Eastern Township members had asked the Ministry to introduce any measure for the benefit of Lower Canada, the Ministry always refused to do so, - saying, what do you think that we are going for the sake of you six or nine fellows, to anger and irritate the whole of the members of Lower Canada. In fact, the Ministry were not able even if they were willing, to pass laws for the good of Lower Canada[264]. The Govmt. could not in their utter weakness give measures, they could not resist to any sufficient extent, the powerful opposition headed by the hon. member for Terrebone, (hear, hear), and their chief efforts were devoted, and the great part of their time directed to a vain attempt to conciliate that opposition, and to seduce from its ranks some few whose votes would save them from total and ignominous defeat (cheers.) To shew that it was men and not measures that the Ministry sought he would state a circumstance that occurred in his own direct experience last session. The house would remember that the Ministry brought forward a thing called a School Bill (hear) when that measure was in Committee he (Mr. Watts) prepared some amendments which he desired to submit, but knowing how little influence with the Government his position afforded him he requested the hon. member for Sherbrooke to take charge of them; he answered, really I cannot, I have amendments which I prepared myself and could do nothing with them. He (Mr. W.) then went to the Attorney General East, Mr. Smith, who sent him to Mr. Papineau; but the latter would not listen to him, he raised his hands, shrugged his shoulders, dismissed him (Mr. W.) and his amendments, (laughter); so foiled on his own side of the House he (Mr. W.) resolved to try the alternative of an application to the other side and accordingly

asked one of the hon. members for Quebec (Mr. Chabot) whether he would propose his hitherto rejected amendments, that hon. and learned member, after examining and approving them agreed to do so, he (Mr. W.) then struck out his own neme (sic) as mover, and put in that of his learned friend of the opposition, and how then did the amendments fare! Let the House, and his hon. brethren of the Townships in particular, mark the fact. Not only were they received and adopted, but the hon. Attorney General Smith thanked Mr. Chabot for suggesting them! (hear, hear, amid loud laughter.) Did not this prove that the members for Lower Canada who have adhered to this Ministry are not regarded as of sufficient weight and importance to concede them anything, and he Mr. W. would ask those gentlemen could they expect more this session than before? Are they stronger? No, the County of Drummond has left them, and he (Mr. W.) would again turn a Government nominee out of that County as he did before, (hear, hear.) Dorchester was also lost, where, then, was their hope! He called upon them to withdraw their support from so feeble, so worthless a Ministry - promise-everything-do-nothing-Administration, and extend it to the hon. member for Terrebonne who would then have power, as he had the will to Legislate honestly and justly for Lower Canada (cheers.) he (Mr. W.) would tell his hon. friends from the Townships that the hon. member of Terrebone was not their enemy, he would remind them that when they wanted agricultural protection that was the gentleman whose instrumentality obtained it for them; and when, last year, that protection was attempted to be taken from them by the present Ministry, it was to the support of the hon. member for Terrebonne they were indebted for the defeat of the Ministerial scheme (hear, hear, and cheers.)[265]

MR. MACDONALD of Glengarry, complimented the hon. Member for Drummond on the excellent speech he had delivered, and trusted that other hon. Members who hitherto supported the Ministry would be emboldened to come out in a similar manly way. The hon. Member spoke of the state of parties in answer to Mr. Gowan's arguments, and said that the people of U.C. had ceased to confide in the present Ministry, and whatever confidence they did extend was more to keep the hon. member for the Fourth Riding of York out of power than for any other purpose[266]. He referred to the great popularity of Mr. Baldwin in Upper Canada, and the repeated marks of public approbation shown him since last Session.[267] At the last election it was the weight of Executive influence especially in Towns and Villages which turned their scale against the Reformers, but with a new election, even against Executive power, he had no fear of success.[268] In what corner of the country could one of the present Ministry get a public token of respect for his political character?[269] The hon. member next referred to the late negociations and said if the hon. member for Lower Canada had joined the Administration in defence of their own interests the Reformers for Upper Canada could scarcely have blamed them, but they did not coalesce and Upper Canada was greatly indebted to them for it.[270] Il termina son discours en demandant une dissolution du parlement, et il assura que tout ce que demandaient les libéraux, c'était une nouvelle élection[271].

MR. HALE said, that he would not have spoken at all, had he not been alluded to personally. He thought that Lower Canada was amply represented in the Executive Council, he did not refer to persons on that subject, he

would say nothing, but to the relative members. It was true, that Lower Canada had not half of the Council, but he would ask the Hon. members to look at the support given them by Lower Canada, and then he would ask them if they were not amply represented.[272] Il pensait même qu'il y avait plus que sa juste part.[273] He admitted that the Townships were asking for improvements in different parts, and he hoped that their wishes would be granted this Session.[274] In answer to ... Mr. Hale, Mr. McDonald told that hon. member that he had supported every Administration, and was heard to say in Kingston in reference to the late Ministry that there would be no peace in the county (sic) till they were restored.[275]

MR. ROBINSON said that he had been called up from the remarks of some hon. members, that improvements had been promised but had not been proceeded with[276], ((et)) au sujet de la préférence accordée au Haut-Canada sur le Bas; il pensait que tel n'était pas le cas: on dépensait actuellement £19,000 dans des chemins entre Chambly et St. Césaire, et St. Jean et Stanbridge; le gouvernement ne pouvait faire autant qu'il voudrait par manque de funds.[277] When the funds were forthcoming he should be prepared to proceed with the different improvements.[278]

M. G. MACDONELL de Dundas se leva ... pour demander l'ajournement.[279]

Les membres de l'opposition s'y refusèrent.[280]

Division, 39 pour la motion, 38 contre.[281]

(13)

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Gowan,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 8 JUNE 1847.

((NOTICE OF MOTIONS.))

MR. MOFFATT and MR. CAMERON gave notices of motion.[282]

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: CROWN LANDS.))

MR. BOULTON made a ((notice of a)) motion (loud cries of hear, hear, between) relating to Crown Lands, quite inaudible.[283]

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: WRIT FOR DORCHESTER.))

MR. CHAUVEAU ... ((gave notice that he would move)) for a new writ for a member for Dorchester, in room of Mr. Taschereau, nominated Circuit Judge.[284]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MONTREAL GAZETTE.))[285]

MR. CHRISTIE in moving for leave to introduce two bills referred to a paragraph that had appeared in the Gazette and said he would not be deterred from his doing his duty in that House by such impertinance and puppyism.[286] ((He)) demanded of Ministers if they had any connection with the Montreal Gazette[287], he should be glad to know whether that paper was in reality the Government organ.[288] He thought it a degradation to the Ministers to employ a paper of that description.[289]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said, the Government had no official organ of the kind the honourable gentleman described. He saw the paragraph referred to, and regretted its appearance. The Government had no official organ.[290]

MR. CHRISTIE.--Then the honble gentleman means to say that there is no connexion between his Majesty's government and this paper?[291]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY (with great emphasis) None![292]

Loud cries of hear from the opposition benches.[293]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: REBELLION LOSSES.))[294]

MR. LESLIE ((asked a question)).[295]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that it was not the intention of the government to introduce any measures respecting payments of losses sustained in Lower Canada during the late insurrections.[296]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: BANQUES DES MARCHANDS.))[297]

MR. LESLIE ((asked a question)) relative to the reserved bill of last Session, to incorporate the Banque des Marchands[298].

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said, that certain questions had been received

relative to the issue of small notes, from imperial authorities, which had been answered, and a reasonable report had been given; such a one, as to lead them to suppose that the bill would be approved of.[299]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.))[300]

MR. SMITH ((asked)) if complaints had been made against the management of the Provincial Penitentiary.[301]

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY stated that no complaints had been made to the Government respecting the Penitentiary.[302]

FOOTNOTES: 8 JUNE 1847.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847, commented: "We must here repeat our complaint of the noise outside the House. If the gentlemen mean to speak to their constituents, and that is the object of half the speeches that are made, the attempt is perfectly useless, unless they can stop the incessant rolling of loaded wagons over the pavement. For this there are two ways - either to block up the streets on each side of the House during the hours of sitting, by barriers excluding carriages, or to deaden the sound, by spreading litter or bark on the surface. A great number of petitions were presented by different members. Of the most, we could not her (sic) one word; none was altogether even intelligible to us."
2. The following newspapers reported this petition: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
4. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
6. The following was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847; and PILOT, 10 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847, in identical accounts.
7. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
8. The following newspapers reported this debate: BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1847; PILOT, 10 June 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847. One finds in the CHATHAM GLEANER, 15 June 1847, identical accounts to MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847, but its account omits several speakers.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
10. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
11. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
13. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
15. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
16. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
17. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
20. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
22. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
23. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
24. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
25. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
26. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
30. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.

32. BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
34. IBID.
35. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
44. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
45. IBID.
46. This matter was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847, and PILOT, 10 June 1847, in identical accounts; L'AURORE, 11, 25 June 1847, and LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9, 11 June 1847.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
48. The debate on this question was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847; GLOBE, 12, 16 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 9, 11, 21 June 1847; L'AURORE, 11, 18, 22 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 10, 14 June 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 21 June 1847, in accounts which are identical except LA MINERVE'S account is longer; BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847 and BRITISH WHIG, 15 June 1847, containing Watt's speech which is shorter than but otherwise identical to the report in LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847; L'AURORE, 18 June 1847, whose account of Baldwin's speech was copied by LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847, identical to but containing fewer speeches than the MONTREAL GAZETTE; PILOT, 10, 12 June 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 15, 18 June 1847; PILOT, 12 June 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847, whose accounts of Cayley's speech were identical; PILOT, 10 June 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847, whose accounts of Baldwin's speech were identical, except the BRITISH COLONIST'S account was shorter; PILOT, 10 June 1847, whose account was copied by EXAMINER, 16 June 1847, whose account is identical to that of the BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847, but longer; OTTAWA CITIZEN, 19 June 1847, BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847, and PILOT, 10, 12 June 1847, in identical accounts except the account in the PILOT, is longer than those in the OTTAWA CITIZEN and BATHURST COURIER, and the account in the OTTAWA CITIZEN is longer than that in the BATHURST COURIER; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1847. Commentaries are contained in LE CANADIEN, 11 June 1847; GLOBE, 12 June 1847; and PILOT, 10 June 1847.
49. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
50. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
51. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
53. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.

55. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
57. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
58. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
59. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847.
60. PILOT, 10 June 1847. GLOBE, 16 June 1847 remarked: "Mr. Baldwin rose to move the amendment at quarter to 5 o'clock, and continued to speak for nearly three hours."
61. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
62. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
63. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
64. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
65. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
66. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
67. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
68. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
69. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
70. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
71. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
72. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
73. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
74. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
75. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
76. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
77. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
78. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
79. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
80. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
81. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
82. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
83. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
84. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
85. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
86. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
87. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
88. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
89. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
90. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
91. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
92. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
93. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
94. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
95. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
96. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
97. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
98. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
102. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
103. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.

104. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
105. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
106. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. IBID.
114. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
115. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
116. IBID.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
121. IBID.
122. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
123. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847. The account is taken from the BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847, because the MONTREAL GAZETTE's account is illegible.
124. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847.
128. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
129. GLOBE, 16 June 1847, remarked: "The hon. leader of the Government used some very strong language repeatedly during this part of his speech, and as he was preparing to go on to another topic, some kind friend slipped a piece of paper into his hand (from the dodger ((Mr. Draper)), we could almost affirm,) and the hon. gentleman apologised for the improper and unparliamentary language he had employed."
130. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847.
131. GLOBE, 16 June 1847,
132. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847.
133. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
134. IBID.
135. BRITISH COLONIST, 15 June 1847.
136. IBID.
137. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847.
138. IBID.
139. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847, did not copy the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847, but probably the MONTREAL COURIER. BRITISH COLONIST and MONTREAL GAZETTE, both published long accounts of Gowan's speech. This account moreover was commented on by the GLOBE, 16 June 1847. The rest of the account on Gowan's speech in the GLOBE, was illegible.
141. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847, remarked: "Here Mr. Gowan read the

following passages from Lord Durham's Report, the reading being received in terrible yells from Mr. Aylwin and various manifestations of feeling from different sides of the House."

142. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
143. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
144. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
145. IBID.
146. IBID.
147. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
148. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
149. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
150. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
151. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
152. IBID.
153. IBID.
154. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
155. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
156. IBID.
157. IBID.
158. IBID.
159. IBID.
160. IBID.
161. IBID.
162. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
163. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
164. IBID.
165. IBID.
166. IBID.
167. IBID.
168. IBID.
169. IBID.
170. IBID.
171. IBID.
172. IBID.
173. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
174. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
175. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
176. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
177. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
178. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847, remarked: "Both sides of the House seemed to concur in the truth and justice of Mr. Gowan's observations upon this document."
179. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
180. IBID. The MONTREAL GAZETTE remarked: "This hit at Mr. Macdonell seemed to excite some laughter in the House."
181. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
182. IBID.
183. IBID.
184. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
185. IBID.
186. IBID.

187. IBID.
188. IBID.
189. IBID.
190. IBID.
191. IBID.
192. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
193. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
194. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
195. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
196. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
197. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
198. IBID.
199. IBID.
200. IBID.
201. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
202. IBID.
203. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847, remarked: "Mr. Gowan entered at very great length into a reply to the several charges advanced by Mr. Baldwin against the Ministers, and into a review of their leading measures since their accession to power, and concluded a powerful and effective speech by declaring his opposition to the amendment, and his determination to support Ministers for the many good measures he enumerated, but above all, for the peace and tranquility they had given to the Country."
204. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
205. IBID.
206. IBID.
207. IBID.
208. IBID.
209. IBID.
210. IBID.
211. IBID.
212. IBID.
213. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
214. IBID.
215. IBID.
216. IBID.
217. IBID.
218. IBID.
219. IBID.
220. IBID.
221. IBID.
222. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
223. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
224. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
225. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
226. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
227. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
228. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
229. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
230. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.

231. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
232. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
233. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
234. IBID.
235. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
236. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
237. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
238. PILOT, 12 June 1847. The accounts in LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847, and in LE CANADIEN, 21 June 1847, are identical. They were translated from an account identical to that found in BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847.
239. BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847.
240. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
241. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
242. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
243. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
244. BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847.
245. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
246. BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847.
247. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
248. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
249. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
250. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
251. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
252. BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847.
253. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
254. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
255. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
256. IBID.
257. IBID.
258. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
259. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
260. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
261. BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847.
262. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
263. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
264. BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847.
265. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
266. IBID.
267. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
268. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
269. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
270. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
271. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
272. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847. Accounts of Hale and Robinson's speeches are identically reported by GLOBE, 16 June 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE.
273. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
274. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847.
275. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
276. GLOBE, 16 June 1847. Robinson's speech is taken from the GLOBE rather than MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847, due to its illegibility.

277. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
278. GLOBE, 16 June 1847. Robinson's speech is taken from the GLOBE, rather than MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847, due to its illegibility.
279. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847. According to MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 June 1847, and GLOBE, 16 June 1847, Mr. Macdonald of Dundas seconded the motion.
280. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
281. IBID.
282. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
283. IBID. As there is no record of this in the JOURNALS it must have been a notice of a motion.
284. IBID. As there is no record of this in the JOURNALS it must have been a notice of a motion.
285. This exchange was reported by: BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 10 June 1847; and PILOT, 10 June 1847, BATHURST COURIER, 15 June 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847, and EXAMINER, 16 June 1847, in accounts that are identical. There is a commentary in PILOT, 10 June 1847.
286. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
287. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
288. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
289. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 June 1847.
290. IBID.
291. IBID.
292. IBID.
293. IBID.
294. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 10 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847, in identical accounts.
295. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
296. IBID.
297. This matter was reported in identical accounts in: PILOT, 10 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847.
298. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
299. IBID.
300. This matter was reported in identical accounts in: PILOT, 10 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 11 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847.
301. PILOT, 10 June 1847.
302. IBID.

(13)

Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, President, and Mr. A. Dupuis, Secretary, of the Corporation of the College of L'Assomption.

By Mr. Armstrong,--The Petition of the Honorable B. Joliette and others, of the County of Berthier; and the Petition of the Very Reverend Antoine Manseau, V. G. Superior of the College Joliette, in the County of Berthier.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of the Montreal Gas Light Company.

By Mr. Macdonell of Dundas,--The Petition of John Elliot and others, of the County of Dundas.

By Mr. Berthelot,--The Petition of the Corporation of the College of Ste. Anne; and the Petition of the Very Reverend A. Mailloux, V. G. and others, of Rivière Ouelle and adjoining Parishes.

By Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of the Directresses of the Charitable Association of the Roman Catholic Ladies of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of Mrs. Emily Mackie and other Ladies, the Committee of the Quebec Infant School; and the Petition of Robert Cobban, of the Township of Inverness, in the County of Megantic.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:--

Of Félix Michel and others, of the Parish of St. François de la Beauce, in the County of Dorchester; praying that the Education Act be repealed.

Of Augustin Morin and others, of the Parish of St. Henri, in the County of Dorchester; praying that the Education Act be repealed.

Of James Morgan and others, of St. Jean and other Parishes, in the County of Lotbinière; praying that the Education Act be repealed.

Of William Henderson and others, of the Township of Frampton; praying for a grant, to enable them to erect a Public Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the said Township, and also for the improvement of the main high Road leading thereto.

Of Jean Bte. Miville Dechène of St. Henri, trader; praying to be indemnified for the loss of a Schooner wrecked while in the employ of Government.

Of Miville Déchène, M. D., and others, of the Parish of St. Henri de Lauzon, in the County of Dorchester; praying that no rights be granted to Mr. Motz, more ample or more explicit than those granted him by the Statute 58th Geo. III, chap. 25.

Of J. Bouchard and others, of the Parish of St. Joseph de la Beauce, in the County of Dorchester; praying that the Education Law be repealed.

Of the Reverend Jean Baptiste Bernier and others, of the Parish of St. Anselme, in the County of Dorchester; praying that the Education Act be repealed.

Of E. Dalaire and others, of Pointe Lévi, in the County of Dorchester; praying that the Education Act be repealed.

Of P. P. Lachapelle, junior, of the Parish of Sault au Recollet, in the District of Montreal; praying for leave to construct a Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies.

Of John Mathewson and others, of the City of Montreal; praying to be incorporated as the "New City Gas Company of Montreal."

Of A. Simpson, Esquire, and others, shareholders in the Montreal Mining Company; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of Charles J. Forbes, Esquire, and others, of Carillon; praying that the Ordinances 4 Vict. chap. 45 and 46, for making a Railroad from Carillon to Grenville, be re-enacted.

Of Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, of the City of Quebec; praying to be incorporated as a Joint Stock Mining Company.

Of Pierre Vieau and others, of the Parish of St. Martin, Isle Jésus; praying for leave to construct a Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies.

Of Thomas Mussen and others, of the Island and County of Montreal, and of the Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains; praying that certain persons therein mentioned be authorized to construct a Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, between La Visitation and Isle Jésus.

Of C. Gamble, President, and others, stockholders of the Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of Benjamin Cutler and others, of the Township of Lobo, in the District of London; praying to be relieved from the burden of repairing a certain part of the graded road from London to Port Sarnia, from which they receive no benefit,--and that a grant of money be made for that purpose.

Of George J. Grange, Esquire, and others, of the Districts of Wellington and Gore; praying for an Act to incorporate them as a Company, to construct a Road leading from the Town of Guelph to the Macadamized Road from Dundas to Waterloo.

Of Joseph Major and others, of the Township of Hope, in the District of Newcastle; praying to be incorporated as the Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Company.

Of W. G. Cook and others, Trustees of the Charleston Academy; praying for pecuniary aid in support of the said institution.

Of William Ware and others, Surveyors of the District of Quebec; praying that an Act be passed to revive the Surveyors Act of Lower Canada, 2d Will. IV., chap. 21.

Of William Patton and others, of St. Thomas and adjoining Parishes, in the District of Quebec; praying for a grant of money for the purpose of establishing an Institution for the Education of young Girls.

Of Hilaire Nadeau and others, of the Magdalen Islands; praying that measures may be adopted to secure to them the free enjoyment of the Lands they have occupied almost from time immemorial.

Of W. R. Doak and others, of Melbourne and other Townships; praying for a grant to repair the Stage Road through the Township of Brompton and the upper part of Melbourne.

Of Samuel Daniels, Mayor, and others, of Shipton, and other Townships; praying for aid to complete the Arthabaska Road, and to open a new cut leading to the Village of Dunville, through the valley of Nicolet River.

Of James Stewart and others, of the Township of Kingsey and its vicinity; praying for the completion of the Road leading from the Gosford Road in the Township of Halifax, to the main road leading from Kingsey to Melbourne.

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Of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara; praying that a more equitable system of assessment may be adopted throughout the Province.

Of Samuel Gamble and others, of the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse; praying that the town line of the said Township, as surveyed by Mr. Walsh, may be established in the stead of that laid down by Mr. Humly.

Of Toussaint Beaudin and others, of St. Edouard, County of Huntingdon; praying to be indemnified for certain losses incurred during the troubles of 1837 and 1838.

Of Joseph O'Clair, senior, of Lacadie, County of Chambly; praying to be indemnified for certain losses incurred during the late troubles.

Of Jacques Catudal and others, of Blairfindie and Napierville, in the County of Huntingdon; praying that Commissioners be appointed to enquire into certain losses they have sustained in consequence of the late troubles.

Of Richard M'Bride and others, of the Township of Woodhouse, in the District of Talbot; praying that no alteration may be made in the limit between that Township and the Township of Walpole.

Of John Edmiston and others, of the District of Talbot; praying that the Act to prevent obstruction in Rivers and Rivulets, may be so amended as to make it general and efficient.

Of Henry P. Smith and others, of the Township of Walsingham, in the District of Talbot; praying to be incorporated as the Big Creek Navigation Company, and for a grant by way of loan to enable them to carry out the object of their association.

Of Tunis Van Camp, of the Township of Cornwall, tanner; praying remuneration for certain losses sustained by the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal.

Of Thomas Moss, of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District; complaining that he has suffered losses in consequence of the construction of the Cornwall Canal, and that he has been unable to obtain redress,--and praying relief.

Of John Dillabough of Williamsburgh, County of Dundas, Eastern District; praying for a Pension as a disabled Militiaman.

Of Adolphus Williams and others, of the Township of Malahide, in the District of London; praying to be secured from any legislative supervision in the education of their children.

Of Isaac Beecher, of the Town of Brockville; praying that he may be empowered to take out a Patent for an improvement in the Bark Mill, as the assignee of the inventor.

Of the Municipal Council of the Western District, praying that the County of Kent may be erected into a new District, with Chatham as the District Town.

Of Henry Allen, Esquire, late Judge of the District Court of London; praying for an investigation into the cause of his dismissal from the said office.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara; praying for the removal of the site of the District Town to a more central part of the District, and that the future site may be left to their choice.

Of Thomas Denison, senior, and others, of the rear part of the Township of Portland, in the County of Frontenac; praying for an Act to authorize a new survey of the rear concession of the said Township.

Of William Holditch and others, of the Township of Loughborough; praying for the establishment of certain boundary lines in the said Township.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe; praying for aid to construct a road between the Town of Barrie and the village of Orillia.

Of Edmund Sally and others, of the District of Simcoe; praying for aid to construct a road from the Town of Barrie to the village of Orillia.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe; praying for a reduction in the rates of Provincial Postage.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe; praying for aid towards completing the improvement of the Roads in the said District.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe; praying that no portion of the said District may be separated from it under any plea whatever.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe; praying for a more equitable mode of assessment on all rateable property.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Simcoe; praying for an alteration in the period for making Returns of taxes to the Treasurer of the District by the Township Collectors.

Of Jean Langevin, Esquire, of the City of Montreal; praying that an Act be passed to oblige the present Municipalities to pay him and other persons who may have claims against the late Municipalities for services rendered.

Of P. Boissonnault and others, of the County of Bellechasse; praying that the Registry Office for the County of Bellechasse be established at St. Michel.

Of J. A. Chiniquy, Esquire, and others, of the County of Bellechasse; praying that a wharf be constructed by the Board of Works at St. Michel.

Of the Reverend C. J. Ducharme and others, of St. Jérome and other Parishes, in the County of Terrebonne; praying that the Registry Office of the said County may be removed back to St. Thérèse, its original site.

Of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of Joseph Boucher de Niverville, Esquire, of the Town of Three Rivers; praying that some recompense be given him for his services during the last war.

Of Charles Joseph Macdonagh, of the Town of St. Catharines; complaining that he had been refused remuneration for damages sustained by him as a Contractor on the Welland Canal, by the Board of Works, and also by the Executive Government, and praying relief.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara; praying that such part of the Act 9th Vict., chap. 28, as refers to Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, may be amended.

Of Peter Bradt, of the Township of Clinton, in the District of Niagara; praying for an Act to authorize the removal of certain boundary monuments

in the said Township.

Of Antoine Légaré and others, of the Association of School Teachers of the District of Quebec; praying for pecuniary aid.

Of Charles Garneau and others, of the County of Quebec; praying that Dorchester Bridge may be purchased and placed under the control of the Turnpike Trustees.

Of George J. Grange, Esquire, and others, of the Districts of Wellington and Gore; praying for the expenditure of five hundred pounds on the Brock Road.

Of Richard Carney and others, of the Districts of Simcoe and Wellington; praying that certain Townships and lands therein mentioned be set apart as the County of Metcalfe,--with a view of becoming a separate District hereafter, with certain exemptions and privileges; that the Town of Sydenham may be the District Town, and that the Justices of the Peace or District Councillors thereof may be vested with certain powers.

Of the Reverend A. Lefrançois and others, of the Parish of St. Augustin; praying for aid to improve a Hill which lies on the route from the said

(15)

Parish to Quebec.

Of Joseph Donegani, of the City of Montreal, merchant; praying for an Act to confirm his title to certain property which he inherited from his father, but of which his nephews have dispossessed him at law on the ground of his being an alien,--and that the titles of all persons in a similar situation may be quieted.

Of Mrs. M. H. Mountain and others, the Ladies Managers of the Male Orphan Asylum of Quebec, in connection with the Church of England; praying for pecuniary aid in support of the said Institution.

Of the British American Land Company; praying for a Provincial Act to recognize their letters patent and Imperial charter, and to provide that the Imperial Act conferring the same may be received as evidence in the Provincial Courts in proof of such charter and letters patent.

Of Joseph Hamel and others, of the City of Quebec; praying that the sum voted by the Legislature in the last Session, for the sufferers by the Quebec Fire, be granted them immediately.

Petition of E. Dalaire and others, referred. — *Resolved, That the Petition of E. Dalaire and others, of Pointe Lévi, in the County of Dorchester, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Laurin, the Honorable Mr. Morin, Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Desaulniers, and Mr. Fournier, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.*

Petition of the Rev. J. B. Bernier and others, referred. — *Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend Jean Baptiste Bernier and others, of the Parish of St. Anselme, in the County of Dorchester, be referred to the said Committee.*

Petition of A. Morin and others, referred. — *Ordered, That the Petition of Augustin Morin and others, of the Parish of St. Henri, in the County of Dorchester; and the Petition of J. Bouchard*

and others, of the Parish of St. Joseph de la Beauce, in the County of Dorchester, be referred to the said Committee.

Motion to refer Petition of J. Morgan and others, negatived.

Mr. Laurin moved, seconded by Mr. Bertrand, That the Petition of James Morgan and others, of St. Jean and other Parishes, in the County of Lotbinière, be referred to the said Committee.[1]

MR. LAFONTAINE made a long ... energetic speech in French[2]. M. La Fontaine s'opposa a cette motion, ... ((cherchant)) à convaincre les membres de l'administration que c'était à eux à prendre cette loi sous leur égide, puisqu'ils en étaient les auteurs. Il s'étonnait que le membre de l'Ottawa qui avait l'an dernier proposé la mesure contre laquelle on se plaignait, permît au membre de Lotbinière de référer ces pétitions à un comité spécial, tandis que c'était à la chambre elle-même à prendre les plaintes en considération. C'est ce qui fesait voir combien le Bas-Canada était mal représenté dans l'administration. L'éducation du peuple est le plus grand bienfait qu'un gouvernement puisse conférer à un pays, et ce doit être à lui à prendre l'initiative. La cotisation forcée avait été imposée à la suggestion de l'administration; ou espérait sans doute, en demandant l'appui des membres du Bas-Canada, rendre quelques-uns d'entre eux impopulaires. On ne pouvait imputer d'autres motifs aux membres de l'administration lorsqu'on avait été témoin de l'indifférence qu'ils avaient toujours montré pour l'exécution de cette loi. On avait permis à des magistrats, à des commissaires des petites causes, de prêcher la désobéissance à cette loi, des requêtes contre ces magistrats avaient été mises devant l'exécutif, et cependant l'administration n'avait donné aucune marque de son déplaisir. Dans le comté de Terrebonne, un magistrat démagogue s'était élevé ouvertement contre l'acte d'éducation; il avait empêché l'élection des commissaires des écoles, il avait conseillé aux habitans de ne pas payer la contribution en leur disant: laissez-faire, si on nous poursuit, je paraîtrai moi-même devant la cour et je paierai tous les frais. Cependant cet homme était encore magistrat. Mais l'administration favorisait encore d'une autre manière les ennemis de l'éducation, c'était en élevant à des places éminentes des personnes publiquement reconnues pour être opposées à cette loi. Cela se voyait surtout dans la nomination de solliciteur-général pour le Bas-Canada. L'an dernier, le solliciteur-général Taschereau avait été élu en promettant formellement de s'opposer aux taxes. Et cette année encore, un M. Turcotte, qui doit, dit-on, être nommé solliciteur-général, a eu carte blanche pour prêcher contre l'éducation dans le comté de Champlain - s'il n'a pas eu cette permission par écrit, on doit penser au moins qu'il l'a eu verbalement, puisque c'est le moyen dont cet homme se sert pour parvenir à faire partie de l'administration. M. La Fontaine finit en avertissant les membres du ministère que s'ils ne s'opposaient à la motion, ils se montraient ennemis de l'éducation, comme il (sic) avaient déjà montré qu'ils semblaient faire tous leurs efforts pour empêcher l'exécution de la loi qui a pour but de la répandre.[3]

MR. VIGER replied in the same language.[4] M. Viger ((observait)) qu'il était étrange de voir un homme de rang comme des connaissances de l'Hon. Membre de Terrebonne se permettre cette accusation plus que téméraire,

qu'il ne partageait pas l'opinion de M. Papineau par rapport au vide de la loi sur la taxe pour les écoles, mais que M. Papineau bien loin de résister à la loi avait toujours donné le conseil de n'y soumettre, qu'il était vrai qu'une requête avait été présentée contre lui mais qu'on ne devait pas le destituer sans le mettre à portée de se défendre, que cette requête avait été communiquée tout récemment à M. Papineau qui devait y répondre immédiatement.[5]

MR. AYLWIN also spoke in French, as did MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU.[6]

MR. MOFFATT said Mr. Lafontaine's question had not been answered. He asked if there was a petition before the Executive Council against a Magistrate for resisting the Education Bill? Was he right in understanding Mr. Papineau to say that he knew nothing of it beyond what appeared in the in the papers?[7]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU replied in French[8]. ((I1)) informa la Chambre que l'exécutif avait reçu une requête contre A. B. Papineau, Magistrat de Terrebonne, au sujet de ses menées contre la loi d'éducation, et qu'elle l'avait été envoyée à l'accusé afin qu'il fût à protée de répondre aux accusations portées contre lui.[9]

MR. LAFONTAINE (in English) said that he had been told that Mr. Papineau, a Magistrate of Terrebonne, being informed against, along with other persons, for not obeying the law, had been guilty of an action so indecent and immoral as, himself to plead guilty, pay his fine, and take his seat on the Magisterial Bench for the purpose of adjudicating the cases of those accused with him. This was a most scandalous proceeding, and so plainly disgraceful, that Mr. Stephens refused to sit on the Bench along with the person guilty of it.[10]

MR. VIGER explained that the complaint had been made, and the individual called on to reply to it. He could not be condemned unheard.[11]

MR. MOFFATT said the only answer that was practicable had been given. If a complaint was made, the party accused must be allowed to defend himself. He wished an equally satisfactory answer had been given to the charge of Mr. Lafontaine, relative to the Solicitor-Generalship East. He understood that to be, that Mr. Turcotte held a verbal appointment to that office, and was going about encouraging the people to resist the Education law, and assuring them they might safely set it at defiance.[12]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU replied in English, ... complaining that such questions should be put without notice[13].

MR. LAURIN spoke in French.[14] ((I1)) était d'opinion que l'acte d'éducation était impraticable, que la loi d'éducation, telle qu'elle était actuellement restreignait l'éducation au lieu de la répandre[15].

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU again explained.[16]

MR. WATTS wished to know when the complaint against Mr. A. Papineau was received, and whether there had been any unreasonable delay in investigating it?[17]

MR. BALDWIN complained of everything being referred to special Committees. He hoped the Ministers would bring up subjects in such a way that the House itself could pronounce on them.[18]

MR. HALE admitted the badness of the practice, but believed that the appointment of a Committee on Schools was made in confusion, not one member of the House in ten knowing anything of it. He hoped the Committee would be annulled, or this matter not referred to it.[19]

MR. BALDWIN did not blame the Ministry so much as he thought the practice was bad of referring every petition to a Commitee (sic). Whenever it is done there ought to be regular notice. Mr. Ogden, in 1841, in such a case, moved that a Committee should be dissolved. He also referred to the authority of Mr. Draper against referring matters to Committees, which ought to be decided in the House.[20]

(15)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued;

MR. AYLWIN pressed to have the division recorded.[21]

(15)

and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEA.

Mr. Laurin.--(1)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cayley, Chabot, Chalmers, Chauveau, Christie, Conger, Cummings, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Duggan, Foster, Fournier, Franchère, Hale, Jessup, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Macdonell of STORMONT, M'Connell, Moffatt, Monro, Morin, Murney, Papineau, Powell, Petrie, Price, Prince, Robinson, Rousseau, Scott, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(56.)

So it passed in the negative.

Petition of W. Holditch and others, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of William Holditch and others, of the Township of Loughborough, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, Mr. Stewart of Bytown, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Murney, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of T. Denison and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Thomas Denison, senior, and others, of the rear part of the Township of Portland, in the County of Frontenac, be referred to the said Committee.

Petition of H. Nadeau and others, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Hilaire Nadeau and others, of the Magdalen Islands, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Christie,

the Honorable Mr. Laterrière, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, the Honorable Mr. Morin, Mr. Williams, Mr. DeWitt, and Mr. Petrie, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of William Ware and others, referred. — Resolved, That the Petition of William Ware and others, Surveyors of the District of Quebec, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Fournier, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, the Honorable Mr. Morin, Mr. Franchère and Mr. Bertrand, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of S. Gamble and others, referred. — Resolved, That the Petition of Samuel Gamble and others, of the Township of Walpole and Woodhouse, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Smith of Wentworth, and Mr. Powell, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of R. M'Bride and others, referred. — Ordered, That the Petition of Richard M'Bride and others, of the Township of Woodhouse, in the District of Talbot, be referred to the said Committee.

Petition of J. Edmiston and others, referred. — Resolved, That the Petition of John Edmiston and others, of the District of Talbot, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Powell, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Smith of Wentworth, Mr. Cameron of Lanark, and Mr. Merritt, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Queen's Bench (L.C.) Power Extension Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to define and extend the power of the Courts of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, relative to usurpations and vacancies occurring in Corporations, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Bytown Incorporation Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown have leave to bring in a Bill to define the limits of the Town of Bytown; to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Lunatic Asylum (U.C.) Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Macdonell of Stormont have leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend an Act of

the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, authorizing the erection of an Asylum of Insane and Lunatic persons, and to provide in a more effectual manner for the safe keeping and maintenance of such Insane or Lunatic persons as have become dangerous to society in the several Districts of Upper Canada.

(16)

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Montreal New City Gas Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, seconded by Mr. Hall,

Address for Return of Fee Fund, and Amount paid to Judges of District Courts (U. C.)

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the amounts received on account of the Fee Fund for the year 1846, and of the salaries paid to the Judges of the District Courts in that portion of Canada formerly Upper Canada, for the same year.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Company Incorporation Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Electro Magnetic Telegraph Company.

He accoringly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. LeMoine,

Address for Correspondence on the subject of Resolutions adopted last Session relating to Trade and Commerce.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, whatever Despatches or Correspondence may have taken place between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, on the subjects of sundry Resolutions discussed by this House, during the past Session:--First, relating to an Address to Her Majesty, praying that all existing duties on the productions of Canada, when admitted into the markets of Great Britain, may be repealed, that Her Majesty's subjects in Canada may realize the commercial advantages they

should derive as a portion of the Empire:--Second, relating to an Address to Her Majesty, praying that negociations would be entered into with the Government of the United States, to procure the admission of Canadian products for consumption in their markets, on the same terms as the products of the United States are admitted for consumption into Canada, that perfect reciprocity may be established in the productions of the two countries:--Third, relating to the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, to place Canals thereon upon the same footing as the Welland; and that any craft or article might pass from Chicago to Boston or from any ports on the Atlantic Ocean to any port on those inland waters, within the Territory of the United States, on the payment of Toll only, with no greater restriction than now exists, if passing between the two points on the Erie Canal, or on Railroads:--Fourth, relating to the repeal of all Imperial Acts which affect the trade and commerce of Canada.

MR. MERRITT, in moving ... ((this)) address ... of which he had given notice, enlarged upon the advantages of opening the St. Lawrence to American vessels on the same terms as the Welland Canal--simply paying the tolls, and then clearing out for where they liked. Any restrictions were perfectly absurd, as the only effect was to send produce down the Erie Canal.[22]

MR. MOFFATT spoke, but was inaudible from the noise without.[23]

(16)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

Address for Correspondence between the Executive and Mr. J. A. Taschereau.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the proper officer to lay before this House, Copies of all Correspondence which has taken place between the Executive Government and Joseph André Taschereau, Esquire, late Solicitor General for Lower Canada, touching his resignation, and touching his appointment to the office of Circuit Judge.[24]

MR. CHAUVEAU, in a long speech in French,[25] a informé l'administration que certains bruits avaient couru au sujet de la résignation de ce monsieur, qui fesaient peu d'honneur au ministère, la chambre devait aimer à savoir si ces bruits étaient fondés. M. Chauveau fit quelques remarques sur la pratique de l'administration actuelle de nommer les juges à des places politiques, et les membres résignataires de l'administration à des places de juges.[26]

(16)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Address respecting Duties on Salt, and payment of War Loss claims.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Prince,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the amount of duties collected in Upper Canada on Salt, in each separate year since the 6th March, 1830, under the provisions of the 11th George IV. cap. 21, for the payment of the War Losses, which Act was to continue in force until the sum of £57,412 10s. and the interest thereon, should be fully paid, and no longer; also, the amount of duty collected in Upper Canada each year since 18th September, 1841, under the authority of the 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 14, imposing a duty of 2s. 6d. sterling on Salt; also, the amount of debentures issued on account of the War Loss Claims, and now outstanding, and the interest paid thereon since their issue,--in order that this House may ascertain whether the amount collected from this duty is equal to the principal and interest of the debt for which it was imposed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Advocates Fees Bill (L. C.)

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act therein mentioned, and to allow certain Fees to Advocates appearing in cases before Commissioner's Courts in the City of Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, seconded by Mr. Sherwood,

Standing Committees to be appointed.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes:--

1--ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS,
2--ON EXPIRING LAWS,
3--ON PRIVATE BILLS,
4--ON STANDING ORDERS,
5--ON PRINTING,
6--ON CONTINGENCIES,

which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Committee to prepare Lists.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of eleven Members, composed of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, the Honorable Mr. Morin, Mr. Gowan, Mr. Colville,

(17)

Mr. Leslie, Mr. Murney, Mr. Chauveau, and Mr. Poulton, be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, Lists of Members to compose the six Standing Committees ordered by this House.

Winter Roads Bill deferred. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec, on the South of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the North of the said River to the Town of Three Rivers, exclusively, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Speech further considered. The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was yesterday proposed to be made to the Motion: That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech from the Throne.

To congratulate His Excellency upon his assumption of the Government of this Province.

To express the gratification of this House that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate as Her Representative in the North American Colonies, a Governor whose previous official career in another Colony of the British Empire, offers the happiest promise, under His Excellency's guidance, of a prosperous administration of the affairs of this great Province.

That we are much gratified to learn that the representations which have proceeded from this and the neighbouring Provinces on the subject of the Post Office have engaged the anxious consideration of the Imperial Government, and that His Excellency is enabled to inform us, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities, the control of that Department, so soon as, by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements should be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office System.

That we assure His Excellency of our great satisfaction that the Colonial Legislatures, by a Statute passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, are empowered to repeal differential duties heretofore imposed in the Colonies in favor of British Produce.

That we will give our most attentive consideration to this important subject, and to the communications relating to it, which His Excellency has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

That His Excellency may rely on our attention being directed to such measures as may be submitted for the purpose of extending more generally Warehousing facilities to Inland Ports, and for effecting other improvements in our Commercial System.

We are gratified to learn that inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construc-

tion of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and that a Survey of the proposed line has been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and is still in progress.

We shall be happy to receive from His Excellency the communication of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, describing the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take in order to remedy the inconvenience which the Provinces of British North America have sustained from the operation of the Imperial Statute for the protection of Copyrights.

The expectation of a large Emigration has, we are prepared to find, rendered prudent measures for providing additional accommodation and medical attendance for the sick, and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labour may be required, and are gratified to learn that an increased grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service; and while we regret the too great probability of much want and suffering among certain classes of Emigrants, we trust that the favorable anticipations of His Excellency of the character of a large portion of the Emigration may be happily realized.

That we will give our best consideration to the Accounts of the past year and Estimates of the current year, which will be laid before us by His Excellency; and we learn with the highest satisfaction that there is an increase in the revenue derived from Public Works.

That His Excellency may fully rely upon our making such provision for the maintenance of the establishments and credit of the Province as may be necessary to support the high character for probity and good faith which Canada has won for herself, and, we firmly believe, will ever continue to maintain.

That we acknowledge our gratitude to Providence for our exemption from the calamity of famine, with which another part of the Empire has been so severely afflicted, and we thank His Excellency for his congratulations on the liberality which the inhabitants of this Colony of all classes and origins, including our Indian Brethren, have evinced in contributing to the relief of their suffering fellow subjects.

That we concur with His Excellency that the occurences of the past year, though, in some measure, exceptional, indicate that there is a growing demand in Europe for the produce of this Continent, and render it highly important for the inhabitants of Canada to improve to the utmost its natural advantages, and those which attach to it, as an integral part of an Empire abounding in wealth and population.

That we duly appreciate the responsibility which rests on Parliament at this conjuncture, and that we will endeavour, by wise legislation, to afford all practicable extension and developement to the trade and productive capabilities of the Province, and to give its Institutions that hold on the affections of the people, which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress.

That we thank His Excellency for his promises of cordial co-operation in effecting these important objects, and for his renewal of the assurance of the earnest desire of Our Gracious Queen to promote the prosperity of Canada, and the happiness of its people.

And which amendment was, that after the words, "affairs of this great Province," in the second paragraph of the main motion, the following be

inserted:--"And to state that this House, on this first occasion of approaching His Excellency, cannot, in justice either to their own feelings or those of their constituents, refrain from referring to the gratifying circumstance of His Excellency's connexion with the family of the late Earl of Durham. To that distinguished Statesman we are indebted for the Imperial recognition of our undoubted right as British subjects, to have the Government of the Province conducted by the assistance, counsel, and information of a Provincial Administration, under the Representative of the Sovereign, which, while appointed by the Crown in the exercise of its undoubted prerogative, remains responsible to the Provincial Parliament, on the same principles which have been found so perfectly efficacious in the administration of the Government of the Parent State. That grateful for the important part thus taken by him

(18)

in procuring us this act of constitutional justice, we cannot but indulge the pleasing confidence, that under one so nearly connected with him, and to whom his memory must necessarily be dear, we shall witness the practical application of this great principle, and realize the benefits which it is calculated to secure."

And a Debate arising thereupon,[27]

MR. VIGER rose to speak.[28]

MR. PRICE objected. Mr. Merritt had moved the adjournment, and should be heard.[29]

MR. MERRITT was anxious to hear any gentleman, particularly one who had been a minister, and was responsible for much of what had passed.[30]

MR. VIGER dit en réponse que: Le discours de l'Hon. Membre d'une des Sections du Comté d'York (M. Baldwin) pour appuyer la proposition d'amender le projet de réponse au Gouverneur était semé d'une foule de chose étrangères à l'objet de la discussion devant la Chambre c'était la thèse de Pio de la Mirandole. Il avait débuté par de longues plaisanteries sur ce qu'il appelait la simplicité de coeur du représentant de Beauharnoi (M. Colville). Il avait trouvé cette figure de Rhétorique si brillante qu'il avait cru devoir y revenir à plusieurs reprises. Entre autres il avait parlé de la Révolution 1688 et du droit de la Reine à la couronne en vertu de cette révolution de Lord Durham comme sur plusieurs autres sujets qui n'avaient rien de commun avec le discours du Gouverneur.

L'Hon. Membre, avait donné l'Hon. Membre des Trois-Rivière, comme si peu digne d'attention qu'il avait cru devoir lui faire l'application du brocard de droit "de minimis non curas lex". C'était de la part de l'Hon. Membre d'York une découverte récente et bien tardive. Il était triste pour l'Hon. Membre d'York et pour cette chambre qu'il l'eût faite si tard; elle aurait épargné bien du temps à la chambre puisque l'Hon. Membre des Trois-Rivières n'avait cessé depuis déjà plus de trois ans d'étudier l'objet des remarques injurieuses et trop souvent calomnieu es (sic) comme s'il eût su quelqu'importance. L'Hon. Membre d'York d'ailleurs se mettait avec lui-même en contradiction puis qu'il avait si souvent cité l'Hon. Membre des Trois-Rivières comme homme de profondes connaissances et de la plus grande expérience en matière de droit constitutionnel, et de talens même bien supérieurs à ceux qu'il (M. V.) pouvait lui même se supposer.

Pour le Gouvernement responsable dont l'Hon. Membre d'York avait parlé de même, il (M. V.) devait lui rappeler qu'à sa rentrée dans la chambre il avait de suite offert de répondre à l'accusation portée contre lui d'avoir voté contre ce système et d'avoir voulu le détruire, et qu'il était prêt de discuter sa propre conduite à ce sujet. Mais que personne alors n'avait cru devoir répondre à cette interpellation.

Laissant maintenant de côté tout le reste des sujets de ce genre dans le discours de l'Hon. Membre d'York, il devait se permettre quelques remarques sur diverses accusations que l'Hon. Membre avait portées contre le ministère de Lord Metcalfe, pour ce qui regardait le Bas-Canada.

Une de celles sur laquelle l'Hon. Membre d'York avait cru devoir appuyer de la manière la plus forte était celle d'avoir accordé des terres aux Bas-Canadiens qui avaient servi dans la Guerre avec la République voisine. Il était difficile de s'attendre à voir l'Hon. Membre qui se donnait comme le plus ferme et le plus zélé défenseur de nos compatriotes élever la voix contre une démarche de ce Gouverneur également commandé par la plus stricte justice et par l'honneur et qui l'avait rendu si digne de leur reconnaissance ces terres étaient le prix du sang qu'ils avaient versé pour la défense de la Province. C'était l'accomplissement d'une promesse faite de la manière la plus solemnelle en témoignage du zèle et de la fidelité de cette jeunesse respectable à laquelle la Grande Bretagne devait la conservation de cette partie de l'Empire.

Par une erreur évidente ces miliciens s'étaient vus privés du droit de réclamer ces terres dans le temps fixé par le Gouvernement pour en faire la demande. Si c'était le moment d'envisager cette question sous le point de vue légal, il serait facile de démontrer que la loi même invoquée par l'Hon. Membre ne pouvait militer contre le droit de la couronne de remplir l'engagement qu'elle avait contractée d'accorder ces terres à nos compatriotes. Mais comment s'expliquer que l'Hon. Membre d'York put contester cette Prérogative de la Couronne de disposer de ces terres pour s'acquitter d'une obligation de cette nature?

L'Hon. Membre d'York avait dénoncé comme la plus flagrante violation de nos droits constitutionnels la démarche du ministère d'engager M. Draper à résigner son siège dans le conseil Législatif et celle de M. Draper en laissant cette branche de la Législature pour entrer dans la Chambre de nos communes.

L'Hon. Membre avait cru devoir s'appuyer du droit relatif au Parlement de l'Empire sur cette matière. Il était vrai de dire sans doute qu'un Membre de la chambre des Lords n'avait pas là le droit de résigner le siège qu'il occupait dans cette branche de la Législature mais il (M. V.) demandait comment l'Hon. Membre d'York avait pu s'imaginer que ce principe eût quelque chose d'applicable à cette Province.

Ici le droit d'un Membre du Conseil Législatif de résigner son siège découlait des dispositions et précis formelles de l'acte d'Union des deux Provinces.

C'était sans doute un crime d'une nouvelle espèce que celui que l'Hon. Membre prétendait faire au Ministère aussi bien que à M. Draper de l'exercice d'un droit légal et constitutionnel.

Envisagé sous d'autres rapports l'accusation devait paraître bien plus singulière encore; tous les publicistes étaient d'accord sur la vérité de

cette maxime que "Gouverner c'est choisir. Les Membres des deux côtés de la chambre n'avaient jamais manqué l'occasion chaque fois qu'elle s'était présentée de reconnaître la supériorité des connaissances et des talens du ci-devant Proucureur (sic)-Général et d'en faire l'éloge. Le crime du Gouvernement serait dès lors d'avoir engagé le Procureur-Général à laisser le conseil pour entrer dans la branche de la Législature dans laquelle il pouvait rendre de beaucoup plus grands services c'était leur faire un crime de démarches par lesquelles le ministère et ces fonctionnaires avaient rempli le premier de leurs devoirs acquis par le plus juste titre à la reconnaissance publique. Tels étaient les faits qui servaient de motifs à l'accusation protée par l'Hon. Membre d'York.

A l'entendre parler les Ministres n'étaient pas moins coupables à raison des changements qui s'étaient opérés dans le personnel de l'administration. C'était de même suivant lui la violation de nos droits constitutionnels. Il (M. V.) ne devait pas prendre la peine de réfuter d'une manière sérieuse une accusation semblable. Au siège de l'Empire, il se fesait journellement des changemens de cette espèce. Il (M. V.) devait se contenter de signaler le fait que pendant son séjour à Londres comme député de l'Assemblée du Bas-Canada, Lord Goderick Sécretaire d'Etat pour les Colonies s'était retiré de ce Ministère dans lequel M. Stanley l'avait remplacé; celui-ci s'était retiré lui même pour faire place à M. Rice devenu depuis Lord Monteagle.

L'Hon. Membre d'York avait dénoncé comme également condamnable l'abolition de la charge d'Arpenteur Général et donné pour motif qu'elle était l'object d'anciens souvenirs et de vieilles affections motifs qui ne lui (à M. V.) paraissaient pas dignes de discussion.

Il (M. V.) devait faire observer que les sentiments de l'Hon. Membre se réveillaient fort tard. Personne ne s'était récrié dans la Chambre contre la demande faite par les ministres d'abolir ces fonctions; comment l'Hon. Membre pouvait-il en faire un grief contre le ministère?

Il (M. V.) devait dire la même chose des plaintes de L'Hon. Membre au sujet de l'abolition du Bureau des Traveaux publics. On pouvait se rappeler de celle dont l'établissement de ce Bureau n'avait cessé d'être l'objet, des demandes réitérées de changer ce système. Personne dans la chambre n'avait cru devoir contester le principe du Bill par lequel on proposait de l'abolir.

Les dispositions de ce Bill seules avaient fourni matière à des débats sérieux dans la Chambre. Rien de moins mérités des lors que les reproches faits par l'Hon. Membre au ministère à ce sujet.

Les déclamations de l'Hon. Membre sur la nomination de l'Adjudant Général et du député pour le Haut-Canada, avaient le même caractère. D'abord il n'était pas possible de juger des motifs d'après lesquels le Gouverneur s'était conduit, surtout de sa préférence de M. McDonald à M. Cameron, puisque les Membres du Ministère sur cette matière comme surtoute autre, délibéraient sous le sceau d'un secret juré. Mais ce qu'il (M. V.) devait faire observer c'est qu'au lieu de dénoncer le choix de M. McDonald comme digne de censure, les membres des deux côtés de la Chambre s'étaient trouvés tous d'acord à fair l'éloge du fonctionnaire devenu l'objet du choix du Gouverneur. Que devait-on penser dès lors du grief articulé par l'Hon. Membre d'York à cet égard. Il (M. V.) ne devait pas se donner la peine d'appuyer longuement sur les dénonciations de l'Hon. Membre d'York

relatives au Commissaire des Terres de la Couronne. Elles ne reposaient sur aucun fait de charge. Si les griefs articulés par l'Honorable Membre avaient quelque chose de réel, son devoir était de les formuler pour en faire l'objet d'une accusation dabord et de fournir à ce fonctionnaire l'occasion de se défendre. C'était violer toutes les règles de la justice que de noircir un fonctionnaire public par de vaines clameurs et d'aussi vagues dénonciations.

L'accusation portée contre le ministère sur l'inégalité dans la distribution des places ne reposait pas sur des fondements plus solides puisqu'elles n'étaient pas son ouvrage.

L'Hon. Membre ne prétendait pas sans doute qu'on eût dans cette Province balayer, pour ainsi dire comme on l'a fait chez nos voisins, les Bureaux publics, en chasser tous les employés chaque fois qu'il s'opère un changement dans le personnel de l'Administration.

Du reste il devait faire observer que si l'on voulait considérer le nombre des personnes employées dans le Conseil Exécutif sous le ministère, on verrait que pour la première fois le nombre de nos compatriotes égalait celui des personnes d'une autre origine.

L'accusation portée contre M. Daly par rapport à sa conduite dans la Chambre relative à l'Orateur n'était pas plus digne d'attention. Les démarches faites dans la Chambre à ce sujet n'étaient pas celles de M. Daly plus que du Ministère, c'étaient celles de leurs adversaires. Ils avaient soulevé la question du droit du membre d'Hamilton à garder son siège et par la même à celui de présider cette Chambre. Ils avaient poussé l'oubli des règles de la justice, jusqu'à proposer des question dont ... ((les réponses pouvaient susciter)) des préjugés contre des personnes qui n'étaient pas, qui ne pouvaient même être devant cette chambre et qui ne pouvaient pas même donner d'explications des faits qui fesaient le sujet de leur interrogation. Il (M. V.) n'était pas souvent dans le cas de se trouver d'accord avec l'Hon. Membre de Québec, M. Aylwin; Il devait reconnaître au moins la vérité des principes invoqués par l'Hon. Membre, lorsqu'il avait signalé les vices de tous ces procédés. Il (M. V.) ne prendrait pas la peine de relever le reproche fait par l'Hon. Mem((bre)) de ministère de n'avoir pas fait passer le Bill des municipalités dans la session dernière. Sur ce point comme sur plusieurs autres accusations de même nature, l'Hon. Membre pouvait se rappeler que la veille même de la prorogation il (M. V.) avait démontré tout ce qu'elles avaient de futile, qu'on pouvait voir encore son discours devenu public.

L'Hon. Membre du Comté d'York avait cru devoir appuyer de la manière la plus grave, sur les délais de l'assemblée du Parlement pour en faire un sujet d'accusation contre les Ministres. Elle ne pouvait retomber sur eux. Si ce délai pouvait fournir matière à des reproches, ce serait sans doute au Gouvernement d'Angleterre, même au Gouverneur qu'il devrait s'adresser. Mais c'était le résultat de circonstances sur les quelles les Ministres ... pas le moyen d'exercer la plus légère influence. Pour ce qui regardait le Gouverneur, les Membres ou les partisans de l'Ex-Ministère ne prétendraient pas sans doute avec justice lui faire d'amers reproches d'avoir employé quelque temps pour se procurer des renseignemens sur l'état des choses dans la Province avait de convoquer le Parlement.[31]

Il (M. V.) devait se garder de traiter les questions soulevées l'Hon. Membre d'York (M. B.) par rapport à l'Université du Haut-Canada sur lesquelles nous n'avions pas le moyen dans notre partie de la Province de nous former des idées exactes. Elles embrassaient des considérations d'une nature religieuse particulières à nos concitoyens du Haut-Canada, sur lesquelles il leur appartenait seuls de décider, comme ils pouvaient seuls le faire en connaissance de cause. Ce serait plus qu'une imprudence aux membres du Bas-Canada de prendre partie dans cette discussion. Ce serait courrir l'inévitable danger de froisser de justes affections, de blesser le légitimes intérêts, de nous rendre coupables d'injustice. Il (M. V.) devait se flatter de l'espérance de voir ses compatriotes se tenir toujours en garde contre le danger de commettre des fautes de cette espèce.

L'Hon. Membre d'York avait cru devoir appuver sur ce qu'il ne se trouvait qu'un de nos compatriotes dans le ministère. Le fait lui même n'était que trop constant mais la question qu'il était de nature à soulever dans les circonstances était de savoir sur qui le reproche de cet état de choses anormal devait tomber. Ce n'était pas le moment de la discuter. La chose ne pouvait raisonnablement se faire qu'après la production des documens demandés par la Chambre, relatifs à des propositions de changement dans le personnel du ministère, dont l'offre n'était pas nouvelle puisqu'elle s'était faite à plusieurs reprises inutilement déjà sous l'administration de Lord Metcalfe et de son successeur Lord Catchart (sic).

Il (M. V.) devait dire que c'était bien là tout ce qu'il avait trouvé de plus digne d'attention dans cette foule d'accusations portées par l'Hon. Membre M. B. contre le ministère. (M. V.) devait demauder (sic) si c'était bien là des matières auxquelles l'Hon. membre d'York dût mettre une si grande importance. Si c'était des considérations de haute politique bien dignes d'occuper la Chambre à l'occasion du projet de réponse au discours du Gouverneur, enfin si les vives déclamations de l'Hon. Membre à ce sujet n'avaient pas quelque chose....

Il (M. V.) n'aurait pas cru devoir aller plus loin non plus, s'il pouvait garder le silence sur un sujet d'aussi grave importance que celui de l'éloge qu'il (M. B.) désirait de nous faire prononcer de Lord Durham, dans l'état de choses actuel.

A moins de circonstances extraordinaires et d'une nature toute exceptionnelle, on devait accorder la réponse avec le discours du Gouverneur. Cette règle était constamment suivie dans notre Législature comme dans le Parlement de la Métropole.

Cependant l'Hon. Membre nous propose sérieusement, même sans l'ombre d'un prétexte de dévier de cette règle et de donner dans notre réponse le témoignage d'approbation le plus solennel possible à Lord Durham à propos du rapport devenu le motif de l'Union des deux Provinces, et le prétexte de dissoudre notre société politique dont l'existence, fait de lui même incontestable, avait d'ailleurs été reconnue par l'acte de 1774 et depuis par l'acte Constitutionnel du Haut et du Bas-Canada.

L'Hon. Membre (M. B.) avait sans doute pour bût de dire quelque chose d'agréable pour Lord Elgin à raison de ses liaisons de famille avec celle du Lord Durham.

S'il pouvait n'être question de Lord Durham que sous d'autres rapports, de reconnaître ses talens comme Orateur dans le Parlement, même en général,

l'élévation de ses vues politiques, l'appui qu'il avait donné dans la Législature au Bill de réformation de la réprésentation nationale, il (M. V.) croirait devoir joindre son suffrage à celui de l'Hon. Membre d'York, pour honorer sa mêmoire.

On pouvait voir d'ailleurs que, lorsque Lord Durham, sur divers points entraîné, dans perreur par des personnes qui abusaient de sa confiance, avait suivi ses propres lumières, écouté son propre coeur,il n'avait pas laissé que de faire entendre d'importantes vérités par rapport aux fautes commises par l'administration du Bas-Banada (sic).

Mais la considération du sujet de l'amendement proposé se trouvait liée d'une manière inséparable à tout le reste du rapport, par dessus tout, à ce qu'il renfermait de favorable au projeit (sic) d'unir les deux Provinces sur des principes-qui comportaient la proscription de notre idiôme et l'anéantissement de notre existence.

Ce n'était pas la première fois qu'il (M. V.) s'était trouvé dans la nécessité de discuter les dispositions de l'acte d'Union. Ceux des membres qui se trouvaient dans la Chambre à l'ouverture du Premier Parlement Provincial, tenu depuis pouvaient se rappeler qu'entr'autre il avait fait voir que ses principales dispositions n'étaient rien moins que les stipulations du traité relatif à l'Union forcée des deux pays qui formaient le royaume des Pays Bas, d'après lesquelles quatre millions de Belges avaient moins de représentans dans la Chambre des députés de ce royaume que la Hollande dont la population n'était pas de deux millions d'habitans.

Tel entr'autres était pour nous l'état de choses dont l'amendement comportait l'approbation. Tel le motif du témoignage de reconnaissance qu'il requerrait de nos compatriotes.

S'il n'était question que des principes du Gouvernement responsable en lui même et considéré d'une manière abstraite, il ne pourrait se trouver la plus légère différence d'opinion, sur ce qu'un semblable système avait de favorable aux libertés publiques.

Pour nos compatriotes, ce n'était pas le seul point de vue sous lequel la question pouvait se présenter. C'était sous le rapport des conséquences qu'il était susceptible de produire dans la pratique, en vertu de dispositions qui ne proscrivaient pas seulement notre Idiome mais qui ne nous laissaient guère que le quart de la représentation dans l'Assemblée législative. (M. V.) demandait ce que pourrait suivant les circontances (sic) devenir pour nous cette espèce de responsabilité. Dans la supposition même que le discours du Gouverneur fut de nature à provoquer, de notre part, des remarques spéciales sur ce système de Gouvernement, comment ne pas voir qu'il serait d'une impérieuse nécessité de l'accompagner d'une protestation solonnelle contre l'espèce de sentence prononcée contre nos compatriotes, au lieu d'un tribût d'éloge à celui qui l'avait provoquée. Il (M. V.) devait faire observer qu'il avait naguères été question de l'édification d'un momument pour honorer la mémoire de Lord Metcalfe.

Quelque fut le point de vue sous lequel il était possible à chacun d'envisager la conduite de ce Gouverneur, on ne pouvait se dissimuler le fait de sa reconnaissance, la plus formelle qui fut jamais donnée par un Gouverneur, d'un système d'administration favorable aux libertés publiques, qui règle les limites de l'exercice du pouvoir.

Nos compatriotes exilés par suite des troubles insurrectionnels lui

devaient le bonheur de se retrouver sur le sol natal au sein du leurs familles, et des marques d'une bienveillance généreuse, nos miliciens l'acte de justice contre lequel l'Hon. Membre d'York avait si vivement declamé.

Sans parler de tant d'autres traits du même genre et de bien faits répandus sur toutes les classes et dans toutes les parties du pays, nous lui devions de même entr'autres une réponse favorable au rétablissement de notre idiôms dans les procédés de la Législature.

Des membres et les partisans de l'Ex-ministère, repoussaient cependant, comme quelque chose de criminel l'idée de lui donner cette marque de reconnaissance. Ils marquaient d'avance du sceau de la proscription ceux qui parmi nous seraient capable d'y contribuer.

Ce monument pourrait quelle que fut la solidité de ses matériaux, ne fut-ce que par l'effet de la vétusté se détruire et disparaître.

C'était dans les circonstances qu'il (M. V.) venait d'indiquer que l'Hon. Membre nous proposait de constater pour toujours, dans nos Journaux le témoignage de notre approbation du rapport d'après lequel le Gouvernement d'Angleterre avait résolu d'unir les deux Provinces, et d'élever par la même un monument, qui ne pourrait jamais périr de notre reconnaissance pour celui dont le rapport a provoqué la sentence prononcée par le Parlement de l'Empire de notre mort politique.[32]

MR. MERRITT.[33]--Without a single note to refer to, relying on memory and my imperfect knowledge of the general affairs of this Province, the House will not be disappointed in my not doing justice to this subject.[34] ((He)) stated that, it was not his intention to go over the ground which had been already so ably discussed, but to take a different view of the debate, one which had not yet been touched upon. He was he said, in favor of measures, not parties, and he was prepared to support any administration which should give those measures to the country, which they demanded.[35] I had hoped to hear the hon. and learned Inspector General open the debate by calling our attention to the policy the Provincial Government had and intended to pursue and point out the measures on which that policy was founded; instead of which, he amused the House with playing upon certain words or expressions in the amendment.[36] He asked why there was no mention of the Hon. Inspector General's mission to England? Why was there no allusion to the state of the Finances? Was it because they were in a bad condition? He asked why the Public Works were not carried out; this country, the first in natural advantages in North America, would be behind-hand altogether.[37] I had hoped that this highly-favoured country would, ere this, have realized the advantages to which she is entitled. I have been sadly disappointed. I have long known and long felt that Canada possessed advantages unequalled by any other portion of America; these advantages are clear and manifest, and should be prominently pointed out; first, from the very circumstance of our being a colony of a wealthy nation, we are relieved from any tax for the expenses of maintaining an independent Government, a tax to which the citizens of the neighbouring State of New York must always be subject for the maintenance of their additional Federal Government. Great Britain furnishes the means to build fortifications, vessels of war, pay the army and navy, and all other expenses appertaining thereto, without requiring

any other equivalent than our trade[38], while the neighboring States have to provide for all these wants themselves. Look, he said, at £1,500,000 loaned by England for the completion of the Public Works. These are advantages of no ordinary nature, which this Colony and every other Colony of Great Britain has over every Independent State[39]. We have the benefit of her credit in procuring money at the lowest rate of interest, and, in addition thereto, we are ... authorized to impose a tax on her manufactures and trade for the benefit of our revenue; further, every disposition has been manifested to grant everything we ask for - everything relating to our internal affairs that we require, as the British Possessions Act proves: therefore, if any measure requiring the sanction of the British Government has been neglected, the fault must lay at the door of the Provincial Cabinet. These are advantages, Mr. Speaker, possessed by no other portion of this continent, or any other Government or country in the universe. Still, sir, an incubus rests on this colony; still, sir, we are far behind the age. To what cause is it to be ascribed but the want of experience and ability in our Councils. To prove this, it is only necessary to contrast the relative prosperity of two countries laying side by side, with the advantages each possess. The glowing and faithful picture of the appearance of the two countries in the Report of Lord Durham has never been denied;[40] and since that picture had been drawn, he would ask if there had been a change; yes, he said, there had been a change but that change was not in this country, no, this country had remained stationary; it was a question, he said, whether they had not retrograded; but such was not the case on the other side, a change, a mighty change had taken place, it was not a change for the worse but for the better[41], as the extent of the canals and railroads constructed, tonnage conveyed, tolls received, increase of population and value of property in the respective countries for similar periods prove.[42] He stated that they received last year for tolls $2,800,000 and that there had been freighted through their canals 2,225,000 tons of goods. He said that they were only taxed to the amount of $60,000, which in twenty years amounting to $250,000,000 would pay off their debt. Again, he said, a convention of the business men of the State of New York, had set apart $1,500,000 per year as a sinking fund and $600,000 to pay the current expenses of the Government; and he said, by this means in 18¼ years they would free themselves entirely from debt. He stated that they contracted a debt of $34,000,000 of which they had paid $17,000,000,[43] while here, with the aid of this revenue on imports amounting to £500,000, with the aid of the credit of tee British Government, the completion of our great leading works has been neglected; comparatively speaking, no income from tolls is received, and in place of reducing they have increased the public debt to £4,000,000, without pointing out any means of liquidating it.[44] This country has a population of 1,500,000 souls; they have 3,000,000.[45] Should the same judgment and economy continue there, and the same folly and extravagance here, to what will it lead at the end of twenty years? The navigation of the Erie canal will be free, only $600,000 having been appropriated out of the tolls for the support of the Government - no taxes will be paid - freights will go down - and, as a matter of course, the trade will follow; while a continuation of our present policy will be getting us deeper and deeper into debt.[46] These were facts, he said,

that were visible to any one who will take the trouble to go and see for himself.[47] Is it likely, under these circumstances, we can successfully compete for the trade of the West? Are the present Cabinet, as now composed, likely to produce a change which will ensure it? This question will be answered more satisfactorily by pointing at a single measure the present Cabinet has carried into operation, since their appointment to office, which has added to the wealth or prosperity of this Province. During three long years ample time has been afforded to produce one measure; I confess I cannot call one to my recollection, - but I can refer to almost every leading public measure in which the real interests of the inhabitants are concerned, and shew that they have been wholly overlooked and neglected. The first leading measure is Education[48], not ... King's College, but the education of the people.[49] In every other Government in North America, except Canada, this subject has engaged the first attention of the Legislature--I mean that description of education which teaches every inhabitant to read and write, and provides him with useful books, brought to his immediate neighbourhood, if not to his very door--not those higher branches of learning in which 99 out of 100 feel very little interest; they are desirable, I admit, but I maintain they are not entitled to the first consideration. What has become of the pledge, contained in the 2nd clause of 4th and 5th Victoria, as early as 1841. In that Act the Government made a direct pledge to provide in future a fund for this very object; they have, by their negligence, violated that pledge, and they cannot retain the confidence of any man who believes education to be indispensable in preserving the peace and happiness of Canada. The next measure to which I shall call your attention, Mr. Speaker, is the Public Lands. The only capital any new country can possess is land: it is as much the duty of any Government to preserve this capital, as a father to leave his capital for an income to his children; and no man who will not recognise and act upon this principle should be continued in any public trust.[50] He said that there was no Bill for the regulation of public lands, and that they were being squandered; the Government had obtained from the Indians about three millions of acres, for which an annuity was to have been paid; which has, however, not been done yet, and the country was now indebted to the Indians in the sum of £130,000.[51] The Report of the Committee of 1844 proves that out of the large sums received for public lands prior to the Union, not a single pound has every been paid into the Provincial Treasury. That since 1826, ten millions of acres were purchased from certain Indian tribes, paid for out of Provincial funds, and thus became Provincial property. No part of the proceeds from the sales of those lands has been set apart for the repayment of the money; the Province was therefore compelled to pay a debt exceeding £10,000 without having received any value for the same.[52] He would ask honourable gentlemen if they knew what the Crown Lands cost?[53] Since July, 1841, the Crown Lands Office - an office, be it remembered, created for the express purpose of selling those lands - expended in cash out of the public monies of this Province, £58,400, and only received in cash for lands sold £6,700 during the same period.[54] This, he said, was a fact that could not be denied.... He said that this land ought to be appropriated to the support of District Schools and Libraries, instead of frittering them away

as was being done at present. Soon, he said, there would be none, and the people would be clamouring for the appropriation for King's College, or part of the Clergy Reserves, to common school education.[55] It may be said the present Council are not answerable for this waste - true; but it was their duty to change a system which is literally robbing the public day by day of the only means they have to provide a fund or capital for common schools; in place of which, as referred to by the hon. learned member from the Fourth Riding, in 1844, in defiance of an act of the legislature, which prohibited any new claim (except minors) from being even entertained after the 1st January, 1847, it is said the Evecutive (sic) Government granted 350,000 acres of this land - a loss to the Province of at least £500,000 - What is our redress? The answer is, "The Ministry are responsible; turn them out." Will that bring back the land or the money? Oh, no! We will have the satisfaction of trying another Cabinet, however; they may do better - they cannot do worse. Before leaving the measures relating to education and public lands, let me call the attention of this House to a fact. For every dollar paid by the citizens of New York for the support of common schools and libraries, they receive a bonus of a dollar from the State; while, in place of receiving a bonus in Canada for the same object, the inhabitants are taxed twice. The reason is obvious - they have provided a fund from lands,[56] which now yields them a revenue of $300,000 per year;[57] ((and)) one from customs duties[58], and it could not, therefore, be expected that the farmers of this country could compete with those on the other side, under all these disadvantages.... He still thought, however, that if proper and energetic measures were taken immediately, that this country might compete with its neighbours on the other side of the line; he believed this, from the advantages this country has.[59] Public Works. - In 1841 the inhabitants of Canada had a tax impose on the articles consumed of 100 per cent. The object then avowed was the payment of interest and principal of the debt to be created for the construction of public works. I moved a clause to have it so specified; it was rejected. I call the attention of members to this fact, to guard them against imposing any tax unless the object for which it is granted is named in the law, and even then it must be closely watched, or the Government will deceive you, and expend it for another object, as in the case of the duty on salt and public lands.[60] He said the estimates had been blamed by several gentlemen as the cause of running the country into ... unnecessary expense, but he maintained that the estimates had nothing to do with the subject; for it was a well known fact that all public works invariably cost more than the estimates show. He said that the reason of the country being plunged into debt as it was at present, was to be blamed on the institution of the Board of Works; he said that he had opposed its foundation, and had endeavored unsuccessfully, he was sorry to say, to introduce the plan of the neighbouring State of having three intelligent men as Commissioners, who resided not in their offices, but spent their summer superintending the different works, and in the winter time came to their office and matured their plans for the next summer's work; and these men were responsible for the due prosecution of their duty, not as the Board of Works of this country, who may spend all the money; who may force the country to bankruptcy - and yet have no responsibility; the result of

all this is that nothing is done on this side, while on the other all is energy and activity. He said that in 1841, the House had granted all the money then demanded for the completion of the Welland Canal[61]. The money was borrowed on favourable terms; the canals were all to be fined (sic) in '43 and '44 at the latest; the capital has been expended, and no interest received on the outlay, because those works are not finished in 1837 (sic). To what cause is this delay to be ascribed? Surely not to want of time. Could not two locks or two cuts[62], could not 10 miles of excavation be done as well as one, if given to equally able contractors? He said that all of the canal should have been put under contract at the same time, instead of giving a mile to a contractor one year, and the next mile to the same contractor next year, and so on[63]. If so, it must be mismanagement. Who is responsible for this mismanagement? The Executive Government; they are in fact the directors of the Welland, the St. Lawrence, the St. Ann's, the Richelieu, and every canal, road, bridge, or work on which public money is expended. They cannot attend to their duty, and as a matter of course it is neglected, and they direct public attention and censure of the Chairman of the Board of Works, the effects of which have been felt by Mr. Killaly, and will be by the Hon. W. Robinson. The public will never rest satisfied with this enormous outlay without a return. If the Council had understood or could have realized the value of expedition, and the great saving to the grower and consumer, besides the keeping up of engineer corps, they would be provided with the means of navigating the St. Lawrence last year through the canals and saved many thousands of pounds, instead of which we find delay after delay--not a single work finished, arising from incompetency and mismanagement.[64] He said that leaving out the tolls on the Welland Canal, they did not amount throughout the whole country to more than twenty thousand pounds.[65] Taxation. - What measure has been introduced to lessen taxation? A very great error prevails on this subject, the amount paid by the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, directly or indirectly, is greater than in the adjoining States, notwithstanding the income from Import Duties, and Crown Timber. Agriculture and Commerce. - What measures have been adopted to facilitate and promote those high and important interests; a new Colonial policy has been adopted by the mother country; all protection on Canadian industry has been removed; the productions of ... all Foreign Nations are now placed on as favourable a footing as the productions of this Colony, the inhabitants of which are now left to compete with a wealthy, industrious, and intelligent people, single handed, under the most disadvantageous circumstances; does the present Cabinet possess the ability to meet these altered circumstances of the country? To determine this point, we must enquire into the former pursuits, of those who now compose this Cabinet; it is unnecessary to enumerate each seperate (sic) department; are they not all filled by one interest? selected from one class?[66] He would like to know if the commercial and agricultural portion of the country was represented; had those parts of the community any confidence in them? - he did not think they had. He said that there were too many legal gentlemen in the Ministry. Lord Sydenham, when remonstrated against for enfranchising certain boroughs, answered that his reason for doing so was to ensure the presence of commercial men in the House, but his wishes had been frustrated, for the boroughs have invariably returned Lawyers to the House.[67] I do not

mean to infer that Lawyers cannot fill those situations with credit to themselves or advantages to the country; on the contrary, from their education they are generally much better qualified, provided they have had the time and opportunity to make themselve (sic) master of the practical operation of the business in which 19 - 20 of the inhabitants are engaged--the great leading interests of the country.--The Cabinet, however should not be composed almost exclusively of Lawyers--it should not be the only stepping stone to preferment among that one class of the learned professions. The destinies of a great country will be determined, in a great measure, by the Colonial policy under the administration of Lord Elgin; whether Canada continues connected with Great Britain, becomes an Independent State, or one of the United States, will depend upon the measures of his Council; it is therefore our duty to examine the qualification of the individuals who are selected to discharge so high and so important a trust. Are they qualified from experience, from habits, feeling, and practical pursuits to originate and carry into operation those measures, which will ensure to Canada the advantages I believe she possesses, advantages which if properly applied will ensure connection with Britan (sic) for many, many years to come. Are they prepared to recommend lessening import duties, and ultimately removing them, thereby encreasing (sic) the revenue from tolls,[68] as ... in the State of New-York[69], the only just source for revenue, to pay the public debt? Are they likely to obtain from the Imperial Parliament, the repeal of every Imperial Act relating to the Trade of Canada, the removal of all duties in Britain on the products of Canada, as an equivalent for the recovery of duties in Canada on the manufactures of Britain? Are they prepared to obtain the admission of the products of Canada in the markets of the United States on the same terms the products of the United States will be admitted into Canada, and affording every facility for the navigation of the St. Lawrence from Anticosti to Prescot, and opening it to the trade and shipping of all nations, and to ensure economy by removing useless departments, and reducing salaries to the circumstances of the country? In my judgement (sic) they are not; an immediate change in all our financial arrangements is indispensible, to place this country in a position to reduce her debt in 20 years to come; to be prepared to meet our rivals in trade in the neighbouring country (hear, hear and cheers).[70] Again, he wanted to make the Americans pay the tolls on the canals of the country, by allowing them to pass down; he wanted also the people above to pay their share of the tolls. He said that when the canals were finished, and all obstructions removed, this country could compete with the Erie Canal. If not, he said, that his argument failed. The navigation by Canal is only 66 miles on this side, and 366 on the other; he told them to throw off restrictive duties, and the effect would be immediately seen. He maintained that a ton of goods could be taken from Liverpool to Cleveland, by the way of the St. Lawrence, as cheap, if not cheaper, than could be done by the route of the Erie Canal; if cheaper, then, as a matter of course, the canals of this country will be the bearer of the produce of the Great West.[71] Leurs canaux étaient fermés aussi longtemps que les autres et le canal Erié ne pouvait être navigué par des vaisseaux portant plus de 600 barils de farine, tandis que dans nos

canaux les vaisseaux de 4000 barils pouvaient passer.[72] He asked what was the expense of collecting the Customs duties at the four ports of Montreal, St. Johns, Kingston and Toronto - there was £100,000 per year over the expenditure; at five other places the expenditure was £50 more than the receipts, and at other five places, 3s. 9d. is paid for the collecting of every 5s. He said that, leaving out the ports of Montreal, St. Johns, Kingston, and Toronto, there was not over £40,000 received.[73] Si tous les droits d'importation étaient abolis, les fabricans d'Angleterre enverraient ici leurs marchandises et pourtaient les envoyer à dix par cent de profit, et si c'était le cas, les habitants de l'Ouest ne viendraient-ils pas les acheter d'eux? Que la chambre suppose qu'un million seulement de tonneaux par année passe par nos canaux, à deux piastres le tonneau, vous aurez £500,000, le même montant que vous avez à présent.[74] He would support the cabinet that supported the measure which he had advocated, he cared not to what party they belonged. One of these measures was, Annual Parliaments to meet in the month of January; another would be to compel the Inspector-General to give statements of public accounts, showing by what means the revenue was raised, and how expended. He should compel the Government to publish these statements, and circulate them throughout the length and breadth of the land, so that all might become acquainted with the finances of the country. By this means, economy would be secured.[75] ((The members of the Cabinet)) may be sustained under our unfair system of representation, enabling every Town to send a member, who was intended to be a Minister, but as every one from London, Hamilton, Toronto, Brockville, Cornwall, Three Rivers, &c, sends a legal gentleman, who will support them, but that they possess the confidence of a tythe of the population of Canada I do not believe: I must therefore, with no personal feeling against any Member of the Cabinet, and for reasons, I have heretofore stated vote for the amendment.[76]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY rose in reply to the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Lincoln; he did not conceive that the speech from the Throne was expected to contain the Chancellor's budget, or the details of the correspondence which had taken place between the Colonial and the Imperial Government, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, the intercourse between this Province and the United States, and other matters of Commercial interest. He was prepared, however, if the House desired it, to show the course the Government had pursued during the recess in regard to these matters, and would commence with the object of his mission to England.--The object of that mission was to raise funds on the debentures for the balance of the guaranteed loan, and to take such other steps as might be necessary to carry out the intentions of the Legislature in regard to the Quebec Loan, and the Public Works; before, however, entering on the latter point, he would draw the attention of the House to what had fallen from hon. members opposite, with regard to the responsibility which might be supposed to attach to them for the excess of expenditure on several of the Public Works[77], ((which was)) the first point he heard the hon. member speak about (for he had not heard the first part of his speech)[78]. On that occasion the hon. gentlemen opposite had disowned any responsibility of the kind, stating that the engagements referred to had all been

entered into either prior or subsequent to the period when they were in office, and must be charged against Messrs. Draper and Sherwood, or Messrs. Harrison and the Member for Megantic. Now he thought the hon. gentlemen had been somewhat hasty in making their disclaimers, and was prepared to show that they were not quite so innocent as they were desirous of being thought.[79] He would remind him, that by the statement of last session it was estimated that £500,000 were required to finish the old estimates, estimates which had not been made by them, and for which they did not consider themselves responsible; and he considered that it was unfair in the members opposite, when he (Mr. C.) had spoken about the extravagant expenditure upon the Welland Canal, for them to tell him that they did not consider themselves responsible for that expenditure, and that they would assume to be.[80] He would, however, for the present confine himself to one illustration, that of the Welland Canal; he held in his hand a minute of the Board of Works of the 11th of August, 1843, when the hon. gentlemen opposite were in power, by which they determined on the adoption of a new summit level for the Welland Canal, and which had caused an increased outlay of £100,000. Now if the date of this minute be correct, those hon. gentlemen were in power at that time, and were responsible for this increased expenditure.[81] The Hon. Member for Glengarry had said that these estimates had been made by Mr. Killaly in a hurry, without that gentleman having seen the ground or country were (sic) the works were to be made, and that it was therefore not surprising if he had made mistakes. He would remind them that to his (Mr. C.'s) own knowledge, Mr. Killaly had been for two years Engineer on the Welland Canal before he was made Chairman of the Board of Works, and therefore he did not think that any excuse could be made for his having made a mistake amounting to £300,000.[82] He said that in his opinion it would have been a far preferable course, and one better becoming the position to which they laid claim, if the hon. gentlemen opposite had come down with a candid admission of their liability; than to attempt to throw the responsibility on them[83]. He had no hesitation in saying, however, that he was prepared to take a share of the responsibility of members on the other side agreed to share in the responsibility of Ministers.[84] On his arrival in England he found that a change of Administration had taken place, but although it was to be expected that the members of the Imperial Government would be much occupied with the arrangements connected with that change--immediate attention was given to the claims of the Colony. The first difficulty that presented itself to the claim for extending the Imperial guarantee to the full extent was, whether the conditions of the loan had been fulfilled in the application of it--the next had reference to the non-payment of the sinking fund; for the first point former Administrations were answerable; with reference to the second point no payment to the sinking fund had been made till the present Administration came into power, when these objections were yielded, and the claim for an increased loan to the Colony pressed on the consideration of the Imperial Government; the reply received was that the Imperial Government were on principle opposed to these loans; that they had been pressed from other Colonies and refused; but at the same time the Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook that the balance of the guaranteed loan should not be

withheld; the next point was to ascertain in what mode further funds were best to be obtained, and arrangements were made with one of the Bankers in London to cash the Provincial drafts on the transmission of Colonial Debentures; these advances, however, were never called for, as from the depressed state of the money market, Colonial 5 per cent Debentures were below par, and he (the Inspector General) was not prepared to advise the issue of 6 per cent Debentures in England, as calculated to injuriously affect the value of 5 per cent Provincial Debentures and render difficult if not impossible the negotiation of the Quebec Debentures, which were by law limited to five per cent; which in his opinion would not be a fair step towards the Quebec sufferers.[85] In consequence of his failure ((to effect a loan at a satisfactory rate of interest)), they must, in the meantime look to their own resources for carrying on the public works.[86]

The question of the sinking fund was next brought under the notice of the Imperial Government, and the remission of any payment to it until the Public Works should be completed was urged on the ground that they would make but little return until they were finished. The period named was 1849. The Government at once conceded the point for the years 1845 and 1846, and stated that the further extension of the time would be taken into consideration as soon as the Canadian Government were prepared to guarantee a fixed annual payment to that fund, when the works were completed. The negotiation was renewed on his return to Canada, and he would now read a Despatch from England, which would show the state of the question:--

(Copy.) No. 32.

DOWNING STREET,
27th February, 1847.

MY LORD,--I have to acknowledge the receipt of Earl Cathcart's Despatch, dated the 28th December last, No. 159, enclosing a Memorandum from Mr. Cayley, the Inspector General of Public Accounts in Canada, suggesting, for the reasons stated in that Memorandum, that the payments to the sinking fund for the redemption of the Canadian Loans for Public Works should be postponed until 1849, when it is anticipated that those Works will be in a position to make some return to the Revenue of the Province for the outlay incurred. Lord Cathcart having urged the adoption of this proposal, and expressed his belief that if it should be assented to by her Majesty's Government, the formal appropriation of a fixed per centage on the debt for the sinking fund might be obtained from the Canadian Legislature, I have to inform your Lordship that on such an enactment as Lord Cathcart proposed, being passed in the next session of the Provincial Legislature, Her Majesty's Government will assent to the postponement of any payment from the Canadian Treasury, on account of the Sinking Fund, until the commencement of the year 1849. But it will be indispensable that that Act should contain a provision securing the payment from that period of an annual sum equivalent to not less than four per cent. upon the principal of the Loan Debentures, and of which the first half-yearly Instalment shall be available for investment in the summer of 1849.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin
&c. &c. &c.

The sinking fund for four years might be said to average £70,000 per annum. It would thus be seen that the Province, during the prosecution of her public works, would be spared the advance of £28,000.[87] The hon. member then went to refer to a correspondence which had been entered into by the Ministry, with the authorities at Washington, with respect to a drawback measure, which he said as yet had not been attended with any success. The hon. member then proceeded to speak about the Navigation Laws, which the Ministry had been accused of neglecting. He said that the attention of His Excellency and the home Government had been repeatedly called to these laws by the Ministry; and if the wishes of the country had not been carried out, it was to be ascribed to the fact, that they had no controul over the Navigation Laws, and not to any neglect of the Ministry....

March 24, 1847.

My Lord, - Adverting to the Despatch No. 117, addressed to your Government by my predecessor on the subject of the Imperial enactments regarding Colonial trade and navigation, and acknowledged in your Lordships dispatch No 31, of the 17th September; in which it was remarked that the reasons so ably urged in favour of it, "a change in the Navigation Laws" will not fail to receive the deliberate consideration of Her Majesty's Government. I have to call your Lordship's attention to the construction to be placed upon the recent Imperial enactment, "to allow until the first day of September, 1847, the importation of corn from any country in foreign ships;" which, while it indicates the intention of the Imperial Legislature to permit the introduction of grain into England in the most unrestrained manner, from any quarter of the globe, in vessels of ony (sic) nation, does not appear to relieve Montreal from any of the disabilities under which the city labours not being a free Port, and consequently not to be reached by foreign vessels from the sea board, to carry away her grain.

2. The Montreal Board of Trade are now proposing the consideration of this point on my government, representing in a very forcible manner their peculiar position with reference to the act in question, which appears to place them in a less favorable situation as regards the Mother Country, than any foreign state.

3. The admission of Montreal into a free Port would entirely remove the present difficulty, and to a very great extent alleviate what has been so earnestly prayed for in several memorials presented by the city of Montreal, and fully entered into in the Despatch already quoted, 117.

The Imperial Government has since given directions for permitting the passage of Foreign vessels, in ballast, to Montreal to carry away

Canadian Produce[88], and he would read a memorandum which he had placed in the hands of Lord Elgin, which in itself, and by an allusion contained in it to a former memorandum, would show that the administration had not been indifferent to the wishes of the Province.[89]

The Inspector-General has the honor to submit the following Memorandum on the Address of the House of Assembly, 12th May 1846:

The Address of the House of Assembly, passed 12th May, prayed that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for opening a navigation with United States for the admission of Colonial products into their ports on the same terms that theirs are admitted into those of Great Britain and this Colony.

This Address was passed subsequently to the enactment of a law repealing all duty on American produce coming through this Province for export either in the shape of grain or to be converted into flour for exportation, and also, after the House had been made aware of the views of Her Majesty's Government, with reference to the admission of foreign grain into Great Britain at a reduced rate of duty for a limited period, and then at a normal duty of one shilling per quarter, and of other general modifications and reductions in the Customs duties of Great Britain, and which have subsequently obtained the sanction of the Imperial Parliament. It may consequently be assumed that the House of Assembly sought the adoption by the United States of regulations conceived in a spirit of liberality and friendly commercial intercourse, and therefore humbly pray the gracious interference of Her Majesty to effect these objects.

The extension of the operation of the American drawback bill to merchandize imported from the British North American Provinces, adjoining the United States, approved 8th August in the last Session of Congress, clearly embraces one of the objects contemplated by the House of Assembly, namely, increased facilities for the transmission of Canadian products into the United States for consumption of the same terms that theirs are admitted into Great Britain and this province, is very insufficiently met by the tariff of Customs duties established by Congress in the Summer Session of 1846; while in some articles a slight modification has been introduced, the duties on that description of merchandize, the production of which is common to both countries, preponderate vastly in favour of the United States, and tend materially to check that vigour which general trade would derive from the removal of artificial and unequal restraints, and by their onerous character impress the development of the natural and permanent resources of either country. The consideration of this subject may, with peculiar fitness, be taken up at this period,; as the British Possessions Act leaves the Province, to a very great extent, free to pass such enactments - with regard to duty and trade--as may be found to be best suited to her wants and position; and to enable her to meet, on terms of friendly reciprocity, any advances which the neighbouring Republic may be disposed to make, for the mutual encouragement of industry and trade, and the development - undisturbed by artificial influences - of the resources peculiar to each country.... He did not know whether he was expected to produce a budget, but he hardly expected that he was; he would therefore only, on that point, say that the revenue was an average one. With regard to some remarks which had been made about the small expenditure in the Eastern Townships, it was not so great as they could have wished it was, but they were carrying

on improvements as fast as their limited means would allow them; the hon. member for Drummond, last night, had made some statements, of which he (Mr. C.) could give another version. Suppose, said the hon. member, that in place of what the hon. gentleman said, that the following was a true version of the matter; that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Watts) had been referred by Mr. Smith to Mr. Papineau, and that instead of that gentleman shaking his head and refusing to listen to the hon. member's amendments, that that gentleman told him to put them in writing, and that the hon. member refused to do so, for fear of committing himself. He (Mr. C.) would not say that, what he had said was the true statement of the occurance, but if the hon. member wanted a true statement of the case he would give it.[90]

MR. WATTS called upon Mr. Cayley to do so.[91]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--Well then, would it be believed, that the hon. member had declared that the reason why he declined to support the Ministry any longer, was, that he had a particular grievance against the hon. member for Megantic - (hear, hear) - yes that was the true reason for his declining to support the Ministry. Was that a constitutional ground upon which to oppose a Ministry, was that a proper reason for his deserting the principles he was sent there to carry out? No, he trusted, however, that the people of Drummond would not suffer from his conduct, and that the opinion of the people of Drummond would be represented in that House, even, if they were obliged to change their representative.[92]

MR. CAMERON.--At so late a stage of the debate, consideration for yourself and this House would induce me to remain silent, but Sir, duty to my country, at this critical period of its history, imposes an imperative obligation upon me, to enforce my support o((f)) the amendments with my humble ability; and my only regret in doing so is, that the amendments are not more stringent and directly condemnatory of the misrule and flagrant corruption of the present Administration;[93] for ... ((they)) have abused their power, and the sooner it is in other and abler hands the better for the country.[94] ((Their)) course in this debate has exhibited them in a more humiliating light than even their recent gyration, and has surprised even me. Several hon. gentlemen on this side have charged the Administration with innumerable specific acts of corruption and immorality; acts injurious to the country, subversive of its liberty and derogatory to the judiciary. And Sir, how have these been met? Why Sir, can it be believed, that the Inspector General instead of manfully meeting these cases, and explaining them seriatim, rose up and delivered himself of bombastical and humorous speech, with a play - if not indelicate, at all events not witty - upon the word "fundamental," - raised a laugh and sate (sic) down, and was followed in the same strain by allegal (sic) supporter of the Government who, had he found it possible, could and would have ably supported them; his wit was displayed on the word "hocus-pocus," so that a hocus-pocus play on fundament was all that the Government or the supporter could offer in their own defence,--and their independent supporters were satisfied!! But, sir, I forgot that the member for Leeds played off, not only a diversion, formed on Lord Durham's Report, but shewed up the high standing of the members by the result of the late election. If, sir, we

had denied to the Administration, tact, management, and cunning, we would have wronged them, and this debate would have exhibited our error, for in this they excel. But to prove their liberality, I will read from a report on the state of the Province, signed H. Sherwood, the present Attorney General, made by a committee of which the member for Leeds was one in 1838, in which it is recommended that the French language be proscribed, the Home Government called upon to pay no attention the faction that may for the time being, have a majority in the Legislature!! - And furthermore, if Lord Durham formed an erroneous opinion of the hatred and animosity of "the Lower Canadians to everything British," he was indebted for it to this report, in which such language is used by the now Attorney General for Canada West, whose views on Responsible Government, whose course on the University Bill, and whose support of the proposition to place the Reserves in the hands of the Church of England, establish a tenantry of the hundred thousand men dependent on the clergy, and whose honorable, sincere and prudent conduct, when formerly a member of the Government, has so endeared him to the public, that they have forced him back upon a Ministry who within the last twelve months ingloriously ejected him. But here I must admit, that this evening the Inspector General does condescend to explain one question viz: his visit to England, and I regret that I must be at issue with him in regard to facts. He has endeavoured to persuade us that the weakness and tergiversation of the Government, their position before the country, and their conduct in this House, have not ruined our credit, but from incidental causes money was scarcely to be had at six per cent at the time of his mission.--Now I call upon the hon. gentleman for dates--I think he was in England in July and August, 1846, when money was so exceedingly abundant, that it was lent on short Paper, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. It is the character of the Government that has ruined our credit, destroyed our revenue, and brought us to the verge of Bankruptcy. But Mr. Speaker, to come to the more important question of our general politics we are in my opinion, in a most anomalous and extraordinary position for since 1843 when the gentlemen on the opposite side chose to concede the whole question of Responsible Government, and define it fairly to be the carrying on of the Govenment (sic) of the country according to the wishes of the people as expressed through a majority of those by whose support alone any Ministry could thereafter exist. I say since then we have had no question of public interest to divide us, no organic changes sought by either party, but on the contrary, both desiing (sic) to out profess the other in their satisfaction with the constitution as it is laid down in the resolutions of 1841. - But if we had had division on constitutional question, and been warmly engaged in discussing them under ordinary circumstances, I should not feel, as I do now, solemnly impressed with an apprehension that the country is in danger. That there should be diversity of opinion, Mr. Speaker, upon politics and party feuds among all people, is but to assert the doctrine of human depravity, and that man would be utterly unfit for public life, who would, because of strong difference of opinion, and warm, nay clamorous party opposition to a Government become alarmed for the public safety and seek to excite distrust in the stability of the institutions of the country; and I sir, am among the last at any time to be agitated by evils in prospect. But the position of Canada at this moment presents a more striking and a more dangerous aspect,

than the mere fact of party division usually indicates, (hear, hear.) Gentlemen may cry hear, hear, but experience and history have taught them little if they cannot see in their position and in the miserable selfishness which causes them to cling to it, some things that have ever been at the foundation of the most fearful public calamities. Large masses of men are dissatisfied on questions affecting religious liberty--questions too, promised long ere this (by the party now in power) to have been satisfactorily arranged--questions seized upon with avidity by the political prostitutes called loose fish, antecedent to, and at the last general Election.--Had we not, sir, from a notorious press of "easy virtue" in the metropolis of Canada West an authorised assurance, that the first measure of Lord Metcalfe's Administration should be an University Bill, as liberal, nay more liberal than Mr. Baldwin's? Was not the name of a prominent and able member of the other house used as a guarantee for this, and his former struggle on another question urged as an evidence of the liberality of the party. But "how are the mighty fallen." Did not a certain erratic gentleman, the duenna of the party alluded to, in his extraordinary letters of that day, on behalf of his master, promise such a measure, in as distinct terms as the Receiver General has recently promised Kingston early, and prompt tangible security for the franchise purchased from them; and sir how does that gentleman now feel on the position of Canada and the results of the violation of these pledges?--I will read and his friends may hear. (Mr. C. here read extracts.) But sir, members in this House who think with Mr. Buchanan--members in this House whose constituents are warmly alive on this subject--members who are instructed by their constituents on this subject, can be found faithless enough to their country, and their religion, and to the liberty of Canada, to vote for the Ministry though it is known that we are to have no University Bill. And furthermore these gentlemen have supported the Gov't under promises that a road should be made from Grenville to Pembroke, and a road from the Rideau to intersect this road which in consideration of the vast lumber interests they would benefit, should have been completed two years ago, and yet, sir, though not only are these roads, the most important to the whole trade of Canada, not made, and the Government now assuring us that we are bankrupt; but other measures directly injurious to the trade and oppressive to parties holding limits have been passed, and yet these gentlemen (said Mr. C) will support the Administration. (Hear.) But if this was the only question and the delay the only danger, still would I admit that any thing like alarm were ridiculous, for I do not always agree with Mr. Buchanan; but, sir, there are more momentous questions; the last four years has presented a systematic evasion of the usual course and history of Parliament; for almost eighteen months, we were without an Administration, which when formed and Parliament assembled, brought in a bill only to deceive and amuse and make notorious the fact that no regard whatever to fitness for office (the shiboleth (sic) of Lord Metcalfe) was had in their selection, and as little to the feelings or prejudioes (sic) of the people whom the Government professed to desire to satisfy (hear).--When Mr. Papineau was brought to fill the Crown Land Office, was it "fitness for office" induced the election of a man who from that hour to this, has been a living, loathed and intolerable incubus upon the business of the country, whose utter incapacity for its duties has

induced him to lock the doors of a public office, (and, deaf as a door nail, leave the public to knock,) place a guard over his clerks, refuse all communication or correspondence except in writing--which may be for months unanswered and deny all access to the maps provided expressly for the public and at the public expense. I believe Sir that the present regulations have been carried out long enough to be fully known in Upper Canada, and as many pieces of Artillery as Lord Metcalfe used to carry the Montreal election would not keep him safe, even in the gilded halls of the Palace he has purchased with five or six thousand pounds of the people's money, without any authority of Parliament; yes, Sir, the state of the Crown Lands Department has been ruinous to the lumber trade. Conservation Merchants of high standing openly avow that his administration of that office has cost the country £100,000. He has allowed disputes and difficulties about limits and counter claims on land to remain unsettled until law suits have ensued and even bloodshed been the result.--And Sir I appeal to the members on the other side to corroborate the fact--to the members for Bytown, Russell, Prescott and Carlton[95]--

Yes, Yes, from all sides--yes, yes, from a dozen of gentlemen[96].

MR. CAMERON ((continued:)) who will this night vote to retain that gentleman and his colleagues in office. Shame on the men who have not the independence to express by their vote what they daily whisper at the corners. Was it a desire to please L. Canada that elevated a Barthe or a Turcotte or Viger to the Presidency of the Council, from whence he has ingloriously nay ignomiously (sic) been expelled by the party that used him? No Sir it was neither fitness for office, former public service nor a desire to please the people of Lower Canada nor any other <u>legitimate</u> motive that induced any of these movements.--But as they evinced an indisposition to meet Parliament till the last hour prescribed by law, so did they evade the selection of any man eminent for talent or peculiarly popular with the people - aye that was the point - any money for a French Canadian name that could be used in England to show their kind feelings to the Canadians - if at the same time he was known to be odious to the people, and the value of the animal increased or diminished as the latter qualification prevailed!! And by a steady adhesion to this course they have alienated and disgusted the minds of nearly a million of men! These men act in a body for they are actuated by the same soul and that soul is patriotism, they leave (sic) their country, they seek her good and they hate her enemies. The Government of England the Press of England, the people of England have not been duped with the belief that Canada is under a Government that insures security to property or stability to itself. Far from it and our credit there as established by the Inspector General proves the fact. An antagonism that originated in one of the foulest, falsest and most tyrannical attempts that was ever made to rob a people of their constitutional rights, after they had wrenched them from the hands of power, has foiled, baffled, and headed at every point the real working of responsible Government, and produced this result, that the million of people to whom I allude are pretended to be represented in the person of that imbecile and politically dead old renegade who now disgraces the public service by clinging to a salary he never was capable

of earning a tithe of, and who doubtless now feels the truth of an episode quoted to him last session, on the discussion of the School Bill by my hon. friend from Kamouraska. When he found Mr. Papineau refusing amendments to the school bill that were of the first importance to his country and treated contemptuously by his colleagues, he said "Mr. Papineau I will tell you one leetle episode, 'Traitors may be paid, but they will never never be respected.'" I tell the Government that history and experience have taught them little if they expect to maintain the position they are in by what they have lately displayed a capacity for, bargaining for office and purchasing support, without endangering the peace of Canada and the integrity of the Empire, without creating an agitation on the questions of representation and tenure of Church property. Canada West Sir is no better satisfied than Canada East! has their popularity been based upon the amendments of the law, the arrangements of the courts and the new tariff of law costs; no Sir I believe they have been as inconvenient to the Judges as they have been oppressive and injurious to litigants--compelling the courts to be adjourned when but one half of the business was transacted and Plaintiffs, Defendants, Attorneys, witnesses and Counsel to be paid and wait six months longer and Sir without presuming to suppose, that the high court of Parliament was not called sooner least it should inconvenience some gentlemen who desire to attend the assizes - I must say there is very strong suspicions (sic) on the subject and therefore Sir must we condemn the delay in strong terms that the true cause may be given to the people. I feel Sir that the burthen and number of their iniquities is so great that a list of a score or more in my hands must be passed over and I will conclude with a general remark, that the arrangements in the Secretary's office are unsatisfactory and unjust.--When it was intimated that the necessity of Government rendered it expedient that the office should be made political and a hungry dependent placed in it from this House, although a talented, honest and efficient man whose experience and abilities were valuable to the Government and the country had to be removed, neither he nor the country made any objection as the Government gave him another appointment and held out the idea that the salary was to be reduced. But Sir when we find this is not to be the case and that the men who have behaved for years and years faithfully satisfactorily and in their own ranks above suspicion, are passed over and a stranger (who though a gentleman for whose moral and intellectual character I have the very highest respect, yet it is no derogation to him to say, not superior in this respect to the senior Clerk in that office) is placed over him with an increase of salary and without having an interest in or knowledge of the business of Upper Canada or any tie or connexion with it. I say it excites alarm and disgust added to the appointment of Clerk in the Executive Council and the appointment of Adjutant General - for the latter of whom I am also glad to be able to say I entertain as high an opinion as any man in or out of this House - but Sir whose appointment gave universal dissatisfaction, and such was the feeling throughout the Province that I expected our first measure would have been a vote of want of confidence for it. It was Sir insulting to the natives of this Province, it was contrary to Imperial despatches and pledges and it was a violation

of responsible government I am surprised I hear no cheers from the ministerial side (cheers from the party) Sir, you need no praise from me, but this I will say, your peculiar fitness for that office on account of former service, of amenity of manner and kindly feeling to the people render you particularly acceptable. From all these causes it is impossible but to suppose that the amendment to the address will be sanctioned by a large majority of this House.[97]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD.--Hon. Gentlemen have accused the Ministry with not explaining charges brought against them; not one, however, has yet been brought before them in a tangible shape, except the appointment of the under Secretaryship.[98] C'était là le puissant levier, dont on voulait se servir pour renverser le ministère actuel.[99] The case of the Speaker has been alluded to, and he was sure that the Hon. Speaker, as well as the members on this side of the House, were sick of the fulsome adulation which has proceeded from the opposition. The House has had the benefit of the usual amount of the honourable member for North Loncoln's (sic) budget of matters relative to the Welland Canal; and, as usual, desiring that this country would frame itself according to the model of the state of New York. But it would be needless for him (Mr. McD.) to say anything in reply to that gentleman's propositions, for they have been fully answered by the Hon. Inspector-General. That gentleman had objected to the Ministry, on the ground that there were too many lawyers in it. What an objection from a supporter of the late Administration, which was composed of 8 persons, 7 of whom possessed a right to the robe. The solitary person who had not this right was the late Inspector-General, Mr. Hincks, one solitary bird. He (Mr. McD.) was ready to admit that the office which he had the honor to hold, would have been more apprroprately (sic) filled by some one of the leading merchants. He should like to have seen the honourable member for Montreal,--or, if his politics would have allowed him to accept the office, the honourable member for Vercheres. He (Mr. McD.) was ready to lay down his office the moment such a person was obtained to fill his situation. The honourable member for Lanark had challenged the Ministry to a dissolution. He (Mr. McD.) had heard that rumour said that the present member for Lanark would have to look elsewhere for a seat, not that the people of that county had forsaken the principles of the ex-Ministers, but they have withdrawn their confidence from the honourable member. He wondered if that gentleman would try to oppose the honourable members for Essex or Kent. He was sure that the people of Toronto must feel exceedingly obliged to the honourable member, when they hear of the descripition (sic) given of them by the honourable member for the South Riding of York, - that the Hon. Attorney General West, would be returned by acclamation by the carters, cabmen, and other loafers. He (Mr. M'D.) would ask if the intelligent and respectable portion of the community would not vote for the Hon. Attorney general, and this in the strong-hold of Radicalism, the head-quarters of the Reform Association? He had heard it reported, too, that the honourable member from the Fourth Riding, who sits opposite with that open countenance of his beaming with good nature, would, perhaps, have to be Rimouskied again,--will they perform that act of charity for him again, he wondered? On the hustings, he said, when he stood before his constituents before, that he came forward

a supporter of the present Administrution (sic); this time he told them that he dad (sic) come before them as a member of the Administration which he formerly supported, and that, in joining the present Administration he had abandoned no principles, nor had he forsaken any friends.[100]

MR. AYLWIN acknowledged that the gentleman who had spoken last, like the hon. member for Huron, had displayed a high degree of statesman-like ability. He was formed after the most perfect model of the statesmen of the world. He admired the self-possession of the hon. member for Kingston and Huron, who pretended to be able to carry on the government with so much ease to themselves, while they well knew they were sitting on a barrel of gunpowder, which bid fair every moment to explode beneate (sic) them - while they were obliged to retain a gentleman who, in eight days, would be on the Seat of Justice to support them in that House. Hon. gentlemen opposite had done little else than keep up a series of attacks on the hon. member for North York; was that a usual course? Was it usual for British Ministers when called on for explanations, to turn round and taunt members of the Opposition with the probabilities of this or that election? No, those statesmen attempted to justify their policy, and to explain any equivocal circumstances--not to return accusations and, least of all, to make them in a way to hurt the feelings of their opponents - they soothed opposition, not irritated it. The hon. member for Kingston mentioned how ready he was to sacrifice his position, and how much he regretted that no commercial gentleman could be found who would take it. But the hon. gentleman had forgotten to speak of another appointment, of a gentleman without political character, made at the recommendation of another gentleman, who was applied to, but who could not afford to help the Ministry himself. Was there not a merchant put into the Chair of the Legislative Council? Why could not he have been selected for this post; for he (Mr. A.) supposed that hon. gentleman was about to retire from business. In that case, the hon. gentleman now in that House--who was so eminent as a jurisconsult - who was in so great reputation for his legal knowledge--who, he supposed, had at least had his viginit annorum labores pass over his head--might have been put in some place more appropriate to the nature of his studies. But, instead of that the hon. gentleman to whom he referred was sent to the Presidency of the Legislative Council; and the hon. member for Kingston put into an office, for which he himself could never have suspected he was qualified. The hon. member for Huron had, the day before, given some explanations, in a light, laughing way, as to the "fundamental characteristics;" and, that day, in the same pleasant humour, on his mission to England. He noticed with how much complaisance the hon. gentleman spoke of his communications with Lord Grey--and, especially, his dispatches to our Minister at Washington; but, besides those points, he had given little information. He had been asked, and could not deny that, at the time he was in England, money was to be got for 5 per cent, and he (Mr. Aylwin) did not doubt that if the late member for Toronto (Mr. Dunn) had been the envoy, he would have got any sum of money at that rate.[101]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY here remarked that, while he was in England, Canadian debentures were selling at a discount.[102]

MR. AYLWIN.--The hon. gentleman at any rate could not deny that money

was to be had at that time for 5 per cent, or even 3 per cent. But in what way did this able financier get out of his difficulties? By telling the House that he had not made a correct calculation - and yet, it was but a few months before that, in all this uncertainty as to his true position he had come down to the House, and asked for the £100,000 to be loaned to the sufferers at Quebec. Even that was made a great favour of, although there was a bailleur de fonds, and personal security to guarantee the debt. Did the hon. gentleman really mean to loan that sum or not? If he did, where were his means - he ought, certainly to have known that, before he made the proposal. But he came down with the proposal just at the moment, when he had startled the House by the information that instead of putting money into the Provincial chest for the safety fund, he intended to put his hand into that store, to carry on his canals. The hon. gentleman thought he gave an answer to the hon. member for North York, when he talked about under estimates; but he knew well, or ought to know, that during that hon. gentleman's administration, the country was not pledged to one additional farthing. But the hon. gentlemon (sic) got out by talking of a minute of the Board of Works in 1843. How did that alter his position? The true disgrace was in the original appropriation! it was all very well for members to cheer, while the hon. Inspector General was making that statement. "Cheer and cheer him, brother brag;" was a very good rule; but upon whom did the minute of 1843 throw the responsibility? It no doubt threw their responsibility of meeting the increased expenditure on the government of his hon. friend; but, in 1843, the Cabinet of his hon. friend was broken up, and since that, 1844, '5 and '6 had passed, and the hon. gentleman all that time knew nothing about the minute, and had taken no means to meet it. And now, was this alteration of the levels of the Welland Canal to be repudiated by hon. gentlemen? He knew that they would not pretend to disapprove it. The hon. member for Simcoe, knew something about that work, and had had the advantage of living on its waters, and that hon. gentleman would acknowledge that this was an alteration that he would have adopted, and with which he was delighted. The hon. member had also attacked a gentleman not in the House, (Mr. Killaly) who had once been a colleague of the now embryo judge and the hon. member for Megantic; but in whose favour, no one was now found to say a word. When did hon. gentlemen first find out that the estimates were erroneous? Just when they discovered that the family compact could carry on the Government of Upper Canada, against all hope. It was then they revenged themselves on a man who was a stranger to that old U. E. stock of Loyalists, who thought themselves made on purpose to rule Upper Canada, and seemed likely to be able to govern it for some time to come. The hon. member for Leeds was opposed to the family compact.[103]

MR. GOWAN.--Yes.[104]

MR. AYLWIN.--Then how was it that he supported it so strongly by his speech of the night before? He hoped the hon. member would have the frankness to acknowledge that his views were changed on that subject.[105]

MR. GOWAN.--I did not say that.[106]

MR. AYLWIN.--No, he knew the hon. member did not say that; but at

least the hon. member must acknowledge that he was a little too warm in their defence. He had tried to throw a firebrand among gentlemen on that side of the House - to make them start from the hon. member from North York, as from a deceiver, who was covertly inducing them to praise their slanderer. But the hon. gentleman was mistaken. Gentlemen on that side were no more disposed to praise every act of Lord Durham than those upon the other; but they approved of much that he had done, and especially of that part of his report which he wished the hon. gentleman had read, relating to the family compact. He (Mr. Aylwin) did not believe it was all lost, and had, no doubt, he should hear the hon. gentleman some day informing the House of what Lord Durham thought of that alliance. He was sorry to occupy the time of the House at so late an hour; but there was one view of the position of the country which former speakers had not touched on, but which, he thought, should not be lost sight of. If he was asked in what had been the course of the Legislature of Canada, and especially of Lower Canada, since it had received elective institutions under the British Crown, he should answer, in constantly sifting radical questions of government--in polishing the machinery put at its disposal by the Home Government, so as to try to make it work. In Lower Canada the practice was for the minority to rule the majority; so that the fact of a man holding a place in the Executive Council, was enough to exclude him altogether from the House of Assembly. The whole time, from the Conquest to the Union, was spent in trying to make Lower Canada a despotism. On all occasions the Governor was resorted to, and with reference to the Province of the United Canada since the latter period, the same thing was true. Responsible government had been introduced, it was true, but it was still a lifeless form - the hon. member for Kingston laughed it to scorn so did the hon. member for Huron; yet their party had triumphed,--and no doubt that triumph had added greatly to the advancement of the Province. What did hon. gentlemen see now?--just the same supremacy of the Governor General that had formerly prevailed. At the very moment when the country was about to benefit by its free institutions, under the Administration of his hon. friend from North York; the Governor General was again resorted to--accusations of disloyalty, and of attempting to trample on the prerogative, were made against persons who had been put near the Governor, to advise him, and who ought to have controlled him. That was how Lord Metcalf obtained his majority. Why, Sir F. B. Head had obtained a majority in the same way--who would believe it now? Who could believe that the trashy writer for twopenny magazines could have had a majority? But since Mr. Joseph had been appointed under Secretary, they could not fail to be reminded of what took place under Sir F. Bond Head. Head, Colbourne, and Sydenham all had majorities; why should not Metcalf have his? But, after all, what was this majority? A Governor's majority! - what business had he with any? Had the Queen such a majority? Why, if Governor-Generals where (sic) to be sent out to become the leaders of the Ministerial majority or of the Opposition, there would soon be contests between the parties, and the country would soon be in the state it had so often been. Hon. gentlemen knew well that they owed their seats merely to appeals made in the name of the deceased nobleman, to whom he should be sorry to allude if it were not necessary to remind the Ministry that they were admitted to power, by invoking the name of Lord Metcalfe--as the fine old English

gentleman - and the truly good man. Yet, what had occurred since? Why, the hon. Speaker's letter written eight or ten months before, to Lord Catchcart (sic), was lying in the Bureau of the Government, containing a stipulation--a stipulation such as they were elected to oppose. It seemed all right enough for Sir A. N. M'Nab to make stipulations--he must be first a Legislative Councillor--next, he must have a thousand a-year--and then he must have the appointment of his own Deputy--there were stipulations enough surely. If his hon. friend from North York trampled the prerogative under his feet when as a Minister of the Crown, he was said to make stipulations, what did Sir A. N. M'Nab do, when he made them without being a Minister of the Crown at all. But what did Ministers do? Did they treat Lord Cathcart as Ministers in England had treated Kings, when after long remonstrance against an appointment obnoxious to them, they had at last consented to it? Was not this case exactly one of those to which the hon. member for Leeds had alluded the night before--one that might have been yielded without the sacrifice of any principle, as similar points had been yielded by the Pitts and Foxes and Cannings of Parliamentary history? No they were determined to insist upon <u>their</u> stipulation to the full extent, and the Governor-General was compelled--for he supposed he had not done it in <u>gaiété de coeur</u>--to refuse to do that which he had promised to do. The time had, however, gone by when this stipulation was the watchword of the party. It suited the occasion for ten or fifteen days--it suited Lord Metcalfe to assert it boldly at first, but he afterwards modified it, and, at last, abandoned it; so that the country had now got Responsible Government carried on just in the same manner as it was carried on by his hon. friend for the North Riding--only the majority was one instead of fifty. Now let hon. gentlemen consider what the province had gained by all the confusion that had taken place. Had hon. gentlemen opposite received that attention from the Ministers which they had a right to expect? Had they found that their wishes received that consideration which they deserved? Would it not have been better if things were brought back to their situation before 1843, and if, instead of abstract points, practical reforms, in the Constitution were the subjects of their debate? There were two of these questions upon which it was especially desirable that the House should have information--these were the Civil List and the use of the French language--yet he found nothing about them in the Speech. He should not mince matters, nor affect, as some did, to consider that Speech as the Speech of the Administration. It was written, he had no doubt, by Lord Elgin; and he thought it was a good and proper speech, and one which furnished a fair indication of the part His Excellency would take. It showed that he would hold the same position as Lord Cathcart, who, although much had been said of him by the Tories at first, seemed soon to be forgotten,--the position of taking no part for or against his Council. If his predecessor had carried on the same system, his life would have been a less painful one; and here he would for one moment, pay a tribute due to Lord Metcalfe. Though he was one of that nobleman's opponents, he never failed to admire the sturdy courage with which he persevered, amongst the difficulties of all kinds, with which he was surrounded; and harrassed with the dreadful pains occasioned by his indisposition. He admired his determination and energy, and the strength of mind with which he never ceased to struggle, for that which he no doubt

thought was right! (Loud cheers.) But if that nobleman were again restored, he felt satisfied that he would not again go over the same ground. He would see that the end of his exertions, was but to put the family compact again in power--that alliance which had been already the cause of so many evils. If the issue had been put between the family compact and the late administration, would not the people of Upper Canada have treated the compact as they had so often treated it before? Why, what a strange piece of marquetery was the present administration? No one knew anything of the Attorney General (East). The Solicitor General (East) was either going a begging, or was offered to a man who would look strangely beside the Attorney General, the Receiver General, and the Solicitor General (West). It would be a singular thing, to see him the companion of the courtier-like Receiver General, and of the refined Solicitor General (West), fresh from the amenities of a college life--there would, no doubt be much harmony and happiness between them. The hon. member for Kingston was no admirer of the family compact, yet he was to be found in the same company with the hon. Receiver-General, who, he would boldly say, owed his position entirely to that compact. What would Sir Francis Bond say, to find that redoubtable rebel, Mr. Viger, the supporter of the Conservative Government of which he had once been, even, the chief? Were Ministers satisfied with the support they now got from the minority of Lower Canada? He was glad to hear the hon. member for Drummond the other night, when he declared in so straight-forward a manner the opinions that he held. He told the people of Canada what the results of these contests were--that the people of Lower Canada were deprived of all Government and all improvement. The speech of the hon. member for Kingston showed the truth of that declaration. Every pledge that he gave his constituents, was to the effect that he would take all he could from Lower Canada to give it to Upper Canada; and that was the principle on which the Ministry was to be formed, and the Constitutional Act carried out. Let hon. gentlemen consider, however, that if, for three years, it had been in the power of Upper Canada, with the minority of Lower Canada, to rule the Eastern part of the Province, it might happen that the tables would one day be turned. Let hon. gentlemen say whether they were prepared for that--let them say, too, if they were ready to assert that the Act of Union, passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, was an Act fairly carried out, with an Administration like that then seated on the opposite benches. If they said yes, to-day, let them remember that the same reply might be given to-morrow, when a like question should be proposed by Upper Canada. He knew well that if such treatment were practised on Upper Canada, the country would be agitated from one end to another; and if that had not happened in Lower Canada, it was because of the forbearance of the opposition. Would it be the duty of the Opposition, however, to continue that forbearance? Did the hon. gentlemen on his side ((of)) the House, owe it as a duty, to suppress the discontent of their supporters, because a Viger was in the Council, or a Papineau, or a Turcotte? Did the House think gentlemen would be discharging their duties to the people whom they represented, and whose confidence they enjoyed, if they continued longer to be silent? No--there would be agitation; and it would be found that gentlemen on his side ((of)) the House would be, at last, compelled to

take the steps that had been taken by their adversaries. How was it that such authority as that of the present Government sustained. Did not the House well know how Lord Sydenham managed the return for King ston? Was it not by talking about the removal of the Seat of Government till people believed it, and then letting it be known that they must vote for him, and he would keep it where it was? The scenes on the hustings, in Lower Canada were well known. There were Irish elections in those days, and what an Irish election was, Mr. Grattan had given a good description, when he said that in an English election, the troops were sent out of the town, and in an Irish election sent into town. An officer of the 89th, one of his friends, had told him that, at the last election for Montreal, he would not let the candidates themselves go to the hustings,--if he had stopped him, (Mr. Aylwin,) and he had had a pistol in his hand, he would have shot him on the spot--(Loud laughter.) If cannons were to be paraded in the streets, and troops with fixed bayonets marched through the town, at the time of the elections, where, he asked, was the advantage of the institutions of the country? Yet such had been the scenes enacted each time that a Governor had had his majority. If gentlemen really desired to see the country prosper, they would carry out its institutions in their true spirit--in such a manner as they had never been carried out, except during the short Government of his hon. friend from the North Riding. Who represented Lower Canada in the government? There was the hon. member for Three Rivers, who had gone out of the Council without giving any reasons for doing so, and who, when called on to give explanation, tried, but utterly failed to do so. Perhaps they might be found in the "crise ministerielle",--which no one ever read--lying in a corner of his pocket. How could he justify himself, or how the other support of Ministers (sic) from Ottawa? Both names would go down with the execrations of posterity. They were both old men; but let them not suppose they might escape with impunity; the whole country was against them; and far from giving any support to the Administration, they could not maintain themselves against the storm of indignation which they had raised. The hon. member for Three Rivers had been turned out as a nuisance--the hon. member for Three Rivers would be turned out as a nuisance. The figures that hon. member for the North Riding had quoted of the number of offices held by different parties--eighteen to three--spoke volumes of the little that had been done to give the people a fair elective system. The object was to be able to buy majorities; and the easiest purchase was a majority of one. That was the reason why one member left last session with three offices, and those conferred on him by the same men, who had the impudence to tax the late Ministry with giving appointments to partizans. Why was it that a member of the Bar, who had never conducted more than one case, and then turned first a policeman and then a Fencible Captain, was sent down to Gaspé, to replace a French Canadian gentleman? Why was the same gentleman's brother made a Judge? Because both belonged to the old Family Compact of Lower Canada--because their complaints had been made, year after year, to different Administrations, and at last it was thought fit to provide for them. Why was the first appointment of the Ministry a young man, who lived in New York while the country was too hot to hold

him, and who, when he returned to Canada, went to study law? Why was that, one of the finest offices in the country, to which the most eminent lawyer might aspire, thrown away on the son of the arch-traitor, Papineau? Why? - Why, because ((he)) was the nephew of two Cabinet Ministers, and because the head of that Cabinet was the hon. D. B. Viger. He would mention another appointment--the highly honorable one of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, which was conferred on a briefless barrister, taken from a dirty little newspaper - the Aurore, which the Prime Minister paid for, wrote for -[107]

Cries of and "read it"[108].

MR. AYLWIN.--Yes, worse than all, and read. This was the prostitution of political patronage--these were the kind of men whom Her Majesty delighted to honour, when she had D. B. Viger and D. B. Papineau for her Ministers. He put it to the Township Members, whether they had any confidence in the Ministry--whether anything had been done for the Townships since the Union? Lord Sydenham had a majority in Lower Canada, and then a great deal of money was spent in local improvements; but since then Upper Canada had had all, and Lower Canada none. Did the members for the Townships, or the member for Montreal approve of that? Was there any man, however strong, his prejudices against French Canadians, who would not acknowledge that British interests had been sacrificed in Lower Canada? Gentlemen might think themselves obliged to vote for the Ministry, and might hope against hope; but what was the opinion constantly gaining ground out of doors? Was the House debating the character, or the measures of the Government? All that had been debated and settled long before. Would any man say in the streets or write in the newspapers--would the hon. member for Leeds do it--that he approved all their acts? He again put the question to the people of Lower Canada--what have you got by this Government except the satisfaction of yielding the supremacy in everything to Upper Canada, and getting the least possible share in the direction of affairs? He asked the British of Lower Canada what they could gain by separating themselves from the majority, and whether a minority in circumstances like theirs, holding aloof from the rest of the community was not pandering to those national prejudices so justly denounced by Lord Durham? What measures were there which they thought would be denied by his hon. friend from Terrebonne, and that could be obtained from the present Ministry? If there were none, then without the prospect of any useful result this minority would leave the country without sound political institutions, and in the same position it had been in since the conquest. He would ask any Briton whether British Institutions were carried out when the whole number of representatives sitting for United Canada were no greater than those who used formerly to sit for Lower Canada alone? It was notorious that many men of great talent were excluded from the House, because of the small number of constituencies. It was evident that large counties with 40,000 or 50,000 French electors could not be expected to make sacrifices, when the number of representatives were so few, to send men of another origin--they had already made great sacrifices, but the time was coming when they would do so no more; but let the representation be enlarged, and the House would be filled with able men representing the Province at large. His hon. friend from Drummond had, the day before,

correctly ascribed the real character of the tribunals by which controverted elections were tried. For his own part, he prayed, that never might he by the wrath of Heaven, be constrained to appear before such a tribunal--not to defend his honour--not to guard his life--but to preserve any interest that he esteemed of one farthings value. He should close by the observation that the difficulties which were to be met, were created by the insufficiency of the institutions of the country, and by the manner in which they were made to work, and the moment he heard that paragraph in the speech, which alluded to them, he hailed it as offering a fitting occasion to make a representation on that head to the representative of Her Majesty. Good institutions were required to produce prosperity, and here he meant not that the physical prosperity which was usually understood by the term, for in that respect, Canada had made, he believed, extraordinary progress, but rather, in general, enlightenment and political knowledge, in which respect, Canada was far inferior to Nova Scotia and the United States. It was but the other day, that he read some remarks in a review of Sir F. B. Head's book, perhaps written by Sir F. B. Head himself, in which the public men of Canada were described as ignorant, unenlightened, and by no means free from pecuniary motives. If that were so, and if the position of Canada were below that of the United State (sic), it was on account of the superiority of the manner in which American institutions were carried out. Those of Canada were better, simpler, and more natural, but from their abuse, they became worthless. The U. States had publicists of eminence, and great men in every deparment (sic), while Canadians were degraded below the impertinent, flippant, penny-a-liner, who had reviewed Sir F. B. Head's book. What would be said across the water, and on the other side ((of)) the Atlantic, when it was known that this Address could only be carried by a majority of one? Happily, the people of England knew little about Canada--happily, the people across the St. Lawrence despised Canadians too much to care about them, and got few accounts, except distorted ones, of what passed among them; but, if they did, he asked again, what would they think of it? There were times in British history--he could not praise the course so much in latter days--when British Ministers had thrown up the Seals with a majority of fifty-six. But how could the Canadian Ministry compare to modern British statesmen--to say nothing of the Pitts, the Foxes, and the Cannings, of times gone by? If Ministers wished to make Canadians as prosperous as their noble country entitled them to expect to be--if they wished them to be Britons in reality, instead of only in name--if they wished, themselves, to stand well with the country--let them bring in a Bill to treble the number of Representatives. If that were done, Canada, forgetting the petty disputes which have hitherto distracted her, would daily advance to the proud position she ought to occupy; if it were not, she could not fail to retrogade (sic), while the star of the United States rose in the ascendant.[109]

MR. PRICE said he would not have spoken at that late hour of the night had he not felt compelled to congratulate the hon. Inspector General on his altered tone; he could tell that hon. gentleman that if he addressed the House with a little less flippancy and was somewhat more courteous to the gentlemen opposed to the administration he would find

it far from hurtful to his popularity; there was some improvement perceptible in his last appearance, but there was still much to do. The hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Gowan) in the present debate, as on many previous occasions, was the mainstay of the administration; he had come to their defence with his usual hardihood, and not content with defending their acts, he had endeavoured to show that they were highly popular, and increasingly so. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Gowan) referred to the elections which had been held since the last general election and as a proof of his alleged reaction, cited that out of fourteen of these elections, eleven had gone in favour of the government. Now he (Mr. P.) could not see how this fact, if it were a fact, could show anything more than that the Rotten Boroughs of Upper Canada were Rotten Boroughs still; would it have been considered any index of public opinion if before the passing of the Reform Bill, a new Tory Ministry had secured their return for old Sarum and similar Pocket Boroughs? Certainly not. Or would they even say that the election of Mr. Macauley for the City of Edinburgh and the return of the other members of the Whig Government on the recent changes of the Ministry at home, was any evidence of general opinion, when at the very moment the Conservatives had a large majority in both Houses of Parliament? Will the hon. Member for Leeds say, continued Mr. Price, that Mr. Cameron's having succeeded in buying out the late Member for the Rotten Borough of Cornwall for a stated consideration, as had been affirmed out of doors, was any proof of a change in public opinion? The hon. member knew that Cornwall had always been a Tory Constituency, and that the policy of the Government could in no manner affect it. Would he state that the return of the first Law Officer of the Crown for the Borough of London was any index to public opinion? Would he pretend that there was any political change in Simcoe, because Mr. Robinson had been returned for that county? A county which had always returned a Tory Candidate except in one instance that a Loose Fish contrived to get in through the Government influence. Then there was the Town or rather the City of Kingston--had it ever returned a Reformer? In no single instance. It was true that Mr. Harrison, a Loose-Fish, had once been elected for that place, but the same sordid argument was used by that gentleman which the present Receiver General had employed a few days ago; that hon. gentleman had preached to the corrupt electors of Kingston of new roads and bridges, of money gained for them at the expense of the country, and of more money to be diverted to them by the official influence of their member. Just such arguments procured Mr. Harrison's return, and one special inducement was to have his influence as a Minister of the Crown in retaining the seat of Government at Kingston. The election of the Town of Kingston a proof of reaction! Was the hon. gentleman (Mr. McDonald) opposed at the last general election?[110]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD.--I was.[111]

MR. PRICE.--By a Reformer?[112]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD.--No, by a Conservative.[113]

MR. PRICE resumed: Yes, by a Conservative! and who ever heard of a

Reformer being returned for any of the towns or rotten boroughs of Upper Canada? If it was in the counties of Upper Canada, in which votes were counted by thousands and not by tens, where the honest yeoman and the wealthy farmer gave an honest intelligent vote, unbiassed by the corruption & subserviency of city manners, that the popularity of a government could be tested. In Toronto, it was true, the Tories had been defeated on one or two occasions, but they were peculiar cases; one of these was in 1841, when Messrs Dunn and Buchanan were returned, but it was by the strong influence of the government in their favour and by the expenditure of some £4,000. The hon. member for Leeds had boasted of the popularity of the recently appointed Attorney General in Toronto, now gone there for re-election. He (Mr. P.) could tell the hon. gentleman that Mr. H. Sherwood was the most unpopular public man in Toronto. It was true that he would be elected probably without opposition, but he would be indebted for it to the Orange combination so powerful in all our towns and to his position as an old member of the rotten city corporation. By all the respectable portion of the Conservative of Toronto, the Attorney General was thoroughly disliked, and the tavernkeepers and grog sellers and cabmen and carters and loafers constitute the majority of the hon. gentle man's political friends. The hon. member for Leeds had read certain paragraphs from Lord Durham's report and tried to create through them a feeling against the declaration in favour of Responsible Government in the amendment to the Address[114].

Ironical cries of hear from the ministerial benches[115].

MR. PRICE.--Hon. gent. cry hear; I know perfectly what that means.... I charge the gentlemen opposite with professing publicly to approve of responsible government, but secretly with detesting it and sneering at it (hear, hear.) I challenge them to deny it. The amendment proposed by his hon. friend (Mr. Baldwin) did not indorse every sentiment in Lord Durham's report; he (Mr. Price) would be the last man to support any such motion, but there were many highly important principles of government, for the advocacy of which Canada was deeply indebted to Lord Durham; and one of these was the point of Ministerial Responsibility referred to in the amendment.[116]

Here the hon. and learned gentleman was interrupted by MR. VIGER, who addressed the House in French.[117]

MR. PRICE continued:--The hon. member for Three Rivers is one of the luminaries of the age (laughter); and although his country had not done justice to his immortal work, the Crise Ministerielle, depend upon it, Mr. Speaker, his country would never forget the man who had for the last three years exerted all his energies to destroy his countrymen's dearest rights. Another great genius of the present age had formed a part of the present Administration--the man who had been the first, and the only one, to find out that the British Constitution was a written one. Yet although the name of Gallileo (sic) appeared in the almanacks furnished to the members of this House, the names of these two great original geniuses had been omitted and forgotten; a future age will estimate them at their true value. It came ill from the other side of the House to charge any one with

hostility to the French Canadians was it not their party who passed resolutions proscribing the French language?[118]

A Voice from the Treasury Benches.--What did we do last session?[119]

A French Voice from the Opposition.--What have we gained by it?[120]

MR. PRICE resumed:--The hon. gentleman opposite claimed great merit for their resolutions of last session as to the French language, and seemed to consider that act of simple justice as an acquitance (sic) in full for long years of hostile proscription of the French race. He could tell them that, so far from giving them any credit for that act, he considered it was wrong from their weakness, and only thrown out as a bait to lure the hon. members on this side of the House over to the support of a corrupt Administration[121].

Loud cheers from the French members[122].

MR. PRICE ((continued:))--Did they think his hon. friends did not see through their trick? Did they think that they would ever forget that the Tory party had tried to give them a representation of fifty members with a population of 600,000, when Upper Canada, with only 400,000 people, was to receive sixty two members? And before they made any capital out of the resolutions of last session, he would suggest the propriety of waiting till the difficulties now in the way of their becoming law are removed, (cheers.) The hon. Receiver General had, with a good deal of petulance, asked this side of the House why we opposed the present Government, and the hon. member for Leeds said there were no great landmarks dividing the two parties.[123]

MR. GOWAN.--I said points of importance.[124]

MR. PRICE.--Ah; the hon. member said "points of importance." Did the hon. member say that the point on which the late Ministry resigned--that of being consulted by the Crown on <u>all</u> appointments - was not of importance? Does he deny that the two parties are divided on the question of King's College, one of the most urgent importance? It was true that on the hon. member's side of the House there were gentlemen who went with the Opposition in this question, and that there was division as to it in the Cabinet itself; but was it not notorious that the Administration were, as a body, bitterly opposed to all reform in that institution? (cheers from both sides of the House.) The hon. member who had lately joined the Administration as Solicitor General, and might be considered as the leader of the Government, had always been a violent opposer of all interference with King's College. He believed that it ought to be the property of the church exclusively--that it would be robbery to meddle with it; and he (Mr. P.) knew that gentleman to be too sensitive as to his character for consistency, to go for any measure which would belie his whole previous life. Did the hon. member for Leeds mean to say that on the great question of education for the millions both sides of the House were agreed? That an Administration composed chiefly of the Upper Canada High Church Family Compact would support any measure for the general diffusion of education, free from sectarian bias? Then, was the Clergy Reserve question of no importance, a

matter on which their opinions were "wide as the poles asunder?" He (Mr. Price) might go on for an hour enumerating great public measures and principles on which the Tory and Reform party were divided, were the facts not too notorious for repetition. The fact was, the hon. and learned member for Leeds--[125]

MR. GOWAN.--Not learned.[126]

MR. PRICE had said learned by inadvertence; but the hon. gentleman was indeed learned--he was more deeply learned than any legal gentleman of that House in the little technical quibbles by which the scruples of hon. members had been so often removed in cases of troublesome conscientious difficulties. The hon. gentleman was in fact a great special pleader, and the Administration had many a time and oft benefitted by it, and it was only to be regretted that they had heretofore shown themselves so ungrateful for his assistance. The hon. member for Leeds had charged it as a high crime against his hon. friend on his left (Mr. Baldwin) that he had voted for the Secret Societies Bill, proscribing such a large body of excellent loyal men. The circumstances under which that bill was introduced and passed he well recollected. He (Mr. P.) had held a conversation with the late Lord Metcalfe on the subject of the Secret Societies, before the bill was introduced. His Lordship admitted to him that Secret Societies were a curse to the Province, and that his only difficulty was as ((to)) the best way of putting them down. The late Administration would have probably preferred that they should be discountenanced by Executive influence rather than by Legislative enactment; but with Lord Metcalfe's assent the bill was introduced and passed, of which the hon. member complains. But how stood public opinion as to that measure at the time it passed? Let them look who voted for the bill. They would find among the yeas Mr. Boswell, lately appointed Judge by the present Government; Hon. Henry J. Boulton, father-in-law of the present Solicitor General--a man of talent, a first-rate lawyer, and a sincere lover of his country; then there was Monsieur Barthe[127].

Cheers from the Opposition.[128]

MR. PRICE ((continued:)) The protegé of the hon. member for Three Rivers, and who had recently been appointed to a lucrative office for his subserviency to the present Administration, and for correcting the proofs of the hon. member (Mr. Viger) while writing his articles on la Crise Ministerielle in an obscure print called, he believed, L'Aurore[129].

Cheers from the Opposition.[130]

MR. PRICE ((continued:)) Then came the hon. member for Megantic, Mr. Daly, now a member of the Administration, and who, in fact, stays in office after the disruption of all Administrations as a nucleus, round which may gather all who are prepared for corruption; then there was Mr. Hamilton, the former member for Bonaventure; and, singularly enough, here is Mr. Turcotte, twice named Solicitor General, and who will, no doubt, take his seat on the other side--if he can find a seat! and, in addition to all these, whom did he find among that list of sinners so violently denounced by the hon. member for Leeds, but the names of Viger and Papineau![131]

Cheers from the Opposition.[132]

MR. PRICE ((continued:)) Surely the hon. member would not, after this, confine his denunciations to the Opposition side of the House. In that division there were 68 mambers (sic) voted--55 for, and 13 against the bill (cheers), showing that it was not an unpopular measure, and not carried by a small arbitrary majority; and he (Mr. P.) would like to ask the hon. member for Leeds if there was evil in their voting for his bill, whether it was not more culpable in him (Mr. Gowan) to get up such societies, and, in spite of the disapproval of his (Mr. G's) great paragon of all that was perfect, Lord Metcalfe, and in spite of public opinion and of the law of the land, to persist in spreading them over the country? A great deal had been said about the announcement as to the Post Office, in the Speech from the Throne, but he (Mr. P.) was far from regarding that intimation with the same satisfaction as some hon. members. The same notification was given to the Upper Canada House in 1836, but the same conditions were attached to it; and, as the present would probably do, it ended in smoke. Why, sir, should we, a people of a million and a half, have our great public measures dependent on Newfoundland or any other petty colony? The penny postage of Great Britain had been found fraught with benefit to the commercial interests and happiness of the people, and why should we not enjoy the same advantages? He (Mr. P.) would also like to know what became of the Civil List, of which so much had been said last session. The Government had procured a magnificent Civil List to be then passed, on the assurance that the Home Government would surrender the Civil List, granted under the Union Act. The bill was passed--but it was strangled in England, and no explanation whatever had been given of the reasons for it. He trusted that the reduction of the salaries of the hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches consequent on the passing of the bill, afforded no ground of explanation. The hon. member for Leeds has broadly asserted in this debate that public opinion has set in ... favour of the present administration. Public opinion in favour of such a ministry! ejaculated Mr. Price; is it not notorious that the very majority of this house with scarcely an exception have the most thorough contempt for their leaders? has that contempt ever been disguised? have we not heard one hon. member after another of their supports rise in his seat and condemn the administration, and have they not one and all declared that it was not for love of the ministry that they sustained it, but from dislike to the opposition? He recollected one of the strongest supporters of the present administration addressing him in the following words: "it is a fine thing, Price, to abuse those vagabonds on the treasury benches and to vote against them, but it is mortifying to abuse them & be compelled to vote with them!"[133]

Cries of name, name.[134]

MR. PRICE.--Yes, replied Mr. Price I will name the hon. member, if that gentleman will give me leave, but not otherwise. These sentiments were the sentiments of a large majority of the ministerial supporters repeatedly expressed in the House and out of it--And is it not equally notorious that the Ministry have no confidence in each other and that they differ widely on the policy of the Government and on the great measures

that agitate the people? The hon. Member for Leeds well knows that a majority of 13 supported them last session and that now they have a majority of but one, which majority cannot be swelled beyond two or three; and yet we are told that the weak, reckless, imbecile Government possesses the confidence of the country! To see what the fourth estate says we have but to turn our attention for a moment to the subject. I hold in my hand, said the hon. Member, the opinion of the great body of papers published in Western Canada, and without an exception, they condemn the present Administration. I will read extracts from the Tory papers for the information of the House and from Tory papers only. (Here Mr. P read extracts from the Montreal Gazette, Herald, Courier, and Transcript, from the Statesman, Hamilton Spectator, and others, all of which condemned the Ministry in strong language). He recollected full well Mr. Johnston, late Member for Carlton (sic), the pet of the Ministry, regaling this House by the hour with his buffoonery and low wit, and with what glee he was cheered on by the Tories to bring this House into contempt; to what humiliation they were reduced by submitting to his conduct here, simply because he had a vote, and it would be in the remembrance of every hon. Member that Mr. Johnston left the House and threatened to return home, because the House and the Ministry had opposed an unjust measure which he wished to pass. Message after message was sent to induce him to return, and he did return and voted with the Ministry, and the Ministry passed his unjust bill but got it thrown out in the Upper House. What was the opinion expressed by that gentleman regarding the Ministers at the late election for Carlton (sic)? I will read an extract from his speech delivered at the Hustings:--"As for the Ministry," said Mr. Johnston, "no man that had a soul to save would support such a Ministry; Papineau was an old Jew; Viger was in his dotage, and Daly was too lazy to answer a letter; then there were William Morris and William Draper, and a pair of sweet William's they were." Will the hon. Member tell me in sober seriousness after all this testimony against his friends that they have the confidence of this House, of the country, of any one member other than the hon. Member for Beauhornois (sic). Will any hon. Member on the other side of the House stand up in his place and declare that he has any confidence whatever in those Ministers whom they support? O! no, they support them not from love to them but hatred to the opposition. Under such humiliating circumstances can I be expected to support such a wretched, incompetent, helpless ministry? Would such a state of things be tolerated in England? would any Ministry of that great country have the hardihood under such circumstances to hold office one solitary hour? And yet these men, for the love of office, regardless of all consequences to the country have gone tottering along for full two years with a majority of two, three or 4, and that majority made up of two men who have no right whatever in Parliament, and which majority is now reduced to one. Is such a state of things calculated to inspire the people of this country with respect and regard for our institutions? Why does not the present Government dissolve the House, appeal to the country, and at once put an end to such a deplorable state of things?--and thus relieve the Governor General from the embarrassing situation into which he has been placed by his sworn Advisers. I challenge them (said Mr. Price) to take such a constitutional course; they dare not meet an insulted public,

whose liberties they have jeopardized and their rights destroyed. Should they take such a step, and upon an appeal to the country, obtain a strong Tory majority, they will receive from me no unfair opposition. They dare not resort to such a constitutional course; they wish to destroy Responsible Government, and in so doing to bring the Head of the Government into collision with the people and degrade the sovereign's representative. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is a fact, and I defy the supporters of the Administration to contradict it, that the present Executive have no common principle to unite them; they differ as wide as the poles on many of the great questions which agitate the country. Do the Solicitor General and Receiver General agree on the University Bill, or on any question respecting the education of the people? The Solicitor General is a High Church Tory, and conscientiously believes that the endowment of King's College belongs exclusively to his church, and the hon. the Receiver General has, for the sake of office sacrificed the Presbyterian Church, to which he belongs, and thrown overboard the University question. The hon. member for Toronto has stated that his (Mr. P.'s) hon. and learned friend was not desirous of settling the University Bill. He knows it to be a fruitful source of agitation, and therefore he did not want it settled. But we ask that hon. member whether the Clergy Reserves question is not one upon which the ... people feel most keenly, and which, if again brought before the country, would shake the social fabric to its very centre; that hon. member has charged me with bigotry, because I am anxious to place that institution on a footing satisfactory to every religious body, without preference to any one by excluding theology from it, and making it an institution that will give a character to the people and promote harmony, union, and satisfaction amongst all classes of the community; if that be bigotry, then am I a bigot, but if the narrow, selfish, sectarian spirit of the hon. member for Toronto be bigotry, then am I fain to let the country judge (hear, hear, hear.) I am asked, continued Mr. Price, to sustain such a Ministry--a Ministry having no confidence in themselves--differing from each other as widely as they differ from this side of the House--despised, condemned, sneered and laughed at by their own friends--without character and reckless of all consequences--professing to act on British principles and in favour of Responsible Government, at the same time taking every means in their power to bring those principles into contempt--by placing every obsticle (sic) in the way of working out the constitution satisfactorily to the people. Such a Ministry have to (sic) claims on the support of the people, and will meet with my uncompromising opposition.[135]

(18)

Mr. Macdonell of Dundas moved, seconded by Mr. Lyon, That the further Debate be adjourned till to-morrow.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Dickson, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON,

Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(39.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Franchère, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(38.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, Accordingly.

Then, on motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Sherwood,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 9 JUNE 1847.

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: DISMISSAL OF HENRY ALLEN.))[136]

COL. PRINCE gave notice that he would tomorrow ask the Ministry to name the day on which they propose laying upon the table of this House, Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the reasons and causes for the dismissal from office of Henry Allan, (sic) Esq., late Judge of the London District Court; and whether they will, at the same time, lay on the table of this House copies of all the proceedings and evidence, in the case including all letters from Mr. Allan (sic) to the Government, and to any member or members of the Executive Council relating to his course of proceeding from time to time as such Judge (and especially in proceedings in Bankruptcy) as well antecedent as subsequent to the date of his appointment to office.[137]

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: ROAD FROM LONDON TO AMHERSTBURGH; BRIDGE AT CHATHAM.))[138]

COL. PRINCE also gave notice that he would on Friday next ask "the Ministry" whether it is their intention to plank, (and if so, when the road made by the Board of Works from London to Chatham, and from thence to Sandwich and Amherstburgh, pursuant to the pledge give by their late Colleague and Leader Mr. Justice Smith, that it should be done; and whether it is their intention to build a Bridge over the River Thames at Chatham, according to promise, and if so, when, and opposite what Streets there?[139]

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: INVESTIGATION OF GEORGE WADE FOOTT.))[140]

COL. PRINCE also gave notice that he would on Friday next ask "the Ministry" whether they arrived at any, and if so, what decision, as the result of their investigation of the case of George Wade Foott, Esquire, Sheriff of the Western District, against whom certain charges were made which they deemed of sufficient importance to justify them in issuing a Commission to the present Solicitor General of Upper Canada, to enquire into his personal attendance at Chatham in the Western District in September last.[141]

((WITHDRAWN NOTICE OF A BILL TO AMEND COMMON SCHOOL ACT.))[142]

MR. CAMERON, (of Lanark), on his introduction of a bill to amend the Common School Act spoke of the general dissatisfaction the working of the present system produced. It particularly oppressed those who most needed assistance. The assessment was not respective of the value of land. The valuable village lots paid no more than the back lots; while the former got all the benefit of the schools. Mr. Cameron entered into other details, and expressed his willingness to withdraw his measure if the Government would take up the subject.[143]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for the reform of the act and of the assessment of the lands.[144]

MR. CAMERON.--Notice withdrawn.[145]

((QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RE: WELLAND CANAL.))

MR. THOMPSON ... ((inquired about)) the intentions of the Ministers relative to the Welland Navigation[146].

MR. ROBINSON.--((In reply)) Mr. Robinson said it was the intention of the Board of Works to construct a lock and bridges in the mode desired[147].

MR. THOMPSON said that this was quite unsatisfactory, but he wished to know what means were to be taken to prevent the overflowing of the low country by the aqueduct?[148]

MR. ROBINSON's reply was inaudible, but it appeared to be satisfactory to Mr. Thompson.[149]

FOOTNOTES: 9 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this question was reported by: LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847, whose account was copied by LE CANADIEN, 21 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847; L'AURORE, 11 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 16 June 1847. Commentaries are contained in L'AURORE, 11 June 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
3. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847, made the following comment: "MM. Viger et Papineau parlèrent quelquetems, l'un après l'autre, mais le bruit des voitures ne permit point de les entendre."
5. L'AURORE, 11 June 1847.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
7. IBID.
8. IBID. The MONTREAL GAZETTE commented that Mr. Papineau answered "in an inaudible voice."
9. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID. The MONTREAL GAZETTE commented: "His answer, from the noise without, was quite unintelligible in the gallery."
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
15. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. The debate on this question was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847; and LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
26. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.
27. The debate on this question was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 June 1847; PILOT, 12, 15 June 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 10, 14, 16 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 16, 23, 25 June 1847; L'AURORE, 18, 22 June 1847, which is the only account of Mr. Viger's speech; PILOT, 15 June 1847, LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847, and LE CANADIEN, 23, 25 June 1847, whose accounts of Aylwin and Gowan's speeches are identical; PILOT, 12 June 1847, BATHURST COURIER, 22 June 1847, and EXAMINER, 23 June 1847, whose accounts of Cameron's speech are identical; PILOT, 12 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847, whose accounts of Merritt's speech are identical; PILOT, 15 June 1847, EXAMINER, 23 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June

1847, whose accounts of Price's speech are identical; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, whose accounts of Merritt's speech are identical; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, whose accounts of Cameron's (Lanark) and Macdonald's speeches are identical. Commentaries are contained in: PILOT, 10 June 1847, and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 12 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, whose commentaries on Aylwin's speech are identical; LE CANADIEN, 16 June 1847; and LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847.

28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
32. IBID.,22 June 1847.
33. LA MINERVE, 10 June 1847, remarked: "M. Merrit a occupé la chambre plus d'une heure."
34. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
35. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
36. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
37. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
38. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
39. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
40. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
41. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
42. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
43. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
44. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
45. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
46. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
47. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
48. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
49. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
50. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
51. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June

1847, is illegible.
52. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
53. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
54. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
55. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
56. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
57. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
58. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
59. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
60. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
61. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
62. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
63. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
64. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
65. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
66. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
67. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
68. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
69. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
70. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
71. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
72. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
73. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
74. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
75. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. The account in the BRITISH COLONIST is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.

76. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
77. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
78. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
79. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
80. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
81. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
82. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
83. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
84. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
85. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
86. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
87. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
88. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
89. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
90. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847. The account in the CHATHAM GLEANER is used because the identical account in the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, is illegible.
95. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
99. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
100. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
101. PILOT, 15 June 1847.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. IBID.
114. IBID.
115. IBID.
116. IBID.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
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124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
132. IBID.
133. IBID.
134. IBID.
135. IBID.
136. This notice was reported by: PILOT, 12 June 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, in identical accounts.
137. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
138. This notice was reported by: PILOT, 12 June 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, in identical accounts.
139. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
140. This notice was reported by: PILOT, 12 June 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, in identical accounts.
141. PILOT, 12 June 1847.
142. This notice was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847; and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847.
143. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
144. IBID.
145. IBID.
146. IBID.
147. IBID.
148. IBID.
149. IBID.

(18)

Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Webster,--The Petition of A. J. Fergusson, Esquire, Chairman, on behalf of the Magistrates of the District of Wellington, in Quarter Sessions assembled; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Wellington, (relating to a new District;) and the Petition of Robert Campbell and others, of the Townships of Wellesley and Peel, in the District of Wellington.

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of Isaac Humphrey Culp, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara.

By Mr. Stewart of Bytown,--The Petition of H. B. Smith and others; and the Petition of John Egan, Esquire, and others, Merchants, Lumberers, and others engaged in the Timber Trade on the Ottawa River and its tributaries.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of James Motz, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate; the Petition of John Clark, of the Parish of Longue Pointe, Esquire; and the Petition of the Quebec Bank.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of Nicolas Benjamin Doucet, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Notary Public.

By Mr. Colville,--The Petition of David Davidson and others.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:--

Of P. Thornton and others, the Visiting and Examining Committee of "The Burlington Ladies Academy," and others of Canada West; praying that a grant may be made to enable the said Institution to carry on its operations.

Of James Davis and others, of the Gore District; praying that the Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada may be so amended as to make its intended advantages general and efficient.

Of the Municipal Council of the Western District; praying for the erection of the County of Kent into a new District, with Chatham as the District Town.

Of William Ridley and others, of the Township of Orford, in the Western District; praying for the erection of the County of Kent into a new District, with Chatham as the District Town, and that the necessary tax be imposed for that purpose.

Of John V. Ham, of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle; praying for certain amendments to the Division Court Act.

Of Edward Malloch, Esquire, one of the Candidates for the representation of the County of Carleton, at the election held on the 23d day of June, 1846, setting forth: That the Petitioner was one of the Candidates for the representation of the County of Carleton, at the election held on the 23rd day of June, 1846: That George Lyon, Esquire, who at present is said to represent the said County in the House, was returned as duly elected: That the Petitioner duly protested against the return of the said

George Lyon, for the following and other reasons, and that he, the Petitioner, solemnly by these presents, protest for the said following and other reasons, against the return of the said George Lyon, and which he is prepared to prove and substantiate before the House: That the Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks, nominated and appointed to hold the Polls in the different Townships, were not appointed and qualified to act, neither did they act, according to law: That the times and places of polling were not proclaimed according to law: That there was not within the Townships of March and Torbolton, Polls opened and held pursuant to the statute in that behalf: That the Poll in the Township of Marlborough was not kept open two days, but was closed contrary to law: That numerous bad votes were polled for the said George Lyon: That good votes were refused to be polled at several Townships for the Petitioner, contrary to law: That the said George Lyon succeeded in inducing a member of one of the other branches of the Legislature to improperly and injudiciously interfere in the election of a member of the House, contrary to the statute and acknowledged custom in that behalf: That the said George Lyon, as one of the Candidates at the said election, pursued such a course in other respects, as is sufficient of itself to induce the House to declare the alleged return of the said George Lyon, invalid, null, and void, and of none effect; and praying the House will take such steps as will not only afford justice in the premises to the Petitioner, but to the County of Carleton.

Of Benjamin Vaughan, of St. Johns, in the District of Montreal, legal Tutor to the minor children of the late Tilly Rice, Esquire; complaining that they have not been indemnified for the destruction of their father's property during the troubles of 1837 and 1838, and praying relief.

Of J. T. Brondgeest and others, of the City of Hamilton; praying to be incorporated as a Provincial Life Assurance Company, on mutual principles.

Of George S. Tiffany, Esquire, and others, Trustees of the Upper Canada Mining Company; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of Robert Best and others, Bible Christians, of the District of Newcastle; praying to be allowed the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed

by other denominations of Christians in the Province.

Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and others; praying for aid to establish a College in Montreal, for the instruction of youth.

Of Thomas Coulombe and others, of St. Pierre and other parishes in the County of Bellechasse; praying that the Education Act be repealed.

Of Guillaume Robitaille and others, of the parish of Ancienne Lorette; praying for an enquiry into the conduct of the Quebec Turnpike Commissioners.

Of Siméon Ecuyer and others, of the parish of Ancienne Lorette; praying that the Education Act 8th Victoria, chap. 41, be revived, and substituted for the 9th Victoria, chap. 47.

Of M. M'Kenzie and others, of Aldborough and other Townships, in the District of London; praying that certain Townships therein mentioned may be set apart as a new District, by the name of the District of Elgin, and also as a distinct County.

Of W. W. Branan and others, of the Township of Brock, in the Western District; praying that the said Township may be annexed to the District of London.

Of the Corporation of the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe; praying for pecuniary aid in favor of the said Seminary.

Of George J. Pacaud, Esquire, on behalf of Pierre Vandandaigue dit Gadbois and others, Militiamen; praying that they may be remunerated for their services during the last war.

Of the Reverend James Skinner, Moderator, and William Proudfoot, Synod Clerk, on behalf of the Missionary Presbyterian Synod of Canada in connection with the United Secession Church of Scotland; praying that the Ministers of other denominations may have the same exemption as those of the Churches of England and Rome, from appearing at the Quarter Sessions to be licensed to perform the ceremony of Marriage.

Of James Douglas, of the Township of Toronto, in the Home District; praying that an enquiry may be instituted into the right by which the Rector of Toronto Township took possession of and received rent on a certain piece of land, and that he may have the privilege of purchasing the said piece of land in consideration of his residence upon it.

Of the Reverend Richard Whitwell, Rector, and others, of the Parish of St. Armand West; praying that the practice of selling property at the Church doors after Divine Service, on Sundays, may be discontinued.

Of David Torrance and others, stockholders in the Canada Mining Company; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of George O'Kill Stuart, Esquire, and others; praying to be incorporated under the name of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.

Of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec; praying for a grant of money, to enable them to alleviate the distress of Emigrants now arriving at that City.

Of Christian Wurtele and others, of the City of Quebec; praying for an Act of Incorporation as the District of Quebec.

Of Michael Scott, of Cap Rouge; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize him to convey the water of the River Lorette by a canal to his mills at Cap Rouge.

M. AYLWIN s'est opposé à la réception de cette requête.[1]

(19)

Of Michel Déry and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette, in the County of Quebec; praying that Michael Scott be authorized by law to convey the water of the River Lorette by a canal to his mills at Cap Rouge.

Of John Flett, of Chippawa, in the Township of Willoughby; complaining that he has to pay more than his equitable share of taxes, and also, of unjust proceedings at the Township Meetings,--and praying that the laws regarding Assessments and Township Meetings may be amended.

Of John Prince, Esquire, and others; praying to be Incorporated as the British North American Mining Company.

Of William F. Wallace, and others, of the District of London; praying that no division of the said District may be made, as petitioned for.

Petition of Municipal Council of District of Niagara referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the District Town,) be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Cummings, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Prince, and Mr. Chalmers, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of G. O'Kill Stuart and others referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, Esquire, and others, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Chabot, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Bertrand, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, and Mr. Fournier, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of P. P. Lachapelle referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of P. P. Lachapelle, junior, of the Parish of Sault au Recollet, in the District of Montreal, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Jobin, Mr. Leslie, Mr. DeWitt, Mr. LeMoine, and Mr. Lacoste, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of P. Vieau and others referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Pierre Vieau and others, of the Parish of St. Martin, Isle Jésus, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, Mr. Leslie, Mr. DeWitt, the Honorable Mr. Morin, and Mr. Bouthillier, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of T. Mussen and others referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Thomas Mussen and others, of the Island and County of Montreal, and of the Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains, be referred to the said Committee.

Congratulatory Address to His Excellency, on the safe arrival of his Family.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron reported from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report the draught of an humble Address to His Excellency the Governor General, congratulating His Excellency on the safe arrival of the Countess of Elgin, and other members of her family, and of the Lady Elma Bruce, in this Province, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly beg leave to tender to Your Excellency our congratulations on the safe arrival of the Countess of Elgin, and other members of her family, and of the Lady Elma Bruce, in this Province.

(20)

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by the whole House.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General to know His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended by this House with its Address.

MR. ERMATINGER[2] ((moved to bring)) in a Bill ... for the establishment of lock-up houses in certain towns in Canada West[3].

MR. HALL ((objected to)) the bill ... on account of its trifling nature, when affairs of so much greater importance had to be considered.[4]

((The)) Bill ... was opposed by ... MR. MACDONALD, of Glengarry.[5]

MR. WILLIAMS considered such establishments highly necessary for the furtherance of the ends of justice.[6]

(20)

Lock-up Houses Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Ermatinger have leave to bring in a Bill to establish Lock-up-Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Mr. Ermatinger moved, seconded by Mr. Cummings, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-fourth instant.

Mr. Hall moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, That all the words after "on" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted, "this day six months."

The question having been put on the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, it was agreed to by the House, and

Ordered, Accordingly.

Towns and Villages (U. C.) Corporate Powers Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Ermatinger have leave to bring in a Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West, not specially incorporated.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the twenty-first instant.

MR. CHRISTIE[7] enquired if it was the intention of the Government to sell the Seigniory of Lazon (sic).[8]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY stated that he could not himself give the information required, but he had no doubt but that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown

Lands, who was then absent, would give him all the information he wanted.[9]

MR. DRUMMOND delivered himself of an attack on Ministers because, as he said, there was never any one of the Treasury benches to answer questions relative to the affairs of Lower Canada.[10]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied[11].

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU.--During ... ((Mr. Cayley's)) observations Mr. Papineau came into the House, and made some Explanations[12]. M. Papineau dit que c'est l'intention du ministère de vendre cette seigneurie; et que le gouvernement a droit de la vendre sans la consentement du Parlement.[13]

MR. CHRISTIE denied their right, and moved the formation of a select Committee to enquire into the affairs of the Seigniory.[14] ((He)) then obtained a Committee of nine to enquire into the management of the said Seigniory. The hon. gentleman remarking that the water-power on the Seigniory was now worth £100,000, and would, of course, soon be worth much more.[15]

MR. LAFONTAINE remarked that whatever this Seigniory was worth, whether, £50,000, or more or less, it would not be sold for more than £1,000, if sold at present; but there was one way of obtaining the full value, and that was by commuting the Seigniorial dues. He thought, too, that the accident which had placed this property at the disposition of the Government, should be taken advantage of to make the first application of the principle of commutation.[16]

M. MORIN, dans le cours de ses observations dit qu'il a entendu dire que c'était aussi l'intention du ministère de prendre sur lui-même de vendre les Biens de Jesuites!![17]

MR. BALDWIN ... spoke in favor of the motion.[18]

MR. AYLWIN spoke in favor of the motion.[19] ((He)) said, that no one knew anything of the value of the Seigniory of Lauzon. The land opposite the city of Quebec was worth an incalculable sum of money; for at Point Levy, there was a lot of land as large as the whole area of Quebec, more agreeably situated than that city for residence, and more convenient for sale. He knew how it would be sold, if it were sold--like the Forges of St. Maurice, it would be given away for nothing as that was, to a young man by the name of Stewart, who sold one small part for the price of the whole. This would be another foul robbery of the people of Lower Canada, like the Jesuits' Estates, whose college had been turned into a Barrack. The hon. gentleman then drew a comparison between the fate of Harvard College and the Jesuits' College, of which one had sent out innumerable statesmen and scholars, and the other was the residence of soldiers and their brats.[20]

The motion was carried.[21]

Committee on Seigniory of Lauzon.

(20)

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. Christie, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Hale, Mr. Lantier, the Honorable Mr. Morin, Mr. Stewart of Bytown, Mr. Williams, Mr. DeWitt, and

Mr. Gowan, be appointed to enquire into the manner in which the affairs of the Seigniory of Lauzon, since its acquisition by the Province, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature thereof, in part payment of the defalcation due to Lower Canada by the late Sir John Caldwell in his quality of Receiver General of that Province, have been managed, and the annual expense of management; the right of the Executive Government to dispose of the same without the authority of an Act of Parliament; the annual revenue of the said Seigniory during the last five years, and outlay upon the same, together with a specification of its general resources as far as they can be determined; and whether any and what waste has been committed since the acquisition of the Seigniory upon such resources, and the description and amount thereof; the extent and value of the unceded lands remaining in the said Seigniory, their locality and probable value, and the expediency of granting the same in free and common soccage; the extent and probable value of the Beach or Water Lots, and other water privileges, along the front of the said Seigniory on the St. Lawrence, together with such statistical information relating to the same, as, in the opinion of the Committee, it may be necessary to collect and lay before this Honorable House, with a view to enable it to form a just appreciation of the value and importance of the said Seigniory, and to judge of the propriety of an humble Address to His Excellency, to arrest the intended sale of the Seigniory of Lauzon until, upon further advice with respect thereto, His Excellency shall determine what may be most proper to be done thereupon; with an instruction to the said Committee, to enquire and report whether, as contemplated by the Executive Government, it is expedient finally to sell and alienate the said Seigniory of Lauzon, or to preserve the same as part of Her Majesty's Domain in this Province, and the expedience of appropriating the income arising therefrom to the purpose of Education in Lower Canada generally; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Montreal Mining Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Magdalen Islands Justices of the Peace Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill relating to Justices of the Peace in the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to dispense, as respects them, with the property qualification by law required of Justices of the Peace in other parts of the Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-fourth instant.

Government Claimants Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill to afford a legal recourse in this Province for the recovery of legal and just claims upon the Executive Government thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House and the same was

received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-fourth instant.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Address respecting Survey of the River St. Charles.

Resolved, That an humble Address presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for all documents and information proper to be communicated to this House, in relation to the Survey of the River St. Charles, and the proposed improvements thereof.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Yamaska Registry Office Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Rousseau have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Yamaska, from La Baie to St. François du Lac.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Address respecting Forges of St. Maurice.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that all documents and information in relation to the sale and disposal of the Forges of St. Maurice, and the Lands dependent thereupon, be communicated to this House.

MR. AYLWIN ... said he had been recommended by a Committee, that the lands known as the Forges of St. Maurice, should be divided into two portions, and sold to two individuals. Instead of that the whole of the land had been sold in one lot, to a single individual, under certain extraordinary conditions, so that it became the property of one person, instead of being, perhaps, a large manufacturing city.[22]

(20)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

(21)

Speech further considered.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate[23] upon the amendment which was, on Tuesday last, proposed to be made to the motion:--

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His gracious Speech from the Throne.

To congratulate His Excellency upon his assumption of the Government of this Province.

To express the gratification of this House that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate as Her Representative in the North American Colonies, a Governor whose previous official career in another Colony of

the British Empire, offers the happiest promise, under His Excellency's guidance, of a prosperous administration of the affairs of this great Province.

That we are much gratified to learn that the representations which have proceeded from this and the neighbouring Provinces on the subject of the Post Office have engaged the anxious consideration of the Imperial Government, and that His Excellency is enabled to inform us, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities, the control of that Department, so soon as, by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office System.

That we assure His Excellency of our great satisfaction that the Colonial Legislatures, by a Statute passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, are empowered to repeal differential duties heretofore imposed in the Colonies in favor of British Produce.

That we will give our most attentive consideration to this important subject, and to the communications relating to it, which His Excellency has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

That His Excellency may rely on our attention being directed to such measures as may be submitted for the purpose of extending more generally Warehousing facilities to Inland Ports, and for effecting other improvements in our Commercial System.

We are gratified to learn that inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construction of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and that a Survey of the proposed line has been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and is still in progress.

We shall be happy to receive from His Excellency the communication of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, describing the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take in order to remedy the inconvenience which the Provinces of British North America have sustained from the operation of the Imperial Statute for the protection of Copy-rights.

The expectation of a large Emigration has, we are prepared to find, rendered prudent measures for providing additional accommodation and medical attendance for the sick, and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labour may be required, and are gratified to learn that an increased grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service; and while we regret the too great probability of much want and suffering among certain classes of Emigrants, we trust that the favourable anticipations of His Excellency of the character of a large portion of the Emigration may be happily realized.

That we will give our best consideration to the Accounts of the past year and estimates of the current year, which will be laid before us by His Excellency; and we learn with the highest satisfaction that there is an increase in the revenue derived from Public Works.

That His Excellency may fully rely upon our making such provisions for the maintenance of the establishments and credit of the Province as may be necessary to support the high character of probity and good faith which

Canada has won for herself, and, we firmly believe, will ever continue to maintain.

That we acknowledge our gratitude to Providence for our exemption from the calamity of famine, with which another part of the Empire has been so severely afflicted, and we thank His Excellency for his congratulations on the liberality which the inhabitants of this Colony of all classes and origins, including our Indian Brethren, have evinced in contributing to the relief of their suffering fellow subjects.

That we concur with His Excellency that the occurrences of the past year, though, in some measure, exceptional, indicate that there is a growing demand in Europe for the produce of this Continent, and render it highly important for the inhabitants of Canada to improve to the utmost its natural advantages, and those which attach to it, as an integral part of an Empire abounding in wealth and population.

That we duly appreciate the responsibility which rests on Parliament at this conjuncture, and that we will endeavour, by wise legislation, to afford all practicable extension and developement to the trade and productive capabilities of the Province, and to give its Institutions that hold on the affections of the people, which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress.

That we thank His Excellency for his promises of cordial co-operation in effecting these important objects, and for his renewal of the assurance of the earnest desire of our Gracious Queen to promote the prosperity of Canada, and the happiness of its people.

And which amendment was, that after the words, "affairs of this great Province," in the second paragraph of the main motion, the following be inserted:--"And to state that this House, on this first occasion of approaching His Excellency, cannot, in justice either to their own feelings or those of their constituents, refrain from referring to the gratifying circumstance of His Excellency's connexion with the family of the late Earl of Durham. To that distinguished Statesman we are indebted for the Imperial recognition of our undoubted right as British subjects, to have the Government of the Province conducted by the assistance, counsel and information of a Provincial Administration, under the Representative of the Sovereign, which, while appointed by the Crown in the exercise of its undoubted prerogative, remains responsible to the Provincial Parliament, on the same principles which have been found so perfectly efficacious in the administration of the Government of the Parent State. That grateful for the important part thus taken by him in procuring us this act of constitutional justice, that under one so nearly connected with him, and to whom his memory must necessarily be dear, we shall witness the practical application of this great principle, and realize the benefits which it is calculated to secure."

And a Debate arising thereupon,[24]

MR. CAMERON said that the honorable gentleman for North York, had invited attention to the whole of his past political life, and had challenged the praise of consistency for the whole of it. He (Mr. Cameron) was prepared to acknowledge in general the consistency which had distinguished the hon. gentleman, but on some things he could not accord him that virtue to its full extent.

Mr. Cameron here mentioned the conduct of the hon. member for North York on the primogeniture law on the bill to prevent clergymen from voting and on the Administration of Justice and Jesuits Estates Bills.

He continued - The hon. member for South York had challenged the Ministry to their stength (sic) by a general election. At any rate that hon. gentleman was aware that at the last election the members on his own side of the House were returned as they then were, and the members on the other side as they were. Since that time many of the members on his own side had returned to their constituents, but they were constantly sent back again. The hon. member for Quebec had talked of the language used on his Mr. Cameron's side of the House as of a kind calculated to insult those on the other. The hon. member must have felt, he thought, that he was making a charge that could not be substantiated, and that for every word of abuse uttered on the Ministerial side, many came from the other. Why, the silvery laugh of the hon. member for Quebec was in itself, well calculated to insult his opponents, more than any thing from the Ministerial side of the House could insult the other. He could wish that all these personal observations should be suppressed, for he felt that every expression that tended to stamp any member with corrupt public motives, or private dishonesty tended materially to lower the dignity of the House, deprive it of public respect. He would therefore, be as little inclined to throw back these reproaches, as he and his friends would be to tyranize (sic) over the other side as some gentlemen pretended they did. If both sides adopted a spirit of forbearance, it would raise up a beneficial standing of deportment before the public, and there would be less of that recrimination which was now heard much oftener than could be wished. He confessed that he was young and inexperienced, not so well acquainted, perhaps, as other gentlemen with the laws and practice of Parliament; but yet he knew some passages of history which would not sustain the course the hon. gentlemen had lately taken in the affair of the Speakership. It seemed to his ideas that the self-respect of the House would have been best consulted, if it had believed that the gentleman whom it had raised to the Speakership, would not have prostituted the dignity of Parliament, by seating himself in the chair, unless he believed that he had a right to do so. He could appeal to the case of Mr. Addington, the Speaker of the House in 1801, and appointed Prime Minister by the King. It was known that the negotiations was (sic) going forward for weeks before it was complete, but who asked Mr. Addington whether in presiding he was acting against the privileges of the House? The members of that Parliament thought their Speaker would remember his position before the people - his duty to his constituents - and the privileges of the House; and doubted not that, had he accepted office, he would have at once told them, I am your Speaker no longer - I have now no right to preside over your deliberations, because the King has seen fit to promote me to honor. Mr. Addington did do so, and having sat five weeks longer, at the request of the House received its thanks for his conduct in the chair. Would the hon. member for North York tell him, that the course of cross-examining an hon. gentleman in the way he had cross-examined the Speaker, was in accordance with that British - John Bull practice of which he talked.

Why, if the Speaker had given any answer that could have convinced him of sitting, he would have rendered himself liable to a penalty of £500 per day for every day he sat, and £1500. When they put the Speaker into the position of answering questions, of which the answers might subject him to such penalties as that; was that in accordance with British practice? He could understand how it was after that, that the House had private conversations bandied about from one side to another. After such an example, it was not surprising that on that side of the House, they had been told that one of their own supporters had talked to a gentleman on the other side about those vagabonds on the Treasury Benches. He said then that gentlemen on his side of the House imputed such conduct as he had just referred to, to the course taken with respect to the hon. Speaker. And this course was entirely unexpected, was the answer to be given to all that had been said about the Ministry not being prepared. If they could have believed that hon. gentlemen opposite could have taken such a step, they would have been prepared to meet them on it. Hon. gentlemen too, talked of corruption, and yet Messrs. Buchanan and Dunn, two of their own friends, had spent £4000 in one election. After that, let hon. gentlemen talk about their honesty. When the gentlemen dipped their hands into their pockets, to the tune of £2000 a piece, to buy up the people of Upper Canada, he thought their friends were not those who should talk of corruption. Hon. gentlemen pretended that the elections did not show any confidence in the administration on the part of the people of Canada. If that did not show confidence, he knew not what other sign they were to look for.[25]

MR. PRICE.--No change in favor of Ministry.[26]

MR. CAMERON ((continued:)) Ministers did not want any change; they were quite satisfied with the state of opinion before, and did not desire any turning round in it. But he asked where was the confidence that could be reposed in hon. gentlemen opposite - where the commune vinculum amongst them, when it was well known that they were so ready to sacrifice the hon. gentleman for North York and his friends? When the House saw the difference between hon. gentlemen on the subject of the Jesuits' Estates Bill and the Administration of Justice Bill must it not be convinced that there was no common bond of union between them. He could imagine - for he was not present - how the hon. member turned rouned (sic) to his French Canadian friends, and said I must apologize to you, for giving my vote, but I must give it, and so left them with all the advantages to be gained from his apology. Again he asked, as far as principle was concerned, what community of interests there was among them? He contended there was far more of what was common in feeling between the Conservatives of Upper Canada and the Franco-Canadians than between the two sections of the Liberal minority. What was their position with respect to the Caron correspondence? Did not that shew clearly that the gentlemen of French origin were willing to leave their Upper Canadian allies, and join the Ministerial side of the House on certain terms, which were - what? They entered into a negotiation on the basis of relinquishing all mere party and personal feelings, and it being arranged that there should be perfect justice on both sides, they required to be permitted to nominate four members of the Government out of seven, -

in fact, to name the party intended to represent the British interests of Lower Canada[27], who probably would take his seat for a French constituency. The Ministry were called upon to sacrifice the honourable member for Megantic, who was the only bar to their co-operating with the present Administration. They were ready to throw the Upper Canada members, with whom they generally act, overboard. Does not this, he would ask, show a community of feeling between the Lower Canads (sic) Liberals and the Conservatives of Upper Canada? He referred to the votes of the gentlemen on the opposition from Upper Canada, and asked them if they dared to vote with the Lower Canada members on questions relating to Upper Canada? He said that they dared not to do so. It would be at the risk of their seats; they never again could face their constituents.[28] Ils avaient différé au sujet des actes de l'Administration de la justice et des Biens des Jésuites[29]; few could even understand or speak the French Language.[30] This, he said, was all the answer required to the remarks that were made by the hon. gentleman from the Fourth Riding[31] that there had not been a change in public opinion in favor of the conservatives in Upper Canada.[32] There was no wish, he felt confident, on this side of the House to oppress the hon. members opposite; on the contrary, it was the desire of the Administration to give equal justice to both parts of the Province.[33] He asked gentlemen from Lower Canada on his own side of the House, whether they did not feel that Minister would have done them foul wrong, if they had allowed the gentlemen opposite to name the persons who should represent the British population?[34] If ... the Ministry acceded to the proposition that the Lower Canada members should nominate to four of the seats in the Cabinet, out of seven?[35] Such a union as hon members opposite propose, had it ever been accomplished, could only have lasted for a very short time, to end in everlasting separation. When, however, the hon. member for the North Riding talked about being thrown overboard, and intimated how he should, in case he suspected any intention to do so, go away and be no more seen - when he said the hon. member talked in that way, he should consider whether the time was not come for him to do so. And the reasons were put in the strongest terms in black and white in the correspondence laid on the table of the Upper ... House only the day before. The hon. member for Lincoln had given his reasons for which he intended to oppose the Government. One of these was some complaint of the manner of disposing of the Indian lands, a thing which occurred years before the present Ministry had power[36], and it had not been in their power to remedy it yet.[37] The next was the expenditure of £50,000 between 1841 and 1844, against £6,000 received in the Crown Lands Department. That, at any rate, was a strange complaint against the present Ministry, for it was occasioned by what was done when the honorable member for North York was in power, and, what was more, at a time when they were always supported by the honorable member for North Lincoln himself. (Laughter.) That was just like the figures of the hon. gentleman - he never did anything without figures; and was so able with them, that whether he made anything come to £100,000 or £1,000,000, it was all the same thing to him. Differences of that kind he valued at very little - a naught too little in his sums, or a naught too much, he considered as nothing; and thus he blundered on from one nought to another, till at last he came to not at all. (Laughter.)[38] Another subject, although not really a matter of charge

against them, was the introducing of a bill to create Annual Parliaments, and the time that Parliaments should meet; also, that the Inspector General must make up his public accounts in a certain form, and again, that the administration should have no right to spend any money. Strange inconsistency, he said, in the honourable member for Lincoln, who was in favour of measures, not men; that he should support the hon. gentleman opposite, who, he (Mr. C.) felt assured, would never introduce such measures, and indeed had not introduced them, when they had the power to do so. These were the reasons that the hon. member for Lincoln had given why he would not vote for the Address.[39] Every one knew, too, that the hon. member possessed some excellent ideas about Canals, and the Administration of Justice. The fact was that nothing came amiss to him, and nothing would be quite right till he was made Attorney General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Provincial Secretary, and Commissioner of the Board of Works[40], indeed unless he was a whole Cabinet in himself.[41] (Laughter.) He (Mr. Cameron) was astounded that the hon. member for the North Riding had not availed himself of his valuable services. He wondered whether that hon. gentleman was prepared, should he again come into power, to adopt the reforms proposed by the hon. member for North Lincoln. Was the hon. member for North York ready to come down with full and particular sets of accounts at the first day of every Session? Was he for preventing the Government from expending one penny of the public money, or would he approve of restricting the discretion of Ministers, as to the time for the meeting of Parliament, and of fixing a certain time for the meeting every year?[42] He, (Mr. C.) did not believe that they would even entertain such monstrous propositions. The hon. gentleman has, it appears, formed all his notions from the State of New York, that unexceptionable model from which all other countries ought to take their pattern.[43] With all the hon. member for North Lincoln had said about the manner in which Canada retrograded,[44] ((and)) the hon. member ... knew as much about the prosperity of Upper Canada as he knew about Timbuctoo[45], he (Mr. Cameron) had the opinion of one of the greatest American Statesmen - no less than Mr. Henry Clay - for the assertion that Upper Canada, was going on more prosperously, and advancing more rapidly, than any other country with which he was acquainted on the face of the globe. - But, of course, that was nothing to the way things would go on in, if the hon. member could carry out his conclusions, and if the machinery of Government were worked as he could work it, were all the offices of Government centred in himself, and were, the sole Minister. Now, in all that had been said about Ministerial measures, the hon. member for North York had not given the Government the credit he thought they deserved, for several important laws which they had passed, and which had given universal satisfaction in Upper Canada. There were, for example, the Bankrupt Laws, and the Insolvent Laws, and those other measures which gentlemen on the other side had passed, but which required remodelling to make them work.[46] He hoped that the hon. member for the North Riding, in giving his explanations would explain why he omitted the mention of these measures; he trusted that it would be done in that satisfactory manner in which that gentleman usually returns his answers. The hon. member for Quebec had asked when the Chathams, and Burkes, and Pitts,[47]

and Cannings[48], were on this side of the House?[49] He confessed he thought it would be difficult to find them; but there was another task which might prove more easy - it was, to find the Foxes on the other side. To come to the amendments, however. He recognized in the phraseology of them, that pleasant manner which was so common with his honorable friend[50], the hon. member for the North Riding,[51] in private intercourse. He thought he recognized that spirit of pleasantry[52] mixed up with that cunning for which he is so remarkable[53], in the penning of the sentence, - "that, grateful for the important part thus taken by him, in procuring us this act of constitutional justice, we cannot but indulge the pleasing confidence that, under one so nearly connected with him, and to whom his memory must necessarily be so dear, we shall witness the practical application of this great principle, &c." No doubt, when the hon. gentleman wrote that, he must have had his eye fixed on the desk of the hon. Secretary, just opposite him - no doubt it was with an eye to that, that he entertained the pleasing confidence, and felt sure that he would witness the practical application of this great principle, when he and his friends should once more get into what were certainly their appropriate places on the right side of the House, and the gentlemen whose maxims were so corrupt, were again transferred to the left.[54] Again, there was another which besides containing that remarkable sentence "fundamental characteristics will undoubtedly obtain, if faithfully given effect to, in their true spirit, by an efficient Provincial Administration, formed and acting in conformity with the practice of the Parent State." Did the hon. gentleman from the Fourth Riding mean to say that he wished to see the Administration formed and acting in conformity with the practice of the Parent State? Then, he said, the honourable member for the Fourth Riding does not intend to be in the Cabinet of the next Radical Administration, for the practice in England is, that the Attorney General should not have a seat in the Cabinet. He (Mr. C.) could not believe that the honorable gentleman from the Fourth Riding really meant what was conveyed by the words of the paragraph he had just quoted. He wondered what control of the Government the honorable member for the Fourth Riding intended to have, or is it to be a new position that he means to take up?[55] The hon. gentlemen had arraigned the Ministry for all they had done, and amongst other things had accused the Ministry of keeping the country for a whole year without the assembling of Parliament.[56] But they ought to be wary in what they say; surely the honourable member for the Fourth Riding's memory is failing him; for if he (Mr.) C) was not mistaken, there was a precedent for the delay during the Administration of the hon. gentleman; the House was prorogued on the 12th of October, 1843, and did not meet till the 28th of September in the following year - thus beating the present Ministry by seven days; and if he mistook not that was at a time when all the Cabinet had not seats in the House; he believed that the honourable gentleman who now represents the Fourth Riding of York had not then been Rimouskied[57]. It appeared then that with all the boast of their large majority - with no members of the Government with their constituencies, the hon. member for North York had the advantage of the present Ministry by just seven days. - There were, then, some peccadiloes on the other side -[58] and yet such being the case, that most immaculate of all Administrations, of which the hon. gentlemen opposite were part and parcel, dare to taunt the present Ministry

with delay.[59] Then some hon. gentleman had talked about holding mass meetings, and conjured up horrid visions, set off by the mixed clangor of drums, and trumpets - of guards parading round the city, and the people rising in their might to present hon. gentlemen on that side of the House from grinding and oppressing Lower Canada. Hon. gentlemen must have ... for the facts ... dire calamities: it was well known that there was nothing in the world to justify such remarks about oppression. When they talked of what had happened in Lower Canada before the Union, and attempted to fix on Ministers the stain of prejudices, and of events for which they were in no way responsible - when they did so, it was to be expected, at least, that they would furnish some facts on which they based their strictures. The hon. gentleman concluded by remarking on the coarse and insulting language, which he said was employed too frequently by the other side of the House, especially to Mr. Viger[60], his venerable friend from the Town of Three Rivers, whose gray hairs ought, at least to protect him.[61]

M. LAFONTAINE prend la parole après M. Cameron: -

Nous avons, dit-il, entendu hier les coups de tonnerre qui ébranlaient cet édifice! nous étions en quelque sorte saisis de terreur! aujourd'hui en reprenant nos siéges, nous devions croire que la foudre avait disparu, et que le calme était revenu sur la terre. Nous étions dans l'erreur; nous ignorions, nous pauvres mortels, que l'Administration qui préside à nos destinées avait appelé dans son sein un homme extraordinaire dont la voix force et sonore pourrait aussi lancer la foudre et les éclairs! Cet homme, l'Administration la possède; cet homme, est celui que vous venez d'entendre; c'est l'Honorable Solliciteur-Général du Haut-Canada, (M. Cameron.) Consolons-nous encore une fois; nous avons échappé au danger qui semblait nous menacer lorsque l'Honorable Membre faisait entendre le son de sa voix. Il a parlé! Il a parlé! Et à notre grand étonnement, nous vivons encore.

Nous devons des marques de reconnaissance au ci-devant Représentant de Cornwall pour avoir fait place à l'Honorable Solliciteur-Général. Le premier ne parlait qu'en prose; nous ne l'en admirions pas moins pour cela, M. l'Orateur. Mais le second ne nous parle qu'en vers, et nous devons certainement l'admirer davantage. Puisque notre nouveau collègue aime la poésie, puisqu'il l'aime à un tel point qu'on assure même qu'il prononça en vers le discours qu'il fit aux Electeurs de Cornwall le jour de son élection, il voudra bien me permettre de lui citer ces petits vers français que j'ai appris autrefois au collège, et que sa voix foudroyante vient de rappeler à ma mémoire:

"J'ai vu Rolland dans sa colère,
"Employer l'effort de son bras
"Pour pouvoir arracher de terre
"Des arbres qui n'y tenaient pas.

Je dois en venir à la partie sérieuse de la discussion, et faire voir tout ce qu'il y a de faux, même de ridicule, dans le système de défense adopté, dans le cours de ces débats, par le Ministère et ses amis. Ce n'est pas la conduite de l'Administration qu'ils cherchent à justifier; ce ne sont pas les Actes de cette Administration qu'ils défendent; c'est

la vie politique, ce sont les actions et les opinions de mon Honorable ami (M. Baldwin) qu'ils attaquent sans cesse. Quelle plus forte preuve veut-on avoir de la faiblesse du Ministère?

Il s'agit de la situation politique du pays. C'est la question qu'a traitée avec ce grand talent qui le distingue, l'Honorable M. Baldwin; M. Cameron pour l'attaquer, nous parle des lois civiles du Haut-Canada. M. Baldwin, dit-il, a changé d'opinion sur le droit de primogéniture. Je ne sais jusqu'à quel point il est fondé à faire cette assertion. Mais le serait-il, quel argument en veut-il tirer? Le voici. M. Baldwin n'entretient plus sur le droit de primogéniture, l'opinion qu'il pouvait avoir autrefois: Donc, le Ministère actuel c'est le meilleur, le plus innocent des Ministères! Quelle force de raisonnement! Est-ce que l'Honorable Représentant des Trois-Rivières (M. Viger), le père, le protecteur de ce Ministère, ne se sent pas ému, blessé,même, lui qui se plait tant à invoquer, du moins il nous le dit, les règles de la saine logique.[62]

M. Baldwin, a dit M. Cameron, invoque sans cesse la pratique Anglaise pour nous doter le Gouvernement responsable. Eh? bien, dit-il, en Angleterre le Procureur-Général n'est pas Membre du cabinet; ici il en fait partie. Puis M. Cameron se repose après avoir émis cette proposition toute nue, car il s'aperçoit qu'elle conduit à une conséquence absurde. Cependant l'Honorable M. Viger l'a applaudi. Il faut dire quelle est cette conséquence. La voici:--Le Gouvernement responsable existe en Angleterre, dit M. Cameron, mais le Procureur-Général ne fait pas partie du cabinet. Ici, le Procureur-Général est Membre du cabinet canadien; donc nous ne pouvons pas avoir le Gouvernement responsable; Donc, lorsque comme Procureur-Général il était Membre du cabinet, il violait la constitution Anglaise. Voilà le raisonnement de l'Honorable Solliciteur-Général![63]

M. Cameron nous a dit, avec une grande modestie, qu'il était jeune, que comme Représentant il était sans expérience; je le crois, M. l'Orateur, et ce qu'il nous-a dit doit suffire pour nous en convaincre. Aussi qu'il me permette de lui citer un exemple; il le suivra, s'il le juge à propos. Comme lui, j'étais bien jeune, lorsqu'il y a près de vingt ans je devins Membre de la Chambre d'Assemblée du Bas-Canada. Je restai deux sessions sans dire un mot; je me contentai d'écouter en silence.

Mais M. Cameron a ajouté que, s'il était sans expérience parlementaire, il connaissait au moins les faits récents de l'histoire de son pays; et dans son désir de diriger des attaques personnelles contre mon Honorable ami M. Baldwin, et écoutant évidemment la suggestion de l'un de ses voisins, il s'est laissé entraîner jusqu'à dire qu'à l'ouverture de la session de 1843, M. Baldwin alors Membre du Ministère n'avait pas de siége dans cette Chambre. Cette assertion doit nous convaincre que l'Hon. Membre est également sous un rapport comme sous l'autre sans expérience aucune. M. Baldwin était Membre de cette Chambre lors de l'ouverture de la session de 1843, comme il l'avait été auparavant et comme il l'a toujours été depuis. Cette assertion pourtant, avait un but, c'était de nous présenter mon Honorable ami comme ayant lui-même violé certains usages constitutionnels. L'argument, si toutefois c'est un argument, a frappé à faux, dirigé comme il

l'était contre M. Baldwin. Mais si cet argument doit avoir quelqu'effet, et il me semble qu'il doit en avoir dans la pensée de l'Hon. M. Viger, puisque celui-ci l'a entendu avec un sourire tout-à-fait complaisant, à qui donc doit-il s'appliquer, si ce n'est à M. Viger lui-même? lui qui, président du Conseil Exécutif, avait fait convoquer le Parlement en 1844, non seulement sans avoir un siége dans la Législature, mais encore après avoir été repoussé, rejeté de deux des principaux Comtés de cette Province! C'est à lui, et à lui seul, que doit s'adresser le reproche de l'Hon. Sol-liciteur-Général! Si, sous ce rapport, il y a eu violation, mépris des usages constitutionnels, l'Hon. M. Viger en est seul coupable. Je crois que cela est clair. Au reste, je m'en rapporte aux connaissances des règles de la saine logique de l'Hon. Représentant des Trois-Rivières.[64]

L'un des amendemens proposés par mon Honorable ami, Mr. Baldwin, consiste à dire que le Parlement a été convoqué trop tard, à la veille même de l'expiration des douze mois fixés par la loi. A cette censure méritée, l'Hon. Sol-Genl. qui vient d'assumer les fonctions de Leader temporaire du parti Ministériel dans cette Chambre nous répond d'un ton bien grave: Oui, c'est une faute, humanum est errore; notre nouveau collègue n'est pas seulement Poète; il parle aussi latin; son prédécesseur n'avait pas, ou du moins, ne paraissait pas avoir ce talent. Mais, dit-il, avect cette voix dont le son ressemblait au bruit du tonnerre, l'Ex-Ministère n'en a-t-il pas fait autant en 1843? Si c'est une faute, si c'est une erreur, nous avons marché sur vos traces, nous avons suivi l'exemple que vous nous avez donné. Et l'Hon. Sol: Gén: croit qu'ayant prononcé ces paroles avec toute la force que ses poumons mettaient à sa disposition, il nous a terrassés, il nous a réduit au silence! Qu'il se désabuse, qu'il revienne de son erreur, quelque douce qu'elle puisse être. Cette fois encore, il a prouvé que non-seulement il était sans expérience parlementaire, mais qu'encore il ne connaissait pas les faits récents de l'Histoire de son pays. L'Ex-Ministère aurait fait convoquer le Parlement dans l'hiver de 1843, c'est-à-dire quelques mois après son avénement au pouvoir, si ce n'eut été de la maladie du gouverneur d'alors, Sir Charles Bagot, maladie qui a conduit en tombeau cet excellent gouverneur que le pays, du moins le Bas-Canada, a tout regretté. Toute pensée de convoquer le Parlement en Eté devait disparaître devant l'opinion bien connue de tous les membres de la Législature, sans distinction des partie politiques auxquels ils appartenaient, que le Parlement ne devait pas être assemblé dans cette saison de l'année. Forcé a donc été à l'Ex-Ministère d'attendre à la fin de Septembre pour conseiller cette convocation du 1843. Voilà les faits, Mr. l'Orateur. Le Ministère actuel, sans dire rien de ses promesses à la dernière session, peut-il présenter les mêmes raisons, la même excuse.

Mais dit l'Honorable Sol: Gén: c'était une erreur que l'Ex-Ministère avait commise, humanum est errare. Si nous avons fait une faute, si nous sommes coupables, c'est parce que ... en marchant sur les traces de l'Ex-Ministère, nous avons persévéré dans cette erreur. Soit! Mais notre poète, notre latiniste, n'aurait-il pas du, en laissant l'application à lui-même et à ses collègues, prononcer la seconde partie de sa maxime latine: Sed diabolicum perseverare.[65]

En parcourant de nouveau les notes que j'ai prises du discours de l'Hon.

Solliciteur Général je me sens tout naturellement conduit à la partie sentimentale de ce discours. Il y a encore là du latin. Quel commune vinculum, existe-t-il, s'est-il écrié, entre l'Hon: Mr. Baldwin et les Représentans du Bas-Canada? Quel bien ou quel rapport commun doit-il exister entre eux? Aucun, répond-il, et je vais vous le prouver, tout en vous prouvant en même tems que ce commune vinculum, cette sympathie, ces rapports tout-à fait fraternels, existent entre nous les conservatifs du Haut-Canada et les représentans Canadiens-Français du Bas-Canada. Quand il s'est agi de la question des biens des Jésuits, l'hon: Mr. Baldwin n'a-t-il pas voté contre vous autres, messieurs les membres du Bas-Canada? Quand il s'est agi de placer sur les fonds consolidés de la province certaines dépenses de l'administration de la justice dans le Haut-Canada, au préjudice du Bas-Canada, ne s'est-il séparé de vous, Messieurs les Canadiens-Français du Bas-Canada? Tels sont les faits que l'Hon: Sol: Gén: a appelés à son secours pour nous prouver que ce n'est pas entre l'Hon. Mr. Baldwin et nous qu'il doit exister de la sympathie, ce vinculum dont il parle, mais bien entre nous et le Ministère actuel. Je dois reconnaître que l'Hon. Sol. Gen. a eu raison de nous prévenir qu'il était sans expérience. Si les deux faits qu'il a cités doivent avoir quelque poids dans nos délibérations, c'est de nous convaincre plus que jamais que le Bas-Canada est sacrifié au Haut-Canada; c'est de nous convaincre que, dans l'état de choses existant, les hommes les plus honnêtes seront quelquefois entraînés, par un désir de faire disparaître de prétendues causes de jalousie, quelqu'injustes qu'elles soient, à donner des votes que nous Bas-Canadiens, nous condamnons, mais que vous Haut-Canadiens approuvez en masse. Mais est-ce bien à vous, membres du Ministère qui nous régit depuis trois ans, est-ce bien à vous, conservatifs et membres Ministériels du Haut-Canada, à jeter à la face de mon honorable ami les deux votes en question? Et vous voulez encore, en l'attaquant ainsi personnellement, exciter notre sympathie en votre faveur! Vous voulez, avec la perfidi qui caractérise votre Ministère, vous poser en défenseurs des droits des Bas-Canadiens, et nous prouver que vous seuls avez de la sympathie pour nous Canadiens-Français? n'ajoutez pas l'insulte à l'oppression; soyez francs, sincères, même dans l'abus du pouvoir que Sir Charles Metcalfe vous a confié, et que vous n'auriez jamais obtenu sans lui, sans sa participation active dans nos élections. Est-ce mon honorable ami qui a provoqué les deux votes en question? N'est-ce pas vous, au contraire, qui, avec le concours des deux Canadiens-Français que vous aviez dans le Ministère, MM. Viger et Papineau, avez pris l'initiative et êtes venus dans la dernière session nous proposer ces deux votes? Y'en a-t-il un seul parmi vous qui ait objecté à ces deux votes que nous, nous condamnons, mais que vous, vous approuvez? Dans l'appui que MM. Viger et Papineau et les autres membres Ministériels du Bas-Canada ont donné à ces deux votes, l'Hon. Mr. Baldwin et ses amis du Haut-Canada ne trouvent-ils pas une justification de la conduite qu'ils ont tenue en ces deux occasions? L'Hon. Sol. Gen. a voulu, pour exciter notre sympathie en faveur du Ministère, nous donner à entendre que lui-même regardait les deux votes en question comme des actes de spoliation des droits des Bas-Canadiens. Oui, ce sont des actes de spoliation, mais c'est le Ministère et ses amis qui sont les premiers coupables. Il faut avouer que c'est là un mode assez étrange de nous montrer de la sympathie.

Si comme l'a dit l'Hon. Mr. Cameron, le commune vinculum dont il a parlé doit exister entre le parti du Haut-Canada, qu'il représente et nous

Bas-Canadiens-Français, il repousse alors le parti du Bas-Canada que représente dans cette Chambre l'Hon. M. Moffatt, parti qui, quelque faible qu'il soit, est en opposition au notre et le sera malheureusement toujours tant qu'il aura pour guide l'Hon. Membre de la Cité de Montréal. Est-ce que celui-ci que je vois à son siége ne doit pas être reconnaissant à l'Hon. Sol. Gén. de cette déclaration de sentiments qui, si elle est sincère, le repousse lui et ... ses quelques amis qui siégent à ses côtés?

Enfin si l'Hon. Mr. Cameron veut vraiment nous témoigner de la sympathie, il fera bien d'invoquer d'autres moyens que ceux dont il vient de faire usage.

Notre collègue aux idées poétiques n'a pu terminer son discours sans en appeler aux cheveux blancs de l'honorable Membre des Trois-Rivières, M. Viger; il nous a dit que nous devions les respecter, nous les respectons, M. l'Orateur, car nous respectons la vieillesse. Mais veut-on que ce respect soit porté jusqu'au point de nous abstenir de le combattre, lorsque nous le voyons tous les jours, par un motif ou par un autre, sacrifier les droits de ses compatriotes? Vous nous demandez de respecter ses cheveux blancs. Montrez-nous donc l'exemple, vous qui siégez de l'autre côté de la chambre, et surtout vous, Membres du Ministère. Les avez-vous bien respectés ses cheveux blancs, lorsque vous l'avez fait sortir de votre Conseil? Les a-t-il bien respectés lui-même lorsque, se soumettant à cette dégradation, il a continué de vous servir, sans même faire connaître les raisons de sa retraite du Ministère? Son silence à cet égard ne nous permet pas de croire qu'il y ait eu d'autre raison que celle qui se trouve consignée dans une lettre de son ci-devant collègue M. Draper, devenue publique il y a plus d'un an, a savoir que, "sa retraite du Conseil était essentielle pour fortifier le Gouvernement."

L'Honorable Solliciteur-Général, a jugé à propos de faire allusion à sa dernière négotiation Ministérielle qui a eu lieu avec l'Honorable M. Caron, quoique la correspondance promise n'ait pas encore été mise devant cette Chambre. J'attendrai, pour en parler plus en long, qu'elle nous ait été promise. Mais je n'ai pas été peu surprise d'entendre l'Honorable M. Cameron nous dire que les conditions proposées par M. Caron relativement à M. Daly étaient des conditions honteuses, puisqu'elles avaient pour objet de sacrifier M. Daly et avec lui la population anglaise du Bas-Canada. D'abord, sans parler de la partie nombreuse de cette population qui appartient à notre parti, je dois dire que c'est une nouvelle pour moi d'apprendre pour la première fois que l'Honorable M. Daly est ici le représentant de l'autre partie de cette population qui s'appelle torie. Ce sera également, j'en suis certain, une nouvelle pour l'Honorable Membre de la Cité de Montréal, M. Moffatt. Si c'est le cas, M. Daly ayant été Membre de toutes les administrations, il s'ensuit que la partie en question de cette population a toujours été représentée, et fidèlement représentée, je pense, dans tous les Ministères. Je m'empresse donc de l'en féliciter.

J'en viens maintenant, M. L'Orateur, au discours étrange qu'a prononcé M. Gowan au commencement de ces débats, aux attaques non moins étranges qu'il a dirigées contre la mémoire de Lord Durham, en citant peu généreusement des phrase isolées de son rapport sur l'état politique du Canada. Je ne parlerai pas des motifs que l'Honorable Membre pouvait avoir en agissant ainsi; je lui laisse à lui le soin de les réconcilier avec le devoir que

lui impose sa qualité de représentant du peuple, si, comme il nous le dit trop souvent, son désire sincère est de ne pas faire revivre les anciennes animosités politiques qui divisaient le Bas Canada. Il a, en cette occasion, adopté un bien triste moyen de nous prouver sa sincérité. Dans tous les cas, il s'est proposé un but, c'était celui de nous présenter Lord Durham comme ayant insulté les Canadiens-français. Il est de mon devoir de défendre la mémoire de Lord Durham, lorsque, dans mon opinion, elle est injustement attaquée, la mémoire d'un gouverneur qui a repoussé avec indignation la demande qu'on lui avait faite de verser le sang des prisonniers politiques, la mémoire d'un homme auquel nous devons la reconnaissance du principe de responsabilité, appliqué à notre constitution. Ce dernier bienfait seul est suffisant pour m'imposer l'obligation de le défendre. Je le fais avec d'autant plus de plaisir que, lorsque dans le mois de janvier, 1838, au moment de mettre les pieds sur les rivages d'Angleterre, j'appris sa nomination de gouverneur des Canadas, je l'approuvai bien cordialement, et m'empressai d'en témoigner ma satisfaction à mes amis en ce pays. Que l'on n'aille pas croire que j'approuve tout ce qu'il y a dans le rapport de Lord Durham, encore moins sa recommandation de l'Union des provinces. Non, loin de moi cette pensée. Mais l'Union est un fait accompli, irrévocable, je le crains bien. Quel est celui d'entre nous qui puisse nourrir l'espoir chimérique que cette Union sera jamais dissoute par un sentiment de justice pour nous Bas-Canadiens? Il n'y en a aucun.

Ayant fait ces remarques, M. l'Orateur, je dois dire que quand on lit le Rapport de Lord Durham, il faut distinguer ce qui n'est qu'un récit de ce qu'on lui a dit de l'état des partis politiques, de leurs faits, de leurs opinions, de leurs sentimens, et ce qui peut être regardé comme étant ses opinions, ses vues, ses sentimens propres. Dans la première catégorie, je place les phrases isolées citées par M. Gowan; dans la seconde, je place les passages que j'aurai bientôt l'honneur de citer moi-même.

M. Gowan a d'abord cité, mais d'une manière tronquée, la partie du rapport de Lord Durham qui fait allusion à la prétendue animosité politique qui, a-t-il dit, anime les canadiens-français lorsqu'ils sont appelés à servir comme Jurés dans l'administration de la justice criminelle. Et nous apostrophant à la suite de cette citation tronquée, il s'est écrié: comment pouvez-vous, vous canadiens-français, féliciter Lord Elgin de ses liaisons avec la famille d'un homme qui a ainsi voulu vous flétrir, qui a ainsi accusé vos compatriotes de se rendre coupables de parjure? Cette accusation serait bien grave, si elle était fondée. Mais si Lord Durham n'a pas dit cela comme étant sa propre conviction, mais bien comme étant le sentiment d'un parti politique dont les chefs ont pu s'exprimer ainsi en sa présence; si, encore, le passage en question ne s'applique pas seulement aux Jurés de mon origine, mais encore et également au Jurés d'origine anglaise, l'éloquence, les mouvements d'indignation de l'Honorable Membre auront été en pure perte car il n'aura pas atteint son but. Il n'a cité qu'une phrase du rapport, ai-je déjà dit; je vais citer tout le passage; il se trouve à la 21e page:

"Each race relies on the vote of its countrymen to save it harmless from the law, and the mode of challenging allows of such an exclusion of the hostile party that the french offender may make sure of, and the English hope for a favourable Jury, and a consequent acquittal. This state of things and the consequent impunity of political affairs, is distinctly admitted by both sides."*

L'on voit que ce reproche, s'il est vrai, s'applique aux deux origines. Comment Lord Durham n'aurait-il pas pu l'appliquer aux Jurés d'origine anglaise, lorsqu'il avait sous les yeux le résultat du procès de la personne accusée du meurtre de Marcoux, de celui de la personne accusée du meurtre de Payet, et le résultat de l'indictement présenté au grand Jury contre les militaires et les magistrats impliqués dans le meurtre du 21 Mai 1832? Lord Durham rapporte un procès qui a eu lieu à Québec pour subordination de parjure. Il ajoute que ce n'était pas un procès politique, mais que c'était un cas qui pouvait donner lieu à une division d'opinion parmi les Jurés. Les Jurés ne purent s'accorder, ceux d'origine anglaise étant tous d'un côté, et ceux d'origine française de l'autre. Pourquoi l'Hon: membre n'a-t-il pas cité ce passage? La raison en est bien simple; il aurait manqué le but qu'il s'était proposé.

Une autre phrase isolée a aussi été citée par M. Gowan, pour nous convaincre que Lord Durham avait traité les canadiens français d'ignorans. C'est une espèce de plaisir que se permettent trop souvent dans cette chambre les détracteurs de mes compatriotes. Aveuglés par leur haine, leur antipathie et leur basse jalousie, tous les moyens leur conviennent. L'Hon: membre est de ce nombre, bien qu'il affecte tous les dehors d'un admirateur des canadiens-français. Et en répétant plusieurs fois le mot "ignorant", il nous a mis à même de mieux apprécier sa pensée et sa sincérité. Lord Durham a dit, il est vrai, que sous certains rapports l'éducation des anglais était supérieure à la nôtre, mais il a aussi dit que la nôtre était supérieure à celle des premiers sous d'autres rapports. Mr. Gowan s'est bien donné de garde de citer cette dernière partie du rapport de Lord Durham. Je vais y suppléer.

"I know of no people among whomst a large provision exists for the high Kinds of elementary education, or amongst whom such education is really extened to a large proportion of the population."

"I am inclined to think that the greater amount of refinement, of speculation thought, of the knowledge that books can give, is, with some brillant (sic) exceptions, to be found among the French."**

Voilà ce qu'à dit Lord Durham. Et puisque j'en suis sur ce sujet, je dois dire à l'Hon.: Membre que lui, comme anglais, est bien mal venu à faire des assertions aussi mal fondées. Proportion gardée avec la

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*"Chacune des races compte sur le vote des siens pour échapper à la rigueur de la loi, et le mode de recusation rend tellement facile l'exclusion du parti hostile que l'accusé français peut être sûr, et l'anglais espérer, d'avoir un Jury favorable, et par conséquent être acquitté. Cet état de choses et l'impunité des offenses politiques qui en est la conséquence, est clairement admis des deux côtés."

population, il y a autant d'enfants qui fréquentent nos écoles qu'il y en a en Angleterre. Ce n'est que tout dernièrement que je lisais dans un Journal anglais que dans Londres même, dans ce centre des richesses et des affaires, il y avait plus de cent mille enfans, en état d'apprendre à lire et à ecrire, qui ne fréquentaient aucune école et qui croupissaient dans l'ignorance la plus crasse. Je ne sortirai pas encore de l'Angleterre. Lisez les rapports de commissions parlementaires ou nommés par le Gouvernement. Vous y verrez constaté que des masses d'individus, surtout de ceux employés à l'exploitation des mines de charbon, sont sans instruction aucune; que même plusieurs d'entr'eux ignorent qu'il existe un Dieu! Des commissaires demandaient à quelquesuns de ces malheureux: avez-vous jamais entendu prononcer le nom de Dieu? Ils répondirent: quel est ce homme là? Parcourez tout le Bas-Canada, et vous ne trouverez pas, même dans nos forêts les plus reculées, un seul canadien-français qui vous fera une pareille réponse qui témoigne de l'ignorance la plus profonde et de la dégradation la plus grande.

Vous nous reprochez aussi notre attachement à notre langue, nos lois, et nos habitudes. Vous croyez donc que c'est chose bien facile de faire renoncer un peuple à tout ce qui constitue son existence. Vous êtes donc ignorants, aussi, vous, puisque vous ignorez l'histoire de votre pays. N'en sortez pas encore; regardez au pays de Galles. Ne voit-on pas tous les jours devant les tribunaux des Jurés qui ne parlent pas l'Anglais, mais qui ne parlent que la langue de leurs ancêtres? N'est-on pas obligé de les faire assister d'un interprête? Regardez l'Ecosse. Les Ecossais sont-ils à blamer, à condamner, de tenir à leurs lois qui ont une si grande analogie avec les nôtres? Lorsque je voyageais en Angleterre, un homme distingué me raconta le fait suivant. Dans une paroisse du pays de Galles, on voulut un jour établir une école ou l'enseignement devait être donné dans la langue Anglaise seule. Les habitans refusèrent d'y envoyer leurs enfans et comme ils persistèrent dans ce refus, tous les efforts qui furent faits pour maintenir cette école, devinrent inutiles. L'on s'y prit mieux ensuite. Une école fut établie dans la langue de la population; les habitans y envoyèrent leurs enfans. On y ajouta peu aprés l'étude de la langue Anglaise; les enfans étudièrent cette langue. Que les honorables Membres posent bien ces faits, ces considérations, et ils se convaincront que ce n'est pas par des insultes ni par des moyens violents qu'ils parviendront à leur but.

Ayant, comme je le pense, répondu aux deux Honorables Membres, je vais maintenant dire quelles sont les raisons qui me portent à seconder les amendemens à l'adresse, proposés par mon honorable ami, Mr. Baldwin. Je vais dire pourquoi le Ministère n'a aucun titre à la confiance du Bas-Canada.

**"Je ne connais aucun peuple chez qui il existe une plus grande disposition pour l'étude des hautes branches d'éducation élémentaire, ou chez qui cette éducation soit plus répandue, en égard à la population."

"Je suis porté à croire que la plus grande proportion de connaissances que peuvent donner les livres, se trouve, à quelques brillantes exceptions près, parmi les Français."

D'abord quant à la loi des Elections. Il était admis qu'il était absolument nécessaire de refaire cette loi. Dans la première session, je présentai un Bill à cet effet. A sa seconde lecture, le Ministère le fit rejeter à une majorité de six; Mais pour réussir auprès de ses partisans mêmes à obtenir ce rejet le Ministère fut obligé de promettre que dans la session suivante il présenterait lui-même un projet de loi aux mêmes fins, de même qu'un autre bill pour régulariser le mode de procédure dans les contestations d'élections. Une seconde session s'est écoulée, et le Ministère n'a rien fait pour accomplir sa promesse; et il n'y a aucune apparence qu'il l'accomplisse dans la présente session.

Dans la première session, le Ministère a fait adopter les lois d'éducation et des municipalités. Toutes deux malfaites inintelligible dans plusieurs de leurs dispositions, n'ont pu fonctionner avec avantage, et ont tout jeté dans la confusion.

L'éducation est le plus grand bienfait qu'un gouvernement puisse conférer à un peuple. Nous demandions une loi avec instance. L'Hon. Membre de l'Ottawa, Mr. Papineau, qui nous avait souvent dit qu'il n'avait pas besoin d'avocats pour rédiger les lois, nous présenta son bill des Ecoles. Il en était le père; ce bill était absurde et même ridicule dans plusieurs de ses parties. L'Opposition fit tous ses efforts pour l'amender. Je pris une part active dans ce sens jusqu'au moment ou l'Hon. membre honteux de me voir lui signaler tant de défauts qui défiguraient son enfant, et n'écoutant, comme c'était bien natural, que ses entrailles de père, me força par sa conduite insultante, à me retirer de la Chambre pendant la discussion de son Bill. Il m'avait menacé de le faire passer tel qu'il était par sa majorité du Haut-Canada, si je persistais dans mes objections. Je pensai que mes amis auraient plus de chance que moi. Je me retirai. Ce bill devait, dans la pensée de son auteur, être parfait et de longue durée. Il avait neanmoins une disposition salutaire dans les circonstances; c'était celle qui donnait l'alternative de prélever, par une contribution volontaire, la somme requise pour avoir droit à celle accordée sur les fonds consolidés de la Province. Dès la session suivante, l'Hon. membre, renonçant à sa première loi, nous en présenta une autre, aussi défectueuse dans sa rédaction que la première. En outre, il fit disparaître l'alternative de la contribution volontaire, attribuant à cette alternative principalement les difficultés qui avaient existé. Il rendit la cotisation forcée dans tous les cas. Il nous assura que les renseignemens qu'avait le gouvernement rendaient cette disposition nécessaire. Il en prit la Responsabilité. La loi passa ainsi. Il fallait une main ferme pour exécuter cette loi, puisque toute loi de cette nature, dans les commencements de son opération, doit nécessairement entraîner quelque difficultés et faire naître quelque résistance. Il fallait surtout la preuve d'une grande sincérité de la part du Ministère. Mais comment ce Ministère a-t-il montré cette sincérité? Dès la veille de la dernière session, il a choisi pour Solliciteur-Général, Mr. Taschereau, qui, devenu membre de l'Administration, a dans son adresse aux électeurs, fait la promesse de voter contre la cotisation, bien qu'ensuite pour ne pas perdre sa place, il ait voté la cotisation forcée. Etait-ce là de la part du Ministère montrer de la sincérité, de la bonne foi? Que

voyons-nous encore aujourd'hui? un nouveau Solliciteur-Général, Mr. Turcotte, notoirement connu comme adversaire du principe fondamental de la loi des écoles proposée par le Ministère. Il l'a même l'été dernier déclaré dans une assemblée publique. Cependant on le fait entrer dans l'Administration. Il brigue, dit-on, les suffrages des Electeurs de Champlain, avec l'approbation du Ministère. Est-il à supposer qu'opposé comme il l'est à votre loi, il ne cherchera pas à la décréditer auprès des Electeurs en se déclarant contre la cotisation, comme on assure qu'il le fait déjà, dans la vue de gagner quelques voix de plus? Et s'il le fait, à l'example de son prédécesseur Mr. Taschereau, ne doit-on pas en conclure que, connaissant son opposition, vous lui avez néanmoins permis de ... le faire, si ce n'est par écrit, du moins verbalement? Cette conclusion est toute naturelle, autrement vous ne le choisiriez pas pour Solliciteur-Général. Est-ce là montrer de la bonne foi, de la sincérité? Est-ce là meriter la confiance du pays?

Au reste, ces deux lois d'éducation et des municipalités, sont si défectueuses dans leur rédaction, si inintelligibles dans plusieurs de leurs dispositions, que si le ministère ne veut pas les amender dans cette session, et il ne semble pas le vouloir, il ferait tout aussi bien d'en proposer l'abrogation.

Il est un autre sujet qui demandait impérieusement l'attention du ministère. C'est le tirage ou le choix des Jurés. J'ai entendu autrefois l'Hon. M. Viger définir la constitution anglaise, la réunion de douze hommes honnêtes et probes sur le banc du Jury. Il avait peut-être raison. Depuis longtems le choix des Jurés est laissé à l'arbitraire d'un Officier du Gouvernement. L'Hon. M. Viger n'avait pas, il est vrai, un siége dans cette Chambre durant la première session de ce Parlement; mais il en avait un dans la seconde; dans tous les cas, il était membre du ministère. Si, dans la dernière session, il a présenté un Bill de Jurés, ce n'est probablement qu'avec une grande répugnance, pusqui'il (sic) ne l'a fait qu'après des demandes, des avis réitérés de ma part. Encore à peine l'avait-il présenté qu'il l'a abandonné.[66]

Ici, M. VIGER dit que ce n'est pas le cas.[67]

M. LAFONTAINE ((continua:)) Est-ce que ce n'est pas abandonner un Bill que de ne pas procéder lorsque l'ordre du jour est appelé, et de le laisser tomber, sans ensuite le faire revivre? C'est ce que l'Hon. membre, alors Président du ministère, a fait dans cette occasion. Il savait que l'opposition demandait cette loi et qu'elle lui aurait donné son appui. Il était donc sûr de la faire adopter. Pourquoi le Bill présenté par lui a-t-il été ainsi abandonné? Il ne nous en donnera aucune raison. Il paraît néanmoins que ce Bill n'était qu'une copie d'un ancien Bill qu'il avait autre fois présenté dans la Législature du Bas-Canada, et qu'il n'était nullement en accord avec les nouvelles lois de judicature.

Vient ensuite la question de l'indemnité réclamée par ceux qui ont souffert des pertes dans nos malheureux troubles politiques. Avant l'union des Provinces, la Législature du Haut-Canada avait passé une loi appropriant £40,000 pour le paiement de ces pertes dans cette partie de la Province, bien qu'alors la caisse du Haut-Canada fût entièrement vide.

Dès la première Session de ce Parlement, l'Hon. M. Papineau se hâta de présenter un Bill à l'effet de satisfaire le Haut-Canada sous ce rapport. Mais le ministère ne proposait aucune mesure semblable pour le Bas-Canada. Mon Honorable ami, M. Leslie, dans les premiers jours de la même session, avait demandé au ministère si c'était son intention de faire pour le Bas-Canada ce qu'elle faisait pour le Haut-Canada. La réponse du ministère fut négative. Plus tard, lors de la discussion du Bill de M. Papineau, je fis voir la partialité de l'Administration pour le Haut-Canada. Heureusement,l'Hon. M. Moffatt qui alors, (c'était avant l'élection de M. Draper), faisait mouvoir à son gré le ministère, vint à mon secours; car il y avait encore quelques loyaux par Excellence dans le Bas-Canada, qui n'avaient pas encore été payés. La parole de M. Moffatt étant plus puissante que la mienne, le ministère fut obligé de promettre de s'enquérir des pertes dans le Bas-Canada; et je crois que l'Hon. membre des Deux Montagnes fit adopter une Adresse à cet effet. Dans la vacance, l'Administration fit nommer une commission de cinq personnes, ayant pour Secrétaire le protégé de M. Viger, M. Barthe. Ce rapport nous fut soumis durant la dernière Session. Qu'en est il resulté? Rien. Le ministère se ressouvint alors qu'il existait encore quelques Rapports des anciens commissaires nommés en vertue d'une Ordonnance du Conseil Spécial. Ces Rapports n'étaient favorables qu'aux favoris, aux privilégiés de cette époque. Le ministère les prit sous sa protection; et dans la dernière session, il fit passer une loi pour les payer. Mais que fit-il pour cette masse d'individus malheureux qui, soit parce qu'ils étaient Canadiens-français, ou libéraux, avaient eu leurs propriétés saccagées ou brulées? Il avait pourtant promis de faire justice à leurs réclamations. Sa commission avait fait rapport. Le Ministère n'en fit rien. Je vous demande pardon, M. l'Orateur: il ajouta l'insulte au malheur. Il les soumit à des voyages coûteux et à des dépenses inutiles. Voilà tout ce qu'ils ont obtenu. Le ministère payait bien néanmoins les protégés des commissaires du Conseil Spécial. Les réclamations de ces derniers, disait-il, sont établies. A ce prétexte, à cette faible excuse, je répondis que pour la même raison, le ministère, s'il était conséquent avec lui-même, devait au moins pourvoir en même tems au paiement des indemnités des Fabriques de St. Questache et de St. Benoit dont les Eglises et les presbytères avaient été incendiés et détruits, puisque ces indemnités avaient été clairement établies et constatées par des Comités Spéciaux de cette Chambre. Il s'agissait du Bas-Canada; et point de justice pour le Bas-Canada!

Si, maintenant, je reporte mon attention aux nominations faites par l'Exécutif, que vois-je? D'abord cinq Conseillers Législatifs ont été nommés sous l'Administration actuelle. Dans ce nombre, il n'y a pas un seul Canadien-français! On me dira peut-être: nous ne pouvons pas en trouver. Si c'est là une excuse, que signifie-t-elle, si ce n'est que votre Administration est repoussée de tous mes compatriotes? A quoi vous sert-il donc d'attacher à cette Administration les noms de Viger-Papineau?

Vous aviez pour Solliciteur-Général M. Taschereau. Quelque soient ses fautes, quelque fût son amour des emplois, quelque mauvaise que fût

son amour des emplois, quelque mauvaise que fût la porte par laquelle il est entré dans cette chambre, je me plais néanmoins à lui rendre la justice de dire que, comme avocat, il était un de ceux qui étaient à la tête de notre profession. Je m'empresse d'autant plus de le dire que je sais que le silence qu'il a gardé dans cette chambre l'a fait regarder par les membres ministériels du Haut-Canada comme un homme sans capacité et sans talents. Ce silence, il fallait l'attribuer au sentiment qu'il avait de sa fausse position. Mainte fois, je n'en ai aucun doute, il a dû amèrement regretter de s'être assis sur le banc qu'il occupait. Toujours est-il vrai qu'étant Solliciteur-Général, il avait d'après l'usage, un droit acquis à la place de Procureur-Général, en cas de vacance. Il était capable d'en remplire les devoirs, pour le moins aussi bien, si ce n'est même mieux, que celui que vous venez de nommer à cette charge. Pourquoi donc M. Taschereau n'a-t-il pas succédé à Mr. Smith, lorsque celui-ci s'est empressé de vous quitter pour monter sur le banc de la justice? Je sais que nous ne me répondrez pas; mais je vais moi-même vous en dire la raison. Mr. Taschereau avait le <u>péché originel:</u> il était né Canadien-Français! Une insulte de plus ou de moins, qu'est-ce que cela signifie? N'y a-t-il pas encore un Canadien-Français dans le Ministère?[68]

Et lorsqu'après avoir fait accepter à Mr. Taschereau la charge de Juge de circuit, celle de Sol. Gén. est devenue vacante, pourquoi ne l'avez-vous pas donnée à l'hon. Mr. deBleury qui est le seul avocat Canadien-Français dans cette Chambre, qui vote avec le ministère? Assurément, vous ne pouvez pas, avec votre majorité <u>d'un</u>, méconnaître, sans injustice, tout le poids de son vote. Assurément, dans votre pensée, dans votre opinion, l'Hon. Mr. de Bleury devait avoir des titres à cette charge! Pourquoi ne la lui avez nous donc pas conférée? Doit-il aussi lui, souffrir du <u>péché originel</u>! Vous me direz peut-être: Le Ministère ne peut perdre une voix; Mr. DeBleury aurait été obligé de retourner devant les Electeurs de Montréal, et il n'aurait pas été réélu. Est-ce là une objection, surtout lorsque le ci-devant Président du Conseil Exécutif, après avoir été rejeté par ses compatriotes dans deux Comtés, est resté toute une session, sans avoir un siége dans cette Chambre?[69]

Pour ne pas perdre votre majorité <u>d'un,</u> vous n'avez pas nommé Mr. deBleury. Vous avez préféré, après le petit voyage sentimental de Mr. Papineau dans le Comté de Champlain, faire tomber votre choix sur une autre personne. Si l'on en croit la rumeur publique, Mr. Turcotte doit être fait Solliciteur-Général. Ce sera bien agréable, (remarquez que ce n'est pas moi qui parle,) ce sera bien agréable, dis-je, à la population Canadienne-Française d'avoir pour Solliciteur-Général un homme que votre presse, que vos partisans ont dit être la <u>lie</u> des Canadiens, <u>the dreggs and dribblets of Canadianism</u>? Il faudra bien du courage à Mr. Turcotte pour accepter ce compliment.

Vous avez destitué l'Hon: Mr. Caron de sa place d'Orateur du Conseil Législatif. Et pourquoi? C'est une vengeance que vous avez exercée. Elle est bien petite et bien triste, cette vengeance! Mr. Caron, ajoutant foi à vos promesses, à vos professions de sincerité, a fait plus pour vous que vous ne le méritiez. Il croyait que vous vouliez rendre justice à ses compatriotes. Il vous a écoutés. Les propositions qu'il vous à faites

dernièrement, et qui ont été la cause de sa destitution, étaient les mêmes que celles qu'il vous avait faites il y a près de deux ans, et qui reposaient sur un principe qu'il pouvait avouer. Pourquoi ne l'avez-vous pas destitué alors? Sa conduite à votre égard a été dictée par des motifs honnêtes, honorables. Et, pour récompense, vous l'avez honteusement destitué, sacrifié. Si, encore, vous aviez agi sur le prétexte, comme vous l'aviez dit, de faire une économie des deniers publics en réunissant les deux charges d'Orateur du Conseil Législatif et de Président du Conseil Exécutif, vous vous seriez au moins présenté devant les Chambres avec une espèce d'excuse. Mais vous ne vous êtes pas même servi de ce prétexte; et, comme pour mieux nous prouver que la proscription des Canadiens est à l'ordre du jour, vous avez destitué Mr. Caron. Je vous en remercie de tout mon coeur; vous avez cimenté plus que jamais, et sans vous en douter, l'Union parmi les Canadiens-français.

Il est un autre grief dont nous, Canadiens-français, avons eu à nous plaindre depuis la cession du pays à l'Angleterre jusqu'à l'arrivée de Lord Gosford. Je veux parler de la composition des tribunaux Supérieurs des Districts de Québec et de Montréal. Chacun de ces tribunaux est composé de quatre Juges. Il y avait toujours eu trois Juges Anglais et un seul Juge Canadien quoique le chiffre de la population ait toujours exigé le contraire. En 1836, Lord Gosford en nommant le Juge Bédard à Québec, établit comme règle qu'il y aurait au-moins deux Juges Canadiens sur quatre. Plus tard, Sir Charles Bagot fit autant pour le District de Montréal, lorsqu'il nous donna pour Juge en-Chef le premier Jurisconsulte du Pays, l'Hon. Vallières de St. Réal. Mais à peine la mort a-t-elle enlevé ce Juge à sa famille et à son pays, que cette Administration, à nous, Canadiens-Français, s'empresse de faire revivre le plus ancien et le plus insultant de nos griefs, en violant la règle au maintien de laquelle deux de nos meilleurs gouvernans avaient engagé la foi du Gouvernement anglais! Et encore, qui nous a été donné pour Successeur à M. Vallières? Un Avocat du troisième ou du quatrième ordre, si nous en croyons les Journaux Organes du ministère, le ci-devant Procureur-Général M. Smith qui, au dire de ces mêmes Journaux, n'avait d'autre titre à cette haute charge, que la triste célébrité qu'il s'est acquise par son discours; dans cette Chambre, sur la constitution anglaise. Et quand nous voyons revivre un tel grief, quand nous nous voyons soumis de nouveau à un acte d'injustice et d'insulte aussi flagrante,n'ai-je pas le droit, M. l'Orateur, de dire à ces deux hommes de mon origine qui ont figuré, et dont l'un figure encore dans le ministère que nous a légué Lord Metcalfe: Qu'avez-vous fait pour vos compatriotes, depuis que vous êtes devenus membres de l'Administration? Quelle influence y avez-vous eue? Vous avez flétri le nom Canadien! Vous avez sacrifié l'honneur à l'amour des emplois! Vous avez un salaire, il est vrai, mais vous n'avez jamais eu le pouvoir! Vous n'avez été que des instrumens entre les mains de vos collègues! Vous avez sacrifié votre pays. Vous en aurez bientôt la récompense. L'un de vous a déjà été expulsé du Conseil, l'autre le sera bientôt![70]

En présence de tous ces faits, comment pouvons-nous avoir confiance dans l'administration actuelle? Sommes-nous les seuls à l'attaquer, à la

condamner? Ses propres partisans, toute la presse ministérielle, nous ont, dans la dernière vacance, représenté cette administration sous les couleurs les plus hideuses. N'avons-nous-pas eu un Junius canadien, un Paul Louis Courrier canadien, sous la signature de Uncle Ben? Ses lettres ont été publiées avec gaité de coeur par presque tous les journaux conservatifs, surtout dans le Haut-Canada. Dans ces lettres, le seul homme de talent que vous avez dans le ministère, celui sans lequel ce ministère n'aurait pu se maintenir dans les deux dernières sessions, a été représenté comme une fourbe, comme un malhonnête homme, sans caractère et sans pudeur. Il était votre chef, et cependant vous n'avez pas cessé de le vilipender; était-ce la un moyen de gagner au ministère là confiance de l'opposition et celle du pays? Si vos partisans veulent avec bonne foi solliciter notre appui pour vous, s'ils veulent que nous vous respections, qu'ils commencent donc par vous respecter eux-mêmes. Vous avez dégoûté votre chef, l'honorable M. Draper. Il se retire avec une place de juge;cependant vous voulez l'abreuver d'amertume jusqu'à la fin. Vous le forcez, lorsqu'il a résigné son siége, lorsque vous l'avez fait juge, a venir encore vous donner un vote politique dans cette chambre, et cela sans doute pour nous convaincre à l'avance de l'impartialité qu'il doit déployer sur le banc de la justice. Ayant toujours admiré, respecté ses talens, je dois avouer qu'il me fait peine de le voir, soit par faiblesse ou autrement, compromettre ainsi sa réputation, et par là nous priver, nous ses adversaires mais non ses ennemis du plaisir que nous éprouvons à rendre justice à son mérite, et à penser que dans sa personne le Haut-Canada aurait un juge impartial et non un juge politique. Si je contraste sa conduite avec celle de M. Taschereau que vous venez de nommer juge de circuit, n'ai-je pas raison de me féliciter de ce que ce dernier, quelqu'aient été ses fautes sous d'autres rapports, a su au moins assez respecter l'honneur du nom Canadien-français, pour ne pas se rendre coupable d'une flétrissure, et ... pour ne pas venir dans cette chambre donner l'exemple immoral d'un juge se dégradant au point de rendre encore des services politiques à l'administration qui l'en sollicitait? Je lui sais gré d'avoir, quoiqu'à la dernière heure, fait preuve de cette fermeté.

Je terminerais ici, M. l'orateur, si ce n'était d'une autre attaque dirigée par l'hon. membre des Trois Rivières, M. Viger, contre la mémoire de Lord Durham. Il nous a dit que dans son rapport, lord Durham avait recommandé au gouvernement impérial de placer la représentation du Bas-Canada dans une position d'infériorité vis-à-vis du Haut-Canada, quant au chiffre de cette représentation, quoique la population du Bas-Canada excédât de beaucoup celle du Haut-Canada. L'hon. membre a fait là, il ne s'en doute peut-être pas, l'assertion la plus fausse. Loin d'avoir fait cette recommandation, lord Durham en a fait une toute contraire, comme les hons. membres pourront s'en convaincre par la lecture du passage suivant de son rapport:

Page 107: "With respect to every one of those plans which propose to make the English minority an electoral majority by means of new and strange modes of voting or unfair divisions of the country, I shall only say, that if the Canadians are to be deprived of representative government, it would be better to do it in a straightforward way than to attempt to establish a permanent system of government on the basis of what all

mankind would regard as mere electoral frauds. It is not in North America that men can be cheated by an unreal semblance of representative government, or persuaded that they are outvoted, when, in fact, they are disfranchised."*

Voilà les sentimens que lord Durham a exprimés. Et si l'on se rappelle le premier bill d'Union que lord John Russell présenta dans la Chambre des Communes après le rapport de lord Durham, l'on trouvera que, dans ce bill, il était proposé de diviser les deux provinces en cinq districts électoraux, élisant chacun seize membres, et dont l'un, celui de centre, devait comprendre la cité de Montréal. En l'absence de détails plus étendus, l'on devait penser que ce bill, conformément aux sentimens exprimés par lord Durham, aurait donné au Bas-Canada les trois cinquièmes de la représentation. Ce n'eut été que juste. Mais ce bill ne passa pas. Lord Sydenham fut ensuite envoyé en Canada, et nous connaissons tous le résultat de la mission de ce gouverneur, le plus injuste et le moins scrupuleux de tous les gouverneurs que nous avons eus. C'est à lui que nous devons, et non à Lord Durham, la position d'infériorité du Bas-Canada dans la représentation. C'est donc contre lui, et non contre la mémoire de lord Durham, que l'hon. M. Viger aurait dû diriger ses attaques.

Le ministère et ses partisans ne veulent pas agréer l'amendement proposé par mon hon. ami, M. Baldwin, amendement qui ne consiste qu'à féliciter lord Elgin de ses liaisons avec la famille de lord Durham et à déclarer que c'est à ce dernier que nous devons la reconnaissance du principe de responsabilité. Cette déclaration, il faut le remarquer, est faite dans les termes mêmes des résolutions du 3 sept. 1841 que l'hon. M. Viger avait lui-même secondées. Quel peut donc être le but des objections du ministère et de ses amis à l'amendement? Ils se sont cependant toujours montrés assez prodigues d'adulation envers chaque gouverneur qui nous arrive. Encore dans ce moment, ils s'empressent de féliciter lord Elgin de son gouvernement de la Jamaique, gouvernement sur lequel ils n'en savent pas plus que moi, si ce n'est que l'on assure que ce gouvernement a été tout différent de celui de lord Metcalfe dans cette Isle. Le but de cette opposition ministérielle à l'amendement me paraît clair. Il n'y a pas a s'y méprendre. Ils veulent faire de lord Elgin un homme de parti; ils veulent en faire un instrument, un partisan politique comme ils avaient fait de lord Metcalfe. Il est bien connu que ces Messieurs sont, dans le fond de leur coeur, les ennemis du principe de responsabilité, nonobstant leurs professions d'attachement à ce principe. Ils cherchent l'oc-

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*"Quant à tous ces plans que l'on propose pour donner à la minorité anglaise une majorité électorale au moyen de modes de votes nouveau et étranges ou de divisions injustes du pays, je dirai seulement que si les Canadiens sont pour être privés du gouvernement représentatif, il serait mieux de le faire d'une manière ouverte et franche que d'essayer à établir un système permanent de gouvernement basé sur ce qui serait regardé par tous les hommes comme de pures fraudes électoriales. Ce n'est pas dans l'Amérique du nord que l'on peut tricher les hommes par des fantômes de gouvernement représentatif, ou leur persuader qu'ils ont été défaits par ces votes, lorsque dans le fait ils sont défranchisés."

casion de représenter lord Elgin, aux yeux du peuple comme étant, lui aussi, un ennemi de ce principe. Cette occasion se présente; aussi s'empressent-ils de la saisir. Que l'amendement soit rejeté; et vous verrez bientôt la presse ministérielle, les partisans de ce ministère dire que c'est là la plus grande preuve de l'aversion de lord Elgin pour le gouvernement responsable; que si cette aversion n'existait pas, lord Elgin aurait bien su empêcher son ministère de s'opposer à l'adoption de l'amendement; que même, dans ce cas, le ministère n'aurait pas attendu l'ordre de lord Elgin, mais qu'il se serait empressé, du moins par flatterie ou adulation, de féliciter lord Elgin de ses liaisons avec la famille de lord Durham. Ils savent que l'amour propre blessé ne pardonne pas; ils savent qu'en compromettant lord Elgin, en l'entrainant dans la voie de son prédécesseur lord Metcalfe, ils en feront tôt ou tard, un homme de parti, un partisan politique. C'est le piège qui est maintenant tendu sous les pas du gouverneur actuel. S'il y tombe, sa réputation est détruite, flétrie. Je souhaite donce de tout mon coeur qu'il puisse l'éviter; je le souhaite d'autant plus sincèrement qu'il n'est ni de l'intérêt du pays, ni de l'intérêt de lord Elgin lui-même de marcher sur les traces de lord Metcalfe.[71]

MR. G. MACDONELL, of Dundas, spoke on the part of the Ministers.[72]

MR. MORIN ... in French,[73] expliqua ... les différentes négociations ministérielles; il précisa ... la position des Canadiens d'origine française,et ... ((ajouta)) que s'il n'avait pas voulu accepter le pouvoir sur une base purement nationale, il n'avait point refusé comme on l'avait prétendu, toute conciliation avec la majorité du Haut-Canada.... Il fit ((la lecture)) de sa réponse au memorandum de lord Elgin.[74]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU addressed the House for a few minutes in French[75]. ((Il)) fit quelques remarques en réponse aux accusations proférées contre le département des terres de la couronne. On savait que ce département était très étendu et qu'il exigeait beaucoup d'attention et de tems, et on ne pouvait obtenir une connaissance convenable que par une longue expérience. Outre l'obligation où il était de surveiller la vente de la terre, il était de son devoir de faire des investigations sur toutes les disputes à propos de terres, cela seul requérait beaucoup d'attention et pour preuve de cet avancé il rapporta que pas moins de deux mille rapports avaient été faits par lui à l'exécutif, et que sur cette quantité, douze seulement n'avaient pas donné satisfaction.[76] Then, speaking in English, he said[77] en réponse à ce qu'avait avancé M. Merritt que depuis 1841 à 1844 les dépenses du département s'étaient élevées à £50,000, tandis que le produit de toutes les ventes en 1844 n'avait été que de £6400[78]. He admitted that the Crown Lands Department was a very expensive affair, but that was being in a great measure done away with.[79] Il informa la chambre que lorsque la terre fut livrée par le gouvernement anglais en 1841, elle était grèvée d'un grand nombre de promesses faites par le gouvernement impérial[80] to different individuals,[81] et depuis lors plusieurs de ces réclamations avaient été acquittées[82]. He stated that £160,000 were paid in redemption of these promises.

£30,000 for arrears of indemnity to the Indians; that last year £45,000 were paid in redemption of Scrip, and that £75,000 more would be required before anything could be realised. He said that it was true that only £6,400 had been received during the years 1841-2-3, but this was owing to no sales taking place during those years; on account of orders received from the Home Government. 2000 cases had been examined, he said, during one year, not more than 12 of which caused any complaint, and not more than 6, he did not believe that there was even that number, that had not been concurred in by the Executive Council.[83]

MR. HALL rose to ask some question from the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. He would beg of them to give several plain reasons for voting for the amendment. He said that the honourable member for the North Riding had made a charge against the Ministry, that they had not acted right in the appointments to office in Upper Canada. Now, he (Mr. H.) would beg to refer that gentleman to the Colborne District to which the appointments were made during the Administration of the honourable gentlemen opposite; the officers to a man were all Radicals, while the county was Conservative, and not even satisfied with putting Radicals into the offices, they must go out of the district to obtain persons to fill them, although there were members resident in the district who were perfectly competent to perform the duties of the different offices in a satisfactory manner. He would ask the honourable gentlemen opposite what security they would give the House that they would do better than the present Administration[84].

Cries of "try us, try us," ((from the opposition.))[85]

MR. HALL ((resumed:)) Did he mean to say that there would be no complaint against them? Did he mean to say that there would be no division among their adherents; yes, even among themselves. Then, sir, if he could not answer all these questions in the affirmative - and he believed that he could not - there was no reason why a vote of want of confidence should be passed on the present Administration. He said that it was better to rest satisfied with what they had, than go farther and fare worse.[86] The hon. member for the Fourth Riding of York had boasted of his Large majority when in power; but he knew very well that he did not possess the confidence of the people of Upper Canada. And under actual circumstances, seeing the majority the Ministry commanded, he thought it something like extreme impudence in that hon. gentleman to say to them--walk out, we want your places.[87] He should give the honourable member for North York the credit of giving to the country the benefit of Responsible Government, for it was only by the vigorous stand of that gentleman that the boon was granted to this country. In reference to the majority which the Ministry possessed, he said that more could not be expected. It was as large a majority in proportion to the numbers as was generally possessed in the House of Commons.[88] Why was it, too, that such violent attacks were made on the hon. member for Three Rivers? Had not that hon. gentleman a right to his opinions as well as others, and was there not gross inconsistency in thus assailing him for doing what non-gentlemen themselves were ready to do to-morrow if they could only get the seventh seat in the Cabinet?[89] He was sorry to see that ... ((these)) attacks ... still con-

tinued; he was convinced they arose from the independence displayed by the honourable gentleman; he was glad to see that that gentleman treated them with that contempt which they merited. He said that he did not agree with that passage of the Speech relating to the Post Office; he was in favour of independent action on the part of the different Provinces. He agreed with the member for Lincoln that this country had great natural resources, and he should like to see vigorous action taken to have them developed.[90]

MR. DRUMMOND agreed with the hon. member for Peterboro' in his desire for the speedy enactment of good measures; but that desire could not be realized unless by a strong Government--one that could make itself felt and respected--not an Administration whose majority in Parliament consisted of one, and that one an embryo Judge of their own creation (hear, hear). It was to be regretted that public opinion was not more powerful in Canada; if it were, that House would not be called upon to witness the spectacle of men continuing in office, and pretending to constitute a Government, who had excited the utter detestation, the scorn, and contempt, of the public. He (Mr. D.) regretted the condition to which the Ministry-were reduced, for the sake of some who belonged to it, and especially that one man of whom it should be admitted that he had the intellect to do right. With that learned member, the Ministry had some shew of efficiency; without him, as they virtually have been since the opening of the present session, what a position do they occupy! what a figure do they cut! (hear, hear). He (Mr. D.) would rather have remained silent upon that occasion, for he disliked to use the language that was alone applicable to the conduct and condition of the Government; but he felt that it was his duty, as it was that of every man of honour in the country, to declare his detestation of the means by which the members on the treasury benches have endeavoured to retain their seats. Look, for instance, at their recent conduct. At a time when the most vital interests of the country were calling for prompt and able action how were they preparing for the exigency? By hawking about the Queen's commissions in quest not of men of character and talent, but of names; they had already succeeded in degrading names once respectable in this country; but, thanks to the incorruptible character of the people of Lower Canada, that scheme did not avail to any extent amongst them; and the efforts of the one or two who sought to demoralize and degrade the country have recoiled and settled upon their own heads (hear, hear). The hon. member for Leeds had endeavoured, with his usual ingenuity, to arouse feelings which had, he (Mr. D.) was happy to say, nearly subsided; to that end was directed the reading of the passages from Lord Durham's Report, which they had all heard; he (Mr. D.) would not repeat the extracts that had been cited from the same report by the hon. and learned member for Terrebonne, but he thought they more than disproved the charges which the hon. member for Leeds would seem to draw from the isolated words he had read. The only clear charge against Lower Canada contained in Lord Durham's Report was the existence of national origin prejudice, and that had never been denied. The crime of perjury was not deducible from the statements of the Report. What! could the honest prejudices of jurors be regarded as tantamount to perjury? Preposterous! That crime did not

obtain amongst the people of Lower Canada; it was not, as he (Mr. D) took occasion to inform the hon. member for Leeds, regarded by them, as a matter of business. The efforts of the hon. member for Leeds to blind members of his (Mr. D.'s) side of the House to the sterling merits of the Earl of Durham--the ingenuity, the small tricks of the hon. member--had certainly failed in that regard. The hon. member for Leeds was a fitting instrument to attack the Earl of Durham.[91]

MR. GOWAN.--Does the hon. member mean to say that he (Mr. G.) sought to defame the Earl of Durham?[92]

MR. DRUMMOND.--Yes; you did so by citing isolated passages, and drawing from them charges which the general tenor of the Report does not authorise, and which you yourself say you do not believe (hear, hear.) Again, he (Mr. D.) would say that it was not by such means the inhabitants of Lower Canada were to be induced to abandon their esteem for the noble Earl of Durham; they knew that certain offensive opinions were in his Report, but they also knew why they were there· it was because that nobleman, like all other Governors who had preceded him, was surrounded by a band of calumniators, irresponsible and unscrupulous men, who might, and did, with impunity, advise whatever their hatred of the people suggested. It was said, and among the rest by the hon. member for Three Rivers, that the adoption of the amendment proposed by the hon. member for North York would amount to an endorsation of all that was asserted in Lord Durham's Report.[93]

MR. VIGER.--Yes.[94]

M. DRUMMOND répliqua qu'il n'y avait pas un mot de ce rapport dans l'amendement proposé par l'opposition.[95]

M. VIGER insista.[96]

MR. DRUMMOND.--Have you read it?[97] Point de réponse?[98] ((Have you read it?))[99] He (Mr. D.) would read the amendments for the benefit of the learned member, who was, he believed, the only one in the House who had not read them (laughter.)[100] After reading the amendments, Mr. Drummond resumed:--Was there one work in those paragraphs which went to endorse the Report at large? No; they merely referred to the constitutional doctrines enunciated in it, and for these alone did they thank Lord Durham (hear, hear.) He (Mr. D.) had, perhaps, dwelt a little too long upon that point, but he was anxious not to appear in contradiction to himself, for there were parts of Lord Durham's Report which he then, and always had, condemned (hear, hear).--He (Mr. Drummond) thought they had arrived at a time in the history of the country when party differences should ((to)) a certain extent give way to the discussion and adoption of great measures; and if he saw a strong and respectable Tory Administration in power, he would certainly care less for their defeat than for the enactment of the important laws which at this juncture the country required; but he could not consent to support a Government that had resorted to fraud and falsehood to sustain itself (hear, hear)--a Government so intrinsically weak, that they had to carry elections under a false flag--by means of fraudulent representations, by pretending to a liberality which they had not, and

which they secretly scorned. He (Mr. D.) desired to pull down that false flag, and to hoist in its stead, and nail to the mast of the Ministerial bark the cross bones and black flag of the pirate (hear, hear, and laughter). The members on the Ministerial side of the House, ardent as they were, could not conceal from themselves, could not be blind to the fact, that the Ministry had not redeemed their solemn pledges, had abandoned or neglected the educational and municipal institutions of the country. He (Mr. D.) would particularly point to their neglect of that very valuable section of Lower Canada known as the Townships (hear, hear.) The greatest injury was being done to that part of the country by Ministerial supineness and neglect. Blocks of land of three or four miles square stood in the way of improvement, and no means were resorted to to force the owners from their obstinate and vexatious opposition to the advancement of that most important locality (hear, hear.) Notwithstanding, however, all the past errors of the Administration, one might possibly be conciliated in their favour had they met the present session with a delineated course for the important future which is dawning upon us, with something traced as a line of action. But it was not so. Instead of any announcement upon which the country could rely as indicating a policy, good or otherwise, they were literally insulted by the sort of answers and speeches emanating from the Treasury Benches. The hon. member for Huron gave scraps of Latin, and talked of the number of votes obtained at recent elections, and of his correspondence with England. The hon. member for Kingston, from whose nights of study something better might have been expected, edified them by a detail of his late speech at the hustings in which he told his constituents that formerly he went to Parliament to support Lord Metcalfe's administration, but as that administration as it then stood was now nearly worn out, his labours thenceforward would be to increase their roads, &c. and get as much money as possible for them (laughter,) then there was the masterly speech of the Hon'ble Solicitor General West, (Mr. Cameron) delivered with that flute-like voice which must have been so agreeable; that learned member's efforts were chiefly directed to establish that a link of affection and disposition existed between the Tories of Upper Canada and the members for Lower Canada; that in fact there was more real affinity subsisting between these two parties--apparently antagonistic though they were--than between the latter and the Reformers of Upper Canada. But how did the hon. member proceed to prove his position? Not by referring to instances in which they voted in concert--to any given policy on which they were agreed, but to two questions brought forward by an Upper Canada Tory Ministry, in the division on which they (the Lower Canadian members) were opposed by all the members for Upper Canada (hear, hear, and laughter). Between whom did that division establish a vinclum? He (Mr. D.) thought that by such argument the learned Solicitor General proved too much, and thereby proved nothing; and he would tell him, in adddition (sic), that no such reasoning as he (Mr. Sol. General) had resorted to would disturb that good understanding, that sincere alliance, upon which rested the existing union between the Reformers of Upper Canada, and the Liberal representatives of Lower Canada. (Cheers.) It was perhaps thought that as one of the two questions referred to (the Jesuit Estates) was a religious one, it could the

more probably be made a lever of, but in this the enemy was still more mistaken for it was well known that in Lower Canada, difference of opinion on religious questions never affected social or political harmony. To return to the question of confidence in the present Ministers he (Mr.D.) would ask was there a public journal in the country--not excepting even that conducted by the hon. member for Leeds, himself--which had not found fault with them; some blamed them partially, others bitterly, all to some extent; even the grave charge of corruption was hurled at them by the press, and in this charge, serious as it was, (Mr. D.) unhesitatingly joined (hear, hear,) and here was his proof. It would be remembered that during the passage through that house last year of the Board of Works Bill, he (Mr. D.) proposed an amendment to it, and after some debate was successful enough to carry it by a majority of two; the question of concurrence in that amendment should have been put, by the Minister conducting the measure through the House, the next day, but it was eight days before it was brought forward and then one of the hon. members on the Ministerial side who had previously voted with him, voted against the amendment and the other left the house, and thus was the original decision reversed; this being somewhat annoying he (Mr. D.) began to cast about in his mind's eye for the cause of the desertion of his two supporters, and could at first discover none, he knew that a dinner had taken place at Tetu's sometime during the eight days (hear, hear, hear,) but of course that was no reason; subsequently, however--the very day after that on which one of the two hon. members had been "whipped in" and the other "whipped out" - Mr. Inspector General stepped down to the House and proposed an amendment to the Bill of Supplies, granting the constituents of the hon. gentleman who had been "whipped in" a sum of £800, which, up to the time when that hon. gentleman retraced his steps to prevent their fall, the Ministers had peremptorily refused (hear, and much sensation). And still later it turned out that a near relative of the hon. member who left the House on the second occasion, rather than vote either way, was appointed to office, (hear, hear, hear.) When he (Mr. D.) saw with his own eyes such a proceeding as that could he be expected to give his support to the Government who resorted to it. He also charged the Ministry with prostituting to their bad purposes the Judicial situations of the country; no country could be safe where politics reached such a height, what would be thought in England of a government that would dare to elevate any man to the Bench solely for political purposes, and immediately after bring an obscure Judge from an obscure Bench, and place him at the head of the political and judicial interests of the Country, (hear, hear.) In conclusion (he Mr. D.) would fling back upon the Ministerial party the charge of obstructiveness advanced by them against his friends; the real and only obstructives were those who could not carry on the Government of the country and yet meanly clung to place, who for 4 years could not pass measures, or induce men of character to join them, but still, and in defiance of all, retain the name of Ministers (Cheers.)[101]

COL. PRINCE rose. He could not on an occasion like the present give a silent vote. He felt that it was due to the House--to his constituents, and to the Administration, with whom he usually voted, and to himself, that

he should give some explanation why on the present occasion, he should vote for the amendment. He said that the whole debate had been occupied with the discussion of general points, without touching on the principal matter. He should give his reasons for supporting the amendments, and then the reasons why he had withdrawn his confidence from the hon. gentlemen opposite. The first paragraph contains a compliment to Lord Elgin, on account of his connection with Lord Durham. To this some members object on the ground that if they voted for that Amendment they should by their votes convey an approval of the whole of the Report of Lord Durham. Such was not the case, no mention was made in the Amendment of the Report in question, but merely an expression of our gratitude for obtaining Responsible Government. Surely then no gentleman can really and conscientiously object to the Amendment[102] at the same time that they professed to approve, and act upon, those principles (hear, hear). How could they sustain their inconsistency in this?[103] The next paragraph contains our expression of congratulation on the arrival of Lady Elgin; he would like to know what objection could be made to that. With reference to the next paragraph, he was sure it could not be denied that it is the desire ((of all)) to assimilate the constitution ... this country to those (sic) of the Parent State. The next paragraph laments that Parliament was not convened at a more opportune time. Can the Farmers who are in the House object to that? Have they not been called away from their homes, at a time when their presence is most required? Can the Merchants object, have they not been brought away from their business at the very time when their presence is most needed?[104] Undoubtedly ..., and yet, from mere party spirit, Ministers and their supporters refused to adopt a plain statement to that effect - one which carried truth on its very face.[105] Again, is it not a matter of regret that there are no Municipalities Bill, or Education Bill. These measures, he said, had long been promised, and yet there was no appearance of them. Look at the promises conveyed in the Speech from the Throne, at the first meeting of the present Parliament. Have they been fulfilled?[106] Was not the University Bill, once so solemnly promised, now repudiated? was it not consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets? (Hear). Was an Assessment Bill wanted? and also a School Bill? was it not notorious that the present School Act was so framed that not only could teachers not understand it but it was unintelligible to some of the most learned Counsel of the land (hear, hear).[107] Has the Clergy Reserve question been settled?[108] (hear, hear).[109] The last paragraph contains an expression of regret at the Ministry not being able to complete the Cabinet sooner. Was not this a matter of regret among themselves?[110] (hear, hear, and laughter).[111] Then why do they object that the House should sympathise with him (sic)? Had the Ministry been able to complete the Cabinet, would they not have taken good care to have had them returned?[112] (hear, hear.)[113] Was it not then a matter of regret to them that they could not accomplish this.[114] Look at their majority; one, perhaps of two. Can any thing be more lamentable? And yet, such is their imbecility, that they positively refuse to allow us to sympathize with them! these excellent Ministers, these pure men! (loud laughter.)[115] He was desirous that this Amendment should pass, for the purpose of showing that this House has some feeling for them.

And in reference to the appointments that had been made since the last session; why was it that they had went (sic) out of the House. Were there not members on that side of the House competent to fill the different situations.--[116] He (Col. Prince) would next refer, more immediately to his withdrawal from the ranks of the Ministers; he would promise that he had been elected without pledges, and entering the House thus untramelled, he of course could support either side according to his judgment. He chose the Ministerial from the fact ... ((of having heard)) Attorney General Smith declaring to him in the House and out of it that they (the Ministers) would act upon the principles of Responsible Government. Had they done so? It was true that some of their measuses (sic) were good, borrowed although they were in a great degree from the labours of their predecessors, (hear, hear, and laughter,) but was it according to Responsible Government to call to the Council as Inspector General one of the highest Tories in Christendom - a man who, but for the Family Compact, those whom Lord Durham prevented from ruining the country, would never have been known. He (Col. P.) had borne with that appointment for some time in the hope that the hon. gentleman would exhibit himself as a financier of some ability, but he was sorry to say that in that, too, he was disappointed. Was their whole conduct for last year in appointing unknown men to fill the several vacancies that had occured (sic) according to Responsible Government? Take the case of the Solicitor General West. He (Col. P.) knew that hon. gentlemen, and had met in him a learned, able and honourable legal confrere; but he (Col. P.) looked along the ranks of the Ministry, and he saw many there compared with whom he (the Col. Gl.) was a beardless boy--a mere tyro in politics[117].

Hear, hear, from MR. GOWAN, and "I agree fully with him - it was an outrage."[118]

COL. PRINCE ((resumed:)) There was the learned, talented, and eloquent member for Hastings; there was the member for one of the Ridings of York, who has, during his Parliamentary career, done them good service; there was the member for Brockville, that staunch adherent of all Conservative Administrations, and one of the Family Compact; then there was the Right Honorable the member for Toronto, his Worship the Mayor[119]. These gentlemen were all deserving, (hear, hear,) and particularly so was the latter (hear); he was a Queen's Counsel, learned, &c.[120] Why was it that he was passed over; he that is possessed of such transcendant talents, as to have retained the confidence of the people of Toronto for such a length of time; he that is so voluble, so eloquent, who has proved himself so argumentive in Banco[121], always figured to advantage (laughter), and never more so than in his full length portrait in Toronto (loud laughter) hanging in a window in that city when he (Col. P.) last saw it, looking gay and grand, (laughter), but very much like--he would beg the hon. gentleman's pardon--a French dancing master (laughter). The papers would say in answer to all he (Col. P.) was observing, that his was the language of disappointment; they would probably remark of him haret lateri lethalis arundo. But he would say as he had already said, that he did not desire promotion, he preferred the happiness of his home in the Far

West to come down here to reside[122] for God knows how long, or rather how short.--[123] He would tell his hon. friend the Sol. General that he would yet discover that he had made a mistake. In reference to the speech of the learned Solicitor he (Col. P.) thought there was "room for admiration," it was talented, it was a long speech, or rather a piece of declamation, in which everything was touched upon in Earth below, and in the Waters under the Earth, but it told us no more of the question before the House than could the Khan of Tartary (laughter); he talked of the Reformers having spent £4,000 on an election in Toronto, but forgot to state that the law to prevent bribery at elections was of their creation (hear). He (Col. P.) had been asked what was his objections (sic) to the present Ministry? Were not his objections apparent, manifest to the whole country? did not the adherents of the Ministry themselves denounce them as utterly incompetent, as so weak that they dare not approach a measure? And why, he would ask could not those who thus seriously and openly condemned the administration vote for amendments and turn out the degraded crew (hear, hear and laughter)? he would be answered, "O we are afraid that Mr. Baldwin would be called in!" Was that statesmanlike? Was it constitutional? An Administration was literally falling to pieces, was unable from sheer prostration to discharge any of its functions, and yet men from mere cowardice would vote to perpetuate such a disgrace. "they are too weak, we know it, but we are political cowards, we dread a change." (Hear, hear and laughter). What imbecility! But worse still, rather than do what the Constitution and common sense direct, they resort to corruption; they corruptly invite men out of their party to accept office, while such men as the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. De Bleury), who had served them well, was in the House.[124] Was it that they were afraid to risk another election in Montreal? he thought that that must be the reason. He stated that they had chosen one of the most rising and talented of the young Lawyers in Upper Canada, one whom he had often encountered in other places, and who had invariably proved himself a high-minded and generous opponent. But that gentleman has had no political existence as yet, nor is he known to the country. It was a laudable ambition to rise in one's profession; office under the Crown was an honourable distinction, he thought, for long services. True, he said, Mr. Pitt was far younger than any member present in this House; but is there such abilities here,--was it right to compare a mole to a mountain. He said that the Solicitor-General West was honest and talented, and that he had expected something shining from him to-night; but he (Col. P.) had been disapointed. He had listened with attention to the discussion, but he (Col. P.) would say, that all on earth and heaven above, had been raked up, and yet nothing had been said at all. He said that he denounced the Ministry for kneeling at the feet of the opposition and showing that they were ready, at a moment's notice, to throw their friends overboard. He denounced them because they were guilty of corruption. Look, he said, at the corruption that took place, in bringing up the late member for Prince Edward, by giving him three offices; he was glad they had been sold in that instance; they have gained nothing by it, for, instead of having a milk-and-water man, the House has a staunch adherent to the Administration. He hoped that when they try such a game again, they would be sold,

for they have not the moral courage to nail their colours to the mast, determined to stick by them. He said the Ministry were political cowards and that all their acts showed that such was the case. Who, he asked, was at all satisfied with them?[125] Look at the profligate waste on public works. He (Col. P.) was told, and believed it, that thousands of pounds had been spent upon Lake St. Peter, upon calculations made by the Board of Works, without reference to scientific principles, and that thousands more were to be expended without any prospect of eventual success--all, however, tending to serve the ends of favorite contractors (hear, hear.) Had some of the money thus profligately squandered been applied to the fulfilment of the solemn promises made to the people of the Far West, how much more creditable it would have been. There was the road from London to Sandwich, 125 miles long, completely abandoned. Upon the promise of immediate planking, the people allowed the good natural road to be destroyed by the clay being turned up; but no planking has been performed, and thus is that extensive part of the country deprived, as it were, of its main artery. The Government ought never to have directed the Borrd (sic) of Works to alter the natural state of our roads, unless they were certain of planking those roads in their altered state; or the Board of Works never should have advised or undertaken, unless they had been first satisfied and assured by the Government that the latter would have means to complete the work by planking. What has become of the solemn engagement to build a bridge in the very heart of the town of Chatham--a promise made, as it would appear, without any solid intention to perform it, and perhaps with the view of securing a continuance of the support of the two members in the Western District.[126] Look at the town of Chatham without a Bridge, and the people have to cross over in scows from one side of the river to the other at the risk of their lives.[127] Credit was sought by the Ministry for their attention to claims for rebellion losses in Upper Canada; but he (Col. P.) did not thank them for what they had done in that regard. The payments were made at a season when, from the bad state of the roads and other inconveniences with which the people were hampered, it cost, in some instances, more to apply, and carry through their claim, than the payment amounted to; and in order to favour a particular Bank, claimants were subjected to the further inconvenience of being obliged to take notes of one and two dollars, and in no case higher than five dollars. In connection with that question, he had also to charge the Ministry with having acted upon a calumniating letter against a Commissioner--a gentleman whom they dismissed without even hearing his defence. They had not the honesty or courage to afford him a fair trial, but sought, by private and underhand means to create an impression against him--to whisper away his character. In this attempt they were, however, in one instance, foiled, and met in a certain gentleman into whose ear they were, as they thought, securely pouring their tale, one who was too high-minded for their purpose, and who administered to them on the spot a fitting rebuff (hear, hear, hear.) The hon. member next referred to the Crown Lands Department. He was not there, he said, to join in any severe remarks against the Commissioner; but he was bound to say that he (Col. P.) did not

regard him as fit for the office;--that was proved by a late fact in addition to others: he (the Commissioner) had elaborately drawn up new regulations, but so unsuitable and injudicious were they found to be that they had been derided and abandoned. Why then was not a competent person selected for that office? was it not notorious that at present business could not be done there? He (Col. P.) had been told by a Land Agent in town that so little was he able to do from the incompetency of that Department that he should leave the city (hear, hear). Why do not other hon. members of the Administration insist upon the charge of that office being placed in competent hands; he (Col. P.) could only account for it by saying they were afraid, such was their weakness they could not risk the loss of the hon. Member's support (hear, hear). He (Col. P.) having thus, at some length, reviewed the conduct of Ministers, and having pointed out the errors by which they had forfeited his support, and he believed the respect and support of the country (hear, hear), it but remained for him to reiterate that he had withdrawn from them because of their desertion of the principles of Responsible Government (hear, hear), because they had pursued a course at variance with, and repugnant to, the spirit of liberal institutions (cheers), because they had resorted to corruption to conciliate their enemies, and had been basely ungrateful towards their friends (cheers); ingratitude, that worst of crimes,--of which Shakspeare (sic) said that he who had been guilty of it committed but one crime--was a prominent feature in their history, and they would learn and experience that in regard, in the conduct of a government as well as in the concerns of private life, the neglect and abandonment of friends, the sin of ingratitude, brought its own signal and severe punishment (loud cheers).[128]

MR. MCCONNELL said, the debate had been drawn out quite too long, and the subject was completely worked out. He should vote for the address.[129] ((He)) stated that he had been induced to make a few remarks, owing to the manner in which the township members were called upon by the member for Drummond. He said that he certainly did not approve of the treatment the townships had received from the Administration, but yet he said he was not prepared to go so far as some, and heap that wholesale blame on them which was done. He was aware that there had been a great depression in the money market, and on this was to be laid in a great measure the blame that the townships had not received that amount for its public works which it expected. He said that it was true that the townships wanted a Road Act, and were clamouring for a School Bill; he did not, however, think that the blame rested entirely on the members for the want of these measures; no, he blamed it on the hon. gentlemen opposite; he blamed it on their factious opposition, although they were constantly boasting that they would not give a factious opposition. He acknowledged that the School measure was an abortion, that it could not be carried out; to whose doors, he asked, ought the blame to be placed? He would place it at the doors of the hon. members on the other side, and their factious opposition. Taking everything into consideration, he said that he was prepared to excuse them of a great amount of the blame that was laid at the door of the Administration. He was happy to say that he had assurances that the townships should not be forgotten (hear, hear).[130] He knew what hon. members

would be saying, "Ah, you have been bought;" but he could bear to hear them say so; he knew what was what. He said the townships did not like the School Bill for one particular reason--that was because it introduced direct taxation; this was what the townships could not stand; they had never been accustomed to it. Again, there was another fault, the money is proportioned to the number of scholars; now in the townships the lots of land had a frontage three times as large as that of Seigniories; therefore the Seigniories could find three times as many children in their school districts, and get three times the amount of money that the township people would receive. The hon. member for Quebec had taunted the Administration with being composed of the Family Compact. Now, the townships knew something of the Family Compact, for there was a Family Compact in Lower Canada. He said that they were bread and butter people, for they got all the loaves and fishes to themselves. Now the hon. member for Quebec was one of those that still kept up the Family Compact; he would tell him why,--because he voted against the Road Act last Session, and by that means large tracts of lands in the Townships, which are owned by members of the Family Compact, could not be penetrated. And these persons, having kept the land back are now asking $1 per acre. The hon. member for Essex had asked if farmers did not feel very inconvenient at the calling of Parliament at the present time; he (Mr. McC.) could not but say that it was an inconvenient time, but he did not see that it could have been called much earlier, from the late arrival of the Governor-General; as it was but just that he should form some acquaintance with the country before he met Parliament.[131] There was every excuse for the present administration in so doing. The governor had but just arrived, and the ministry was not filled up. Fault was found on this account by the opposition; but had they always called only five days in advance of the present; and that administration had no excuses to offer, as according to their own account, they had a large majority, and they had not just received a new governor, as in the present instance. He should vote for the ministry, opposing it would do no good to the country.... The hon. gentleman ... concluded by advising that hon. members should say what they had to say in short speeches of half an hour, instead of repeating over and over the same thing, and then they could adjourn the house at a reasonable time, instead of keeping it open until an early hour in the morning for no purpose.[132]

M. SCOTT.--A l'ouverture de la première session de ce parlement, M. l'orateur, lorsque j'eus l'honneur de seconder la motion qui vous plaçait au fauteuil que vous occupez encore aujourd'hui, je regardai plus aux mesures qu'aux individus. J'ai trouvé l'administration actuelle au pouvoir. Je lui ai promis mon appui, parce que je croyais qu'elle en serait digne. Mais je vois aujourd'hui que cette administration sacrifie les intérêts du Bas-Canada pour enrichir l'autre partie de la province.[133] He felt bound, and was sorry for it, to withdraw his support from the present Ministry (hear, hear); he could have no second opinion on the subject[134]. Je n'ai que deux alternatives, remplir mon devoir consciencieusement ou résigner mon siège dans cette chambre[135], (hear, hear); he had listened to the arguments of hon. members who contended that the new Members of the Ministry should not be made answerable for the errors of those who preceded them and should get a fair trial, but in this reasoning he did

not agree; the Ministry had not been formed anew, several of the old Members still remained, there was no proof that they intended to change their policy, and it was not to be believed that those who lately joined differed from them, on the contrary it was right to suppose that they agreed with them, and would assist in perpetuating the old policy.[136] Y a-t-il un homme de ce côté-ci ou de l'autre côté de la chambre, qui n'ait pas quelque plainte à proférer contre ce ministère?[137] Nearly all the Members had something to complain of; he (Mr. S.) charged them with a direct violation of their promise[138] que le chemin entre l'Isle de Montréal et Grenville, conduisant à Bytown, seul chemin qu'il y ait par terre, serait amélioré; on a employé un arpenteur qui a reçu $500 pour son plan, mais c'est tout ce qui a été fait[139] (hear, hear). The Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada they had also neglected, and in answer to a question lately put by him (Mr. S.) they stated that no further proceeding in that particular was determined upon[140]. Les réclamans en seront quittés pour leur frais de voyages et autres dépenses.[141] In fact the interests of Lower Canada were sacrificed, while the wishes of Members from Upper Canada were actually anticipated. Sol. Gen. Cameron had quoted words of Mr. Clay of the United States to the effect that no country had so rapidly prospered as Upper Canada; this was no wonder when every advantage was afforded her by the Government, when Lower Canada was literally robbed to benefit her. Where was the prosperity of Upper Canada before she was joined to Lower Canada? Was she not Bankrupt at the time of the Union?[142] Voilà quelques-unes des raisons qui m'ont porté à retirer mon appui à une administration perdue non seulement dans mon opinion, mais dans l'opinion publique.[143] He (Mr. S.) would vote in favour of the amendments; he could afford no countenance to, or expect anything for the good of the country, from a Ministry supported by one, or at most two (cheers).[144]

(21)

Mr. Riddell moved, seconded by Mr. Duggan, That the further Debate be adjourned until to-morrow.[145]

The Opposition protested against such a tyrannical course, and denounced it as only devised to allow Mr. Badgely to take his seat and make their majority 2 instead of 1.[146]

(21)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued;[147] *and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--*

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Dickson, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell

(22)

of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(38.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(37.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, Accordingly.

Then, on motion of Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, seconded by Mr. Brooks, The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 10 JUNE 1847.

1. LE CANADIEN, 21 June 1847. LE CANADIEN included a lengthy commentary.
2. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847. The MONTREAL GAZETTE noted: "the discussion created roars of laughter".
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
4. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
6. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
7. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 16 June 1847. The MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847, commented: "The Hon. member made some very unfeeling remarks on the natural infirmities of the Hon. member for Ottawa, which is neither necessary nor profitable to report." It was also noted by the MONTREAL GAZETTE, that "the debate ... lasted for more than an hour".
8. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 June 1847.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
14. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
15. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847.
16. IBID.
17. LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847.
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
19. IBID.
20. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847.
21. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
22. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847.
23. According to the GLOBE, 16 June 1847: "The House of Assembly resumed consideration of the answer to the address, last night at 5 o'clock".
24. The debate on this matter was reported by: BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, in accounts which are identical except that in the CHATHAM GLEANER, some speeches have been omitted entirely; PILOT, 15 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 17 June 1847; PILOT, 19 June 1847, containing a correction of Scott's speech as reported in the PILOT, 17 June 1847; GLOBE, 16 June 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 15, 18 June 1847, parts of the latter account are identical to that in the BRITISH WHIG, 15 June 1847, copied from the MONTREAL HERALD, 12 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 16, 18 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847, the only source to report LaFontaine's speech and which translated the other speeches from the PILOT, 15 June 1847; and

LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847, whose account was translated from PILOT, 17 June 1847. Commentaries are contained in GLOBE, 16 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 16, 18 June 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847.

25. BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
29. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
30. CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847.
31. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
32. CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847.
33. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
34. BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847.
35. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
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57. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
58. BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847.
59. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
60. BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847. The ellipses represent words which are illegible.
61. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
62. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847. LA MINERVE observed: "M. Viger s'agite sur son siége, fait un mouvement d'épaules, puis élève les bras vers le ciel."
63. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847. LA MINERVE observed: "M. Viger continue à s'agiter sur son banc."
64. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847. LA MINERVE observed: "Ici, M. Viger fait un sault sur son Banc."

65. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847. LA MINERVE observed: "Ici Mr. Viger fait plusieurs saults sur son siége, et fait des mouvemens (sic) convulsifs."
66. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
67. IBID.
68. IBID. LA MINERVE observed: "L'Hon. Mr. Viger s'agite sur son banc."
69. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847. LA MINERVE observed: "Ici Mr. Viger fait plusieurs saults."
70. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847. LA MINERVE observed: "Ici M. Viger fait des mouvements convulsifs, il élève les bras vers le Ciel."
71. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
72. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
73. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
74. LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847.
75. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
76. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
77. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
78. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
79. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
80. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
81. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
82. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
83. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
88. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
89. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
90. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
91. PILOT, 15 June 1847.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. IBID.
95. LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847.
96. IBID.
97. PILOT, 15 June 1847.
98. LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847.
99. PILOT, 15 June 1847.
100. LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847, reported that at this point Viger "feignit d'être appelé ailleurs et disparut ... au milieu des éclats de rire de tous ses collègues."
101. PILOT, 15 June 1847.
102. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
103. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
104. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
105. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
106. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
107. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
108. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
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110. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
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112. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
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114. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
115. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
116. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
117. PILOT, 17 June 1847. The ellipsis represents an illegible line.
118. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
119. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
120. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
121. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
122. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
123. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
124. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
125. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
126. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
127. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
128. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
129. CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847.
130. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847. PILOT, 17 June 1847, observed: "He warned the Ministry, however, that measures for the benefit of the Townships should be had. (The hon. Member repeated this warning with much emphasis addressing himself directly to the Ministerial seat.)"
131. BRITISH COLONIST, 18 June 1847.
132. CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847.
133. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
134. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
135. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
136. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
137. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
138. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
139. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
140. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
141. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
142. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
143. LA MINERVE, 16 June 1847.
144. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
145. This motion was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
146. GLOBE, 16 June 1847.
147. CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, observed: "Upon the question of adjournment of the debate being put, at 2 o'clock, a.m., it was carried by one, amid loud out cries of 'No, no,' and on the motion of adjourning the house, the same opposition took place, and resulted in the same manner."

FRIDAY, 11 JUNE 1847.

(22)

Certificate of the Return of Mr. Badgley for Missisquoi.

MR. SPEAKER informed the House, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certificate of the election of a Member for the County of Missisquoi, in the room of the Honorable James Smith, who, since his election, hath accepted the office of Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal.

And the said certificate was read, and is as followeth:--

Province of Canada.
Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 11th June, 1847.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the fourteenth day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the County of Missisquoi, (John Chamberlin, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the said County of Missisquoi in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable James Smith, whose seat had become vacant by his acceptance of the office of Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, the Honorable William Badgley has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the tenth day of June instant, which is lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Badgley takes his seat.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, Member for the County of Missisquoi, having previously taken the oath, according to law, and subscribed, before the Commissioners, the roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of John Usher and others, of the Townships of Stamford and Willoughby.

By Mr. Macdonell of Dundas,--The Petition of Joshua Young Cozens, of the Town of Cornwall, in the Eastern District.

By the Honorable Mr. Papineau,--The Petition of Ruggles Wright and others, of the County of Ottawa.

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of F. Baby and others, of the Township of Sandwich, in the Western District; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Bathurst, (relating to the Common School

Act;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Bathurst, (relating to the Assessment Laws;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Bathurst, (relating to School Monies;) and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Bathurst, (relating to a District Road.)

By Mr. Chalmers,--The Petition of John Paterson and others, of the Village of Dundas, in the Gore District.

By Mr. Scott,--The Petition of the Honorable Augustin Norbert Morin, of the City of Montreal; and the Petition of the Reverend J. Paquin and others, of the Parish of St. Eustache.

By Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of Germain Hudon and others, of the Parish of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, County of Kamouraska.

By Mr. Williams,--The Petition of the Honorable Zacheus Burnham.

By Mr. Smith of Wentworth,--The Petition of Lewis Burwell and others, of Brantford.

By Mr. Gowan,--The Petition of Frederick Fraser Carruthers, of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Chauveau,--The Petition of Paul Lepper and others, of the Parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, and of the settlement of Valcartier and others.

By Mr. Brooks,--The Petition of John Moore, Esquire, and others, Justices of the Peace, and Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Eaton.

By Mr. Webster,--The Petition of George C. Hamilton and others, of the District of Wellington.

By Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of the Mayor of the City of Quebec, (relating to amendments to their Charter.)

By Mr. Hale,--The Petition of Joseph Hazard Terrill, of the Township of Ascot, in the District of St. Francis.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of Miss Eliza Taylor, on behalf of the Committee of Ladies conducting the affairs of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum of Quebec; the Petition of P. Benoit and others, of Deschambault; and the Petition of William Henry, of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Christie,--The Petition of the Reverend R. R. Burrage, of the City of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of William Spier and others, the Officers and Board of Management of the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association; and the Petition of Sir James Stuart, of the City of Quebec, Baronet.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, President, and Mr. A. Dupuis, Secretary, of the Corporation of the College of L'Assomption; praying for pecuniary aid in favour of the said Institution.

Of the Honorable B. Joliette and others, of the County of Berthier; praying for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the River St. Lawrence, through the Parishes of Lavalterie and Lanoraie.

Of the Very Reverend Antoine Manseau, V. G., Superior of the College Joliette, in the County of Berthier; praying for pecuniary aid in favour

of the said Institution.

Of the Montreal Gas Light Company; praying for an increase of their Capital Stock, and an extension of the term of their Incorporation.

Of John Elliot and others, of the County of Dundas; praying for a grant of money to enable them to erect a Bridge over the River Nation.

(23)

Of the Corporation of the College of Ste. Anne; praying for pecuniary aid in favour of the said Institution.

Of the Very Reverend A. Mailloux, V. G., and others, of Rivière Ouelle and adjoining Parishes; praying for pecuniary aid to enable them to increase an establishment erected at the Rivière Ouelle for the purposes of Education.

Of the Directresses of the Charitable Association of the Roman Catholic Ladies of Quebec; praying for pecuniary aid in favour of the said Institution.

Of Mrs. Emily Mackie and other Ladies, the Committee of the Quebec Infant School; praying for the usual grant in support of the said Institution.

Of Robert Cobban, of the Township of Inverness, in the County of Megantic; praying to be indemnified for his loss in repairing a certain road--that enquiry be made into the cause of the delay of justice in his case,--and that an Act may be passed to compel non-resident proprietors to perform settlement and road duties.

Petition of J. Davis and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of James Davis and others, of the Gore District, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Edmiston and others, of the District of Talbot.

Petition of John Prince and others, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of John Prince, Esquire, and others, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Prince, Mr. Macdonell of Stormont, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cameron of Lanark, Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and the Honorable Mr. Morin, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of G. Robitaille and others, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Guillaume Robitaille and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr. Daly, the Honorable Mr. Morin, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Laurin, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Daly,

Additional Standing

Resolved, That in addition to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, there be added two other

Committees. Standing Committees, viz.:--
7--ON RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES,
8--ON ROADS AND BRIDGES;
which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things touching those subjects as may be referred to them by this House, and report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that such Private Bills only as do not fall under either of these heads be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the six Standing Committees ordered by the House on Wednesday last, to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the two additional Standing Committees ordered by the House this day.

List of Members to compose Standing Committees, reported. The Honorable Mr. Cayley, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the eight Standing Committees ordered by this House, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have, in obedience to the orders of Your Honorable House, proceeded to prepare Lists of Members to compose Standing Committees, which they beg leave to report:--

1st.--ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin,
Mr. Chauveau,
The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,
The Honorable Mr. Moffatt,
The Honorable Mr. Morin,
The Honorable Mr. Viger, and
Mr. Williams.--7.

2nd.--ON EXPIRING LAWS.

Mr. Chabot,
Mr. Watts,
Mr. Hall,
Mr. Bouthillier,
Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Conger, and
Mr. Stewart of Prescott.--7.

3rd.--ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Berthelot,
Mr. Sherwood,
Mr. Ermatinger,
Mr. Hale,
Mr. Lantier,

Mr. Webster, and
Mr. Cameron of Lanark.--7.

4th.--ON STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. Drummond,
Mr. Duggan,
Mr. Leslie,
Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry,
Mr. Smith of Frontenac,
Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, and
Mr. Fournier.--7.

5th.--ON PRINTING.

Mr. Gowan,
Mr. Brooks,
The Honorable Mr. Aylwin,
Mr. Laurin,
Mr. Riddell,
Mr. Monro, and
Mr. Powell.--7.

6th.--ON CONTINGENCIES.

Mr. Petrie,
Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Jessup,
Mr. Christie,
Mr. DeWitt,
Mr. Foster, and
Mr. Rousseau.--7.

7th.--ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. Armstrong,
Mr. Bertrand,
Mr. Chalmers,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Desaulniers,
Mr. M'Connell, and
Mr. Seymour.--7.

8th.--ON RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Colville,
Mr. Jobin,
The Honorable Mr. Laterrière,
Mr. Murney,
Mr. Merritt, and
Mr. Stewart of Bytown.--7.

Dower Bill. Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law and facilitate proceedings in actions of Dower.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

(24)

Prescription Bill. Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill for shortening the time of Prescription in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

Address respecting Lands in Bytown. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the amount paid by the late Lord Dalhousie, to one Hugh Fraser, for the land held by the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance in Bytown; with a copy of the instructions of Lord Dalhousie to Colonel By, in reference to such lands;--together with a tabular statement shewing the names of the parties to whom town lots were located, the date of location, the size of the lot, the amount of rent, the amount for which each lot was commuted into freehold, the names of the parties to whom leases or deeds have issued, the amount charged for such leases or deeds, and the date of each respectively,--accompanied by a map of said lands shewing what lots are at this date in the possession of the Ordnance on the several streets in the said Town; together with a copy of any Orders in Council placing value upon any of the unconceded lots, in terms of the Act 7th Vict., cap. 11, section 7.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Western District Division. Ordered, That Mr. Woods have leave to bring in a Bill to divide the Western District of the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Petrie, seconded by Mr. Williams,

Address respecting Road from Bytown to L'Orignal. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause the proper officer to lay before this House, a detailed statement of all monies expended out of the appropriations of 1845, and 1846, for the improvement of the Post Road from Bytown to L'Orignal, on other roads and lines than that contemplated by the Legislature.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Brockville Assessment Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Address relating to grants of Land for Mining purposes.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that all papers and documents in relation to the grants of land in certain parts of Upper Canada for Mining purposes, be communicated to this House, together with all rules and regulations adopted by the Executive Government or the Crown Lands Department, in relation to such grants of land.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Message from the Council, with an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Patents for Inventions.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Legislative Council,
Thursday, 10th June, 1847.

Ordered, That one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council have agreed to an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Patents for Inventions, to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly.

Attest.

CHARLES DE LERY,
Clerk Legislative Council.

The Address.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of devoted and loyal attachment to Your Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

We humbly beg leave to submit to Your Majesty that an Act was passed

by the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, in the seventh year of the Reign of Your Majesty's Royal Predecessor, King George the Fourth, for the encouragement of Useful Arts within the said Province, and that under the provisions thereof about seventy Patents have been issued.

That in several instances the holders of Patents granted in England in virtue of Your Majesty's undoubted Royal Prerogative, have caused the same to be recorded in this Province under the provisions of the said Act, and claimed that they should be considered operative here in consequence of a clause in their certificates securing to the Patentees the exclusive use and benefit of their respective Inventions in all Your Majesty's Colonies abroad.

The Legislative Council further beg leave to submit for Your Majesty's Royal consideration, that they have good reasons for believing that Citizens of the United States of America proceed to England and there obtain Patents for inventions and mechanical improvements of various kinds, discovered in their own country; the exclusive benefit of which they are thus enabled to claim in Canada, thereby debarring the inhabitants of this Province from availing themselves of the use of such inventions and improvements except at a great expense, and discouraging the developement of the native ingenuity of Your Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects.

The Legislative Council humbly submit the foregoing statement for Your Majesty's Royal consideration, not doubting but Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to make such order thereon as Your Majesty in Your Royal pleasure may think most conducive to the interests of the inhabitants of this Province.

PETER M'GILL
Speaker.

Legislative Council,
Thursday, 10th June, 1847.

(25)

Speech further considered.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which, on Tuesday last, was proposed to be made to the motion: That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech from the Throne.

To congratulate His Excellency upon his assumption of the Government of this Province.

To express the gratification of this House that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate as Her Representative in the North American Colonies, a Governor whose previous official career in another Colony of the British Empire, offers the happiest promise, under His Excellency's guidance, of a prosperous administration of the affairs of this great Province.

That we are much gratified to learn that the representations which have proceeded from this and the neighbouring Provinces on the subject of the Post Office have engaged the anxious consideration of the Imperial Government, and that His Excellency is enabled to inform us, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities, the

control of that Department, so soon as, by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office System.

That we assure His Excellency of our great satisfaction that the Colonial Legislatures, by a Statute passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, are empowered to repeal differential duties heretofore imposed in the Colonies in favor of British Produce.

That we will give our most attentive consideration to this important subject, and to the communications relating to it, which His Excellency has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

That His Excellency may rely on our attention being directed to such measures as may be submitted for the purpose of extending more generally Warehousing facilities to Inland Ports, and for effecting other improvements in our Commercial System.

We are gratified to learn that inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construction of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and that a Survey of the proposed line has been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and is still in progress.

We shall be happy to receive from His Excellency the communication of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, describing the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take in order to remedy the inconvenience which the Provinces of British North America have sustained from the operation of the Imperial Statute for the protection of Copyrights.

The expectation of a large Emigration has, we are prepared to find, rendered prudent measures for providing additional accommodation and medical attendance for the sick, and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labour may be required, and are gratified to learn that an increased grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service; and while we regret the too great probability of much want and suffering among certain classes of Emigrants, we trust that the favorable anticipations of His Excellency of the character of a large portion of the Emigration may be happily realized.

That we will give our best consideration to the Accounts of the past year and Estimates of the current year, which will be laid before us by His Excellency; and we learn with the highest satisfaction that there is an increase in the Revenue derived from Public Works.

That His Excellency may fully rely upon our making such provision for the maintenance of the establishments and credit of the Province as may be necessary to support the high character for probity and good faith which Canada has won for herself, and, we firmly believe, will ever continue to maintain.

That we acknowledge our gratitude to Providence for our exemption from the calamity of famine, with which another part of the Empire has been so severely afflicted, and we thank His Excellency for his congratulations on the liberality which the inhabitants of this Colony of all classes and origins, including our Indian Brethren, have evinced in contributing to the relief of their suffering fellow subjects.

That we concur with His Excellency that the occurrences of the past

year, though, in some measure, exceptional, indicate that there is a growing demand in Europe for the produce of this Continent, and render it highly important for the inhabitants of Canada to improve to the utmost its natural advantages, and those which attach to it, as an integral part of an Empire abounding in wealth and population.

That we duly appreciate the responsibility which rests on Parliament at this conjuncture, and that we will endeavour, by wise legislation, to afford all practicable extension and developement to the trade and productive capabilities of the Province, and to give its Institutions that hold on the affections of the people, which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress.

That we thank His Excellency for his promises of cordial co-operation in effecting these important objects, and for his renewal of the assurance of the earnest desire of Our Gracious Queen to promote the prosperity of Canada, and the happiness of its people.

And which amendment was, that after the words, "affairs of this great Province," in the second paragraph of the main motion, the following be inserted:--"And to state that this House, on this first occasion of approaching His Excellency, cannot, in justice either to their own feelings or those of their constituents, refrain from referring to the gratifying circumstance of His Excellency's connexion with the family of the late Earl of Durham. To that distinguished Statesman we are indebted for the Imperial recognition of our undoubted right as British subjects, to have the Government of the Province conducted by the assistance, counsel, and information of a Provincial Administration, under the Representative of the Sovereign, which, while appointed by the Crown in the exercise of its undoubted prerogative, remains responsible to the Provincial Parliament, on the same principles which have been found so perfectly efficacious in the administration of the Government of the Parent State. That grateful for the important part thus taken by him in procuring us this act of constitutional justice, we cannot but indulge the pleasing confidence, that under one so nearly connected with him, and to whom his memory must necessarily be dear, we shall witness the practical application of this great principle, and realize the benefits which it is calculated to secure."[1]

MR. SMITH opened the debate on the Address. After stating the want of confidence which has ever been felt by the people when the hon. gentlemen on the opposition benches were in power, he made some remarks on the increase of Conservatism in Upper Canada, and the detestation of Radicalism which was daily gaining ground. He should vote for the Ministry--1st, because it was a Conservative Ministry--2nd, because of the respect he entertained for the hon. member for Kingston[2], as Mr. McDonald had been raised to the Cabinet, and Kingston was likely to benefit by his influence in the Government! The honorable gentleman is one of the few who have managed to get something more than promises out of the Ministry[3]--and lastly, and chiefly, ((he should vote for the Ministry)) to endeavour to keep the hon. members of the other side of the House from again holding that position in which they had done so much mischief to the country. Their majority now would be but small, but he hoped soon to see it swelled to 10 or 12.[4]

MR. DRAPER ... commenced by stating that this was probably the last time he should ever address a political assembly, and as he was anxious to retire on terms of amity with every member of the House, he thought it better to take part in the debate which was then in progress, and confine himself to a defence of his own career during the last three years as first Minister of the Crown. He referred the House back to the period when Lord Metcalfe dissolved the administration of Lafontaine and Baldwin[5].

Mr. Draper.--I will not now repeat the argument which I have already urged before the constituencies, at the elections, and before the Representatives of the people of this House. I feel that I can afford to defend my act of taking office, in 1842, on the fact that the majority, both at the hustings and in Parliament, have declared unequivocally their opinions in favour of my course. But I will say now, that when I undertook the formation of the Government, I was fully sensible to the magnitude of the task that was before me, and was the more impressed with this difficulty, when I recollected the large majority in the House, who gave their support to the hon. gentleman opposite. It was no light thing for me--pledged to the Resolutions of 1841, and fully determined that I would share in no Government not supported by the majority of the Representatives of the people--(Cheers.) It was no light thing, I say, that I undertook. I felt that I should have to do one of two things--that I must either give up the attempt, as a failure, or that I must dissolve the Parliament then existing. But, after much thought, I held myself bound to make the attempt. I felt, then, that with all I could do, to carry on the Government of the country upon old notions, was utterly out of the question,--that the day had gone by when a Ministry could stand up in the House of Assembly, with a minority in its favour, or when officers could hold their places unless with the approbation of the people.--Feeling that, I felt also, that I had to deal with another, and by no means my least, difficulty. I knew that there were many who were opposed to the honorable gentlemen opposite, who, on many subjects did not perfectly agree with me. With my best abilities, therefore, and with no small difficulty, I had to attempt to reconcile men, who, though they thought alike on great questions, yet differed from one another on those of less importance. I say that among the Conservative party there are little differences, which, though among themselves they seem of trifling moment to make the part of him who attempts to lead them a task--which had I known it as well as I now know, I doubt whether I would have entered on. I have lived, Sir, to know, and painfully known, what it is to have one's motives called in question--one's personal honour, even, suspected, while conscious of being actuated by nothing but a desire to render service to my country. While I have passed days and nights--as I call God to witness--in the anxious and laborious endeavour to do good to my country I have had the pain of knowing, Sir, how much, how unjustly I was wronged.[6] But I will not now impute fault to those, who after all, have placed me where I am, and who on the whole have afforded me throughout their confidence and support. I could hardly fail to refer to these circumstances--and having referred to them once, it is gone. My purpose was, Sir, to found a party on a larger basis than ever had been formed before; I tried to do so for the advantage of our

common country, and because I believed the principles of the hon. gentleman opposite were not calculated to promote her good. I thought so--I think so still; and on that account, I desired to extend broad and solid foundations on which I trusted to raise, as a superstructure, an Administration, which enjoying the confidence of the majority would be efficient in Working the machinery of Government. It is easy for gentlemen who know not what office is--and here I can appeal to the hon. gentleman opposite--it is easy to say that the Government, or the Ministry should do this or that, or should be surrounded with fit and proper men, enjoying the confidence of the people and having experience of their duties. I tell you, and without designing any reproach on this my adopted country--God forbie (sic) that I should--that this is too much to expect from a young country--not young so much in the sense in which the world is usually employed, but young in the arts and practice of self-government.[7] It was too much to expect that Heaven-born Statesmen would spring up in a day.[8] That there should be mistakes,--many mistakes, and many things done, which, with longer experience and larger acquaintance with the pressure of the public necessities would be avoided, is a thing natural and obvious; and yet it seems utterly unthought of, and uncared for. I allude to it, to show another difficulty with which he has to contend, who undertakes the task which I undertook, and which I have succeeded in carrying through with the confidence of the majority of the people. I have heard much said since the opening of the Session, about the recent appointments to office, which are said not to have taken place according to English practice.--Among the rest, I yesterday, heard an attack on that of the Solicitor-General (West), for which I consider myself responsible, and which I cheerfully stand here to defend. If I had only to defend it on grounds relating to the fitness of the gentleman who now holds the office--if that were all--I would say, that when I find honesty of purpose, ability, and personal honour; and not only these, but professional learning and talent united, there could be no thing to defend; but who is there in this House, or out of it, who dares to impugn the personal or professional character of the Solicitor-General? The charge, then, was not that I took a man as a mere job--nor one, who, like some scions of nobility elsewhere, was thrown into office, without qualification--nor to return favours received, by friends or connexions in the House. My fault was that this gentleman was not in Parliament, and that I ventured to go out of Parliament to find a man, who possesses such acknowledged efficiency and ability. I will appeal to facts and to history, and will join issue upon the assertion that such a course is not contrary to British practice; but is one that has been adopted in England, under circumstances much less pressing than mine. I would ask hon. gentlemen opposite, whether Law-Lord Elenboro', did not come into Parliament, after he was appointed Attorney-General, and that for the first time.--I will take another example of one of the most eminent Lawyers, Juristsconsults (sic) and Judges--Pratt, Lord Camden: did he go into the Commons and make a reputation? was he known for his diligent attendance, Session after Session, and his adherence to one ministry?--or had he acquired a contrary reputation for readiness to sell himself to any man who could give him his price? No, he did neither

but at that time, there was a Solicitor General, the brother of Earl Hardwicke, and who had assisted Pitt to form his Ministry, yet Pratt was made Att. General over the head of Yorke, though he had never been in Parliament. Lord Kenyon, too, had never been in Parliament when he was made a law office of the Crown. I have a list of names; but perhaps these may be thought too old: I will come to one much later, since the Reform Bill, that of Sir William Follett in 1838, who was even rejected by the electors. There may perphaps (sic) be another Solicitor General unsuccessful in obtaining a seat, and my friends may take that as a precedent, and I hope if they do, they will think kindly of me when they use it. I say, then there exists no rule in Brittish (sic) practice to bind a Ministry to choose their Solicitor General from persons in Parliament, and that, therefore, the case was overstated or misstated, when this appointment was said to be contrary to Responsible Government. All these and more than all these were good cases in point, if another be wanting I will mention******who was Solicitor General at 24, and Lord Advocate at 27. The appointment of the Inspector General has also been called in question in a similar manner. I shall have occasion presently to revert to some circumstances which made that office vacant--in the meantime I will remark that I had been in office long enough to know one thing--that, in the state of the public revenue, it was necessary, as well for the future as the past, to be able to bring down the public accounts in a clear and satisfactory manner. I, then, foresaw, as I have more than once mentioned to the House, the changes that we should have to make in the management of our finances, and I was anxious to secure the assistance of one who was practically acquainted with that branch of affairs. If I went out of the House of Assembly, I did so out of no disrespect to my friends within it; but because I felt it my duty to seek, wherever I could find it, the very best assistance that could be procured. Now, long before that time, the talent of the hon. gentleman who fills the office of Inspector General was well known to me, and I felt confident that if I could persuade him to fill the situation, his conduct would vindicate my choice. If ever I made in private a prophecy that was amply fulfilled in public, it was, I may venture to say, concerning that hon. gentleman. I can appeal to my friends around me, if they have ever seen the accounts of the country brought down in a beter (sic) or more intelligible shape, than they are presented by my honourable friend the member for Huron.

I am now on my defence, and it is for the House to judge of these appointments by the personal efficiency of the men, and by the difficulty of making appointments to office in a country so new to self government. After the election had taken place, and hon. members first met in this Parliament--as it happens in all bodies of men who meet for the first time--it was not very easy to secure unity of action among them. You know, very well, sir, that at the very outset of our Parliamentary career, there was a very strong effort made to defeat the Government in the attempt to place you in the Chair, and I may now, therefore tell my hon. friends near me not to be too much discouraged, if their efforts in their novel position be not crowned, at first, with so much success as they could wish.

At our first setting out, sir, we only placed you in the Chair by a majority of one.[9]

"Three".[10]

MR. DRAPER ((continued:)) Well, that is not so material to the reflection I was about to make--which is this: that my friends may derive satisfaction from remembering that, setting out with a very small majority,on a question in which the Government felt great interest, our judgement (sic) has been subsequently so much approved, that, this Session--without reference to the mere legal question--but one common feeling of respect has been exhibited for you, sir, from all sides of the House. I had to contend with another very difficult question, which, when I took office, was always present to my mind--I mean the question of King's College. With reference to that, I was, and am, under certain obligations which I do not underrate; but, placed as I am at this moment, I may speak of that which has hitherto tied my hands. I may appeal to hon. gentlemen on this side of the House--aye, and to some on the other side, also--whether, when that measure was introduced, I had not a clear prospect of being able to carry it--whether I had not every reason to believe that I should have the support of the greater part of the House. I appeal to the hon. member for Sandwich, if that be not so.[11]

COL. PRINCE:--I complain that you did not try to carry it.[12]

MR. DRAPER:--Well, the past is gone. As far as I am concerned, the question has no further consequence, than as I desire to vindicate myself from suspicion, when I affirm that I consulted my party, and had sufficient reason to think I should be able to carry out my measure. I am not here to assail others, nor to cast doubt upon their motives, nor to make my last speech the means of embittering political prejudices. But I appeal to my friends around me; because I brought in that Bill with a conviction that I had so shaped it as to be certain of carrying it.[13] He appealed to the members around him to say whether he had not, immediately called the Conservative members together and intimated his intention of resigning office, and that it was only at their earnest solicitation he had consented to remain. (Cries of yes, yes.)[14] Yet I find no fault - the time has gone by for that - I find no fault with those who made me relinquish it. That is my answer to those who have, on account of this measure, held me up to reproach as a man who would yield to every principle for the sake of salary and office. In the second session, I met Parliament under circumstances which afforded me much reason to fear that the Governor-General might be called on to defend our hearts and homes from invasion. But if there ever was one moment when I felt proud of the position I held in the Ministry, it was when I came down to this house and found but one unanimous voice in favour of passing a good Militia law that should be efficient for the purpose of making that defence effective. (Loud cheers.) Making that Bill no more a Government measure than as it was necessarily the duty of the Administration to see it carried, I invited support of all parts ((of)) the House, and received it; and I must confess that I was surprised, of all other measures, to be attacked on that, as if I had thrown off

the responsibility of passing it, and had for that purpose referred it to a committee. Is it on such a measure, when it was the single desire of all that the law should be efficient, that I am now to be attacked, as if there had been an attempt to get rid of responsibility? It is unnecessary to revive any feelings that may have arisen from one of the appointments made under the Militia Bill. I stand responsible to the House and the country for having recommended you, Sir, to that office, and feeling that I had the voice of a large majority of the country with me, I felt as much assured of your acceptance of the office, as I should have done had I had it in writing in my pocket. The first intimation I had of any difficulty was when you, Sir, told me that you could not accept the office; but I felt then, Sir, and do still feel, that it was impossible, on any principle of Responsible Government, for me to throw off my shoulders the responsibility of advising the Governor General as to the person who should fill that important office. I felt bound, Sir, to see such an officer appointed as I could approve of, and as I could come to this House to defend[15].

Loud cheers from the Opposition.[16]

MR. DRAPER:--Hon. gentlemen may cheer, but this is not the first time I have expressed myself thus.[17]

MR. AYLWIN.--They are approving cheers.[18]

MR. DRAPER continued.--I expressed myself in this manner to you, Sir, for I felt that I would not be doing my duty if I allowed so important an office as that of the Attorney-General to be conferred without my advice. I could not allow it, Sir; if it had been so conferred, I must have resigned.[19]

Loud cheers and cries of hear, hear, from the opposition benches.[20]

MR. DRAPER ((resumed:)) Hear, hear, or not, that was his position as to militia and all other appointments - it was the first time he had stated it publicly, but he had not hesitated to do so in the proper place.[21]

Loud cheers, from the opposition, and black dismay on the ministerial Benches.[22]

MR. DRAPER ((resumed:)) That being so, and supposing there could be no doubt of the obvious necessity of such a course, I was not prepared, as I then told you, Sir, to suppose, that there could have been anything in your proposition relative to the Deputy-Adjutant-Generalship, that bore the shape, or could savour of, a condition. For myself, I can only, following the Solicitor-General, declare, that I do not mean in the slightest degree to question anything that has fallen from you; but I cannot help saying, that I feel it would have been better, for the sake of constitutional government, better, in reference to future events, if the precedent had not been adopted of questioning you on a conversation between yourself and the Representative of the Sovereign, which, if left to yourself, you would, I am sure, never have chosen to repeat. I do not approve of the determination of the House; but I speak of it - and I do so now without any personal motive - and say, that when conversations, I care not on what subjects, take place with the Head of the Government, they ought to be

published with his permission, only, and in a written memorandum approved of by him. The hon. member for Bellechasse knew the right principle, and acted on it. He applied for permission to lay certain documents before the House, and obtained permission, before he laid them on the table of the House. Is it possible that the head of the Government can vindicate himself at any time by putting his own work in opposition to that of another person? Could he descend into the arena of dispute, upon the mere question, whether you would choose to believe A or B? Communications of that sort are in my opinion sacred, unless reduced to writing and submitted first to His Excellency. I am sure my hon. friend who has made British precedent his study can recollect no precedent for such a thing as this: I regret that an occasion has been taken to depart from British practice now. I have justified myself with respect to one appointment. On the subject of another I may say that there is not a man in the House who could object to it; it was almost reckoned on by the other side, and fully concurred in by this. The other gentleman named, was an old militia officer who had seen much service--the brother of a man who died with the noble Brock, on the memorable field of Queenston. Such a man, I think had claims to such an office, and if any one can impugn the appointment, let him do it.--(Cheers.)--What I have said does not imply that I had any fault with others; I readily believe all that their friends can say of them, and leave them without any slight or disrespect whatever. But there is one point connected with this subject, that I cannot pass over. It was I think the hon. member for North York, who said we had taken a republican mode of getting rid of certain officers. Now, if there be any desire to introduce the smallest part of the practices of the neighbouring country, I don't think that desire rests with us I don't think hon. gentlemen on the other side, ever heard much admiration of American practice from those on this, except with reference to certain cases in which we are free to borrow what is excellent from all the world. The hon. gentleman must remember, however, that there is a sort of public opinion in small knots throughout the Province--there are, in a few corners, a small number of men, who desire to be Republican, and a certain knot of these persons did rise in rebellion, not for the sake of redressing grievances, but with the view of establishing a Republic. There is, therefore, a little Republican leaven--small, if you please--as unprincipled as you like,--but whom have this party supported ever since they were allowed, by the clemency of the British Queen to resume their forfeited rights under the British Government? To whomsoever they have given it, it has at any rate not been to our side of the House. To whatever side that Republican leaven is attached, if the testimony of public opinion is worth anything it will be found not very far from the honourable member for Nort (sic) York (here (sic) here (sic) and laughter.)--I fully acquit the hon. gentleman of any such tendencies, I know he is no Republican--and I trust he believes me incapable of supposing that he has anything in common with the opinions of those who would sever the Colony from the British Empire (renewed cheering). But I think, too, that all these things prove that his course of policy is not what we, as Conservatives, can approve. I will say, if that testimony of public opinion be worth anything, it shows that the hon. gentleman ought not to be in power,

and that I was right in taking office to keep him out. It was with great satisfaction, Mr. Speaker, that I gave my first vote on entering this House, for an Address of congratulation to the late Lord Metcalfe; so I shall have the utmost gratification in remembering that the last vote I gave affirmed the same principles of Monarchical Government.[23]

A division was loudly demanded from the Ministerial Benches.[24]

(25)

And the question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt,

(26)

Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Dickson, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(38.)

So it passed in the negative.

When the yeas and nays were called ... the name of Draper ... ((was)) repeated[25].

MR. AYLWIN rose and said he wished to put a question to that Hon. gentleman. He had been told that Mr. Draper had stated publicly that he had accepted a Queen's Bench Judgeship, and that he would preside at the next Assizes. If it were true, the Hon. gentleman could not vote in that House, and he trusted he would tell the House whether he had made the statement alleged.[26]

Cries of order, order[27] from the Ministerial side[28].

MR. AYLWIN:--The hon. gentleman ((Mr. Aylwin)) said he had a right to ask that question.[29]

SIR A. MACNAB:--The speaker ruled in his favour.[30]

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY then rose and said that Mr. Draper had not accepted a Judgeship in the Queen's Bench. He hoped that answer would be enough.[31]

MR. AYLWIN said it was not enough, the Hon. gentleman was in the

house and able to answer for himself. He did not want to get an answer quibbling on the term "accept"--he wanted the late Attorney-General to say if he had not made the statement alluded to.[32] If not his informant should be branded for falsehood.[33]

MR. DRAPER said, that he thought he might have been spared that question on his last appearance in the House.[34] I will not answer that question. But I will answer another. I have not accepted the vacant Queen's Bench Judgeship--BUT I WILL DO SO WITHIN TWELVE HOURS!![35]

Uproar from the Opposition Benches.[36]

(26)

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin then moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Lafontaine, That after the words "and to give its Institutions that hold on the affections of the people, which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress," in the fourteenth paragraph, the following be inserted, viz: "a hold which such Institutions in their fundamental characteristics will undoubtedly obtain, if faithfully given effect to in their true spirit, by an efficient Provincial Administration, formed and acting in conformity with the practice of the Parent State.

"That this House cannot however avoid expressing their regret that His Excellency should not have been advised to assemble Parliament at an earlier period, for the consideration not only of those matters to which His Excellency has been graciously pleased to refer, but also of the important subjects of the Municipalities and Education, and others of great moment, upon which measures had been promised by Her Majesty's confidential Provincial Servants, as well as for the consideration of the state of our Finances, and of those public improvements which the people of different parts of the Province had been led to expect, would early have engaged the attention of the Government and the Legislature. But especially for the consideration of such measures as the altered policy of the Parent State render necessary for the promotion of Canadian interests, in the important departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Navigation.

"And that this House have further to regret that the changes which have recently taken place among the responsible advisers of His Excellency, should not have been made in time to have had the Elections to this House, necessarily consequent upon those changes, completed, and the different Members of the Provincial Administration returned to Parliament by the opening of the Session."

The question being put upon the said motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT,

Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Dickson, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(39.)

So it passed in the negative.

The main question (as we understood) ... ((was)) then put[37].

MR. AYLWIN got up to speak[38].

((There was)) some discussion whether he was in order[39].

SIR A. MACNAB:--The Speaker docided (sic) against his being heard as out of order.[40]

The first clause of the address ... ((was)) read[41].

MR. AYLWIN said he had a duty to perform in protesting against Mr. Draper's vote. The closing act of the honorable gentleman's parliamentary career was not one consistant (sic) with British practice, or such as he could reflect on with pleasure in after life.[42]

MR. WATTS prefaced his motion by some remarks in answer to Mr. Cayley's charge, that he (Mr. W.) opposed the Ministry because of his dislike of Mr. Daly: he had not concealed from Mr. Cayley when that gentleman, quite unsolicited on his (Mr. W.') part, entered into a conversation with him on the subject last year, that he had no confidence in the hon. member for Megantic: he (Mr. W.) wished to know who had confidence in the hon. Secretary? Not one on the Opposition side, and not one half of the other side, (hear, hear, hear.) In addition however to his want of confidence in Mr. Daly he (Mr. W.) felt, and thought he had established, that the Ministry generally had forfeited the support of the House, and particularly that portion of it representing Lower Canada.[43]

(26)

Speech further considered.

Mr. Watts then moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That after the words "social progress," in the fourteenth paragraph of the main motion, the following be inserted: "That with these views we are constrained to express to His Excellency, our confident hope that the promises heretofore made on the subject of bettering the existing enactments about Schools, Municipalities, and Roads, will be realized during the present Session."

MR. MCCONNELL replied to Mr. Watts, and asked if that hon. Member's constituents would agree with the course he had taken.[44]

MR. WATTS:--Yes, and so will the Townships at large (hear, hear).[45]

MR. BOULTON would have been silent, but he wished to take the opportunity of replying to an assault made on his professional character by the member for Essex in the debate of the evening previous. He had not come out as a lawyer from England, and gained professional honors in Canada, but he would think less than he did of his professional character did he not consider it above that of some who had done so.[46]

Hear, hear from MR. AYLWIN.[47]

MR. BOULTON ((continued:)) The learned and gallant member for Essex had gained the silk robe of a Queen's Counsel at the battle of Windsor. He would give an ancecdote or two to shew how competent the member for Essex was to discharge the duties of a Queen's Counsel. He did so as it was of some importance that such duties should be properly discharged. A story was current in the Western District, which he had often heard, and believed to be true; it showed the eminent legal talent of the hon. member in the brightest possible colors. He (Col. Prince) was on one occasion the presiding Justice of the Peace in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Sandwich; he sat in judgment, and tried a man for an assault committed at Detroit; aye, he sat in judgment in Sandwich, and tried the man for an assault at Detroit--for an assault against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, committed in the territory of the United States, and only because the man was a rebel. (Great laughter.) * * * The Member for Essex had alluded to his portrait, (laughter) he would again refer to that portrait; he was proud of that portrait, because it was a mark of the esteem and respect of his brethren at the bar, and next to his political consistency he prided himself on his professional character, a character to which his professional brethran (sic) had borne testimony. It would be a long time before any body gave the member for Essex a portrait; when he wanted a picture he would have to pay for it; he wondered what sort of a portrait the member for Essex would make, as he sat there with that benignant smile beaming on his face? (laughter.) How would the artist draw him? not certainly as a dancing master, but possibly as a dancing bear. (Cries of oh! oh! and order.) He would end by referring to a document he held in his hand, proving that the member for Essex had been at one period of his life a bitter opponent of the politics of Lord Durham, and held views of Responsible Government similar to those of Lord Metcalfe.[48]

COL. PRINCE.--The remarks of the hon. member for Toronto might have been very facetious and very amusing, but they labored under one serious defect; the statements on which they were founded were altogether incorrect. The hon. momber (sic) for Toronto had represented him as an office seeker; he emphatically denied it; he had ever conscientiously followed the interests of his constituents, and they had bestowed their confidence upon him. The name of Boulton had ever been prominent in that family compact which grew rich at the expense of the people, and whom the people of Upper Canada regarded with abhorrence. Every member of that House knew Cognovit Hall. In return for the anecdote about the Court of Quarter Session at which he had presided, he would just make a passing allusion to the Court in which the member for Toronto presided, and in which

he had acquired his peculiar eloquence, the Mayor's Court of that City, to which prostitutes, vagabonds, rogues, and thieves were brought; and it was from his consequent contact with such characters that he acquired the peculiar style of Billingsgate with which he had gratified the House that evening.[49]

An honble. member--"served him right,"--and much laughter.[50]

COL. PRINCE ((continued:)) The learned member had called him a big rat and a dancing bear, he did not know how he could be both, but he wondered the hon. member, when his ingenuity was once exercised in the line of natural history, had not gone on to call him a hippopotamus--(laughter.) Being a head and a half taller than the hon. gentleman he must appear in his eyes quite gigantic. What the stolen horse had to do with the portrait he was at a loss to conceive, but it was possible that the member for Toronto was as handsome as the horse, and it was very likely he had no more brains than the horse, indeed the horse appeared to him the cleverest of the two--(great laughter.)[51]

MR. ARMSTRONG--It was not my intention to say one word on the subject of the Address; and if I thought it would be the means of bringing the discussion to a close this day, I would not trespass on the time of the House; but as it has been manifest that hon. members have been, and will continue, speaking against time, I cannot refrain from offering a few remarks. For several days the Address has been before this House; and if the hon. members who represent the Government had not felt ashamed of carrying their measures by a majority of <u>one</u> they would have passed their address the first day. Common courtesy would have iuduced (sic) them to do so: they, Sir, would have resorted to their <u>usual</u> course, that is to say, question would have been called, when the indicators above your chair pointed to twelve o'clock, but although they kept their eye pretty anxiously on the clock, it was not to cry "question"; "adjourn" has been the war cry, and they have night after night carried the adjournment by that tremendous majority of <u>one</u>, and to what shifts have they not resorted to keep that majority of <u>one</u>? I know, but dare not name the thing, what will the country say, yes gentlemen, what will your constituents say to this waste of time, aye but that is not all what will they say when they hear that you have spent at least seven Thousand pounds to make your majority <u>two</u> instead of <u>one</u>. I take it for granted that you will not gainsay the assertion of the Quebec Gazette when it states that the expenses of the Legislature while in Session is not short of <u>One Thousand pounds per day</u>. Knowing this as you must, you still persisted in having one vote more, and thus you have saddled the country with seven thousand pounds in order that the member for Missisquoi should take his seat, he has done so this afternoon, and he and you gentlemen have the consolation to know that the waiting for this one more vote has cost that immense sum of money, besides keeping back useful and very pressing measures, and Sir, what great moral strength has been added to the Government by this one vote more; is that vote not an interested one, is the Honourable Gentleman not bound to vote for you for the very best reasons in the world, now to vote himself fifteen hundred pounds per annum if not more? Of course he is,

and the whole province knew it before, and therefore the novelty of the vote goes for nothing but it has cost the Province, I repeat it once more, seven Thousand pounds!!! (hear, hear.) In reference to what fell from the hon. Member for Stanstead (Mr. McConnel) who like myself is a farmer, and no doubt like myself a large landholder, representing a Farming District, I would ask him, when he indulged in the language he did about the Municipal and School Bills, if he did not for a moment reflect that those two measures were government measures? Can he have so soon forgotten that those measures were hurried through the House coute qui coute, by the hon. Member for Ottawa and the hon. Member for Missisquoi (now Judge Smith), both members of the government and the latter a Township member, surely he cannot have forgotten this? nor will he have forgotten, when my hon. friend the Member for Terrebone, attempted to offer some amendments to those Bills, the caustic and severe observations he received from the hon. Member for Ottawa, those remarks were in plain language, viz., that if the hon. Member for Terrebonne offered any amendments it was with a view to embarrass the government by a factious opposition, and he might be sure to see the whole country in confusion for the want of a Municipal Law, and the people continue in ignorance for no Educational Bill would be obtained. The hon. Member for Terrebonne protested against any such motive, but as he could not concur in two measures replete with legal absurdities he left the House and would not take the responsibility of voting for them, nor gain the compliment of offering a factious opposition to two measures which were absolutely required for the country parts of Lower Canada. Whenever the hon. Member spoke of Lower Canada apart from the Townships he addressed us as the French or Frenchmen of the Seignories; now I could tell the hon. Member that the people of Lower Canada cared not as much about Frenchmen, and were as little disposed to bow the knee to them as they were to any other strangers who might attempt to trample on their rights; the hon. gentleman was once a Reformer and in days gone by he was like many others styled a Patriot, and no doubt he was so out of gratitude or admiration of those Frenchmen, as he now calls them, for their liberality towards the Eastern Townships; what, sir, do I find, notwithstanding the assertions of the hon. gentleman, that the Townships were neglected in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. Appropriations for Internal Communications in the Eastern Townships in 1830, '31, '32, and 1833, were £23,578 10s. 0d.; this, sir, for a population of something like forty or fifty thousand inhabitants to make roads and bridges; not the one quarter was proportionably voted for the French Canadians of Lower Canada. Now, sir, let us examine what has been done since the Union for the Eastern Townships for the Local Improvements and from which no revenue is derived for the Province:--

In 1841,	Gosford Road,	£ 10,000 0
In 1845,	Arthabaska Road,	5,000 0
" "	Stage Road,	6,000 0
" "	Main Eastern Township Road,	8,000 0
" 1846,	do do do,	9,800 0
" "	Arthabaska Road,	10,761 0
		£ 49,561 0

I believe more than this has been voted, but the amounts are to be called in hereafter.--What may be voted this year remains yet to be seen, but no doubt as the "Black Mail" system is in full swing, the hon. Member can make his own terms, he can cause Peter to be robbed to pay Paul, with the greatest impunity, but whether, sir, this system, I repeat it again, this levying "Black Mail" is to continue remains to be seen; in the mean time I would advise the hon. Member and his one or two friends not to be too sanguine, a time is not far distant I hope when a squaring of accounts may take place, perhaps indeed the hon. gentlen (sic) may then call back his former political conscience, but be this at it may, it is high time that one section of the Province should not be pampered for the sake of a few votes to keep this or that set of men in office.[52]

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The question being put upon the said motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron, of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(38.)

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, it was agreed to by the House, and

Resolution that an Address be presented to His Excellency in answer to his Speech.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech from the Throne.

To congratulate His Excellency upon his assumption of the Government of this Province.

To express the gratification of this House that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate as Her Representative in the North American Colonies, a Governor whose previous official career in another Colony of the British Empire, offers the happiest promise, under His Excellency's guidance, of a prosperous administration of the affairs of this great Province.

That we are much gratified to learn that the representations which have proceeded from this and the neighbouring Provinces on the subject of the Post Office have engaged the anxious consideration of the Imperial

Government, and that His Excellency is enabled to inform us, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities, the control of that Department, so soon as, by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office System.

That we assure His Excellency of our great satisfaction that the Colonial Legislatures, by a Statute passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, are empowered to repeal differential duties heretofore imposed in the Colonies in favor of British Produce.

That we will give our most attentive consideration to this important subject, and to the communications relating to it, which His Excellency has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

That His Excellency may rely on our attention being directed to such measures as may be submitted for the purpose of extending more generally Warehousing facilities to Inland Ports, and for effecting other improve-

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ments in our Commercial System.

We are gratified to learn that inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construction of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and that a Survey of the proposed line has been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and is still in progress.

We shall be happy to receive from His Excellency the communication of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, describing the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take in order to remedy the inconvenience which the Provinces of British North America have sustained from the operation of the Imperial Statute for the protection of Copyrights.

The expectation of a large Emigration has, we are prepared to find, rendered prudent measures for providing additional accommodation and medical attendance for the sick, and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labour may be required, and are gratified to learn that an increased grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service; and while we regret the too great probability of much want and suffering among certain classes of Emigrants, we trust that the favorable anticipations of His Excellency of the character of a large portion of the Emigration may be happily realized.

That we will give our best consideration to the Accounts of the past year, which will be laid before us by His Excellency; and we learn with the highest satisfaction that there is an increase in the revenue derived from Public Works.

That His Excellency may fully rely upon our making such provision for the maintenance of the establishments and credit of the Province as may be necessary to support the high character for probity and good faith which Canada has won for herself, and, we firmly believe, will ever continue to maintain.

That we acknowledge our gratitude to Providence for our exemption from the calamity of famine, with which another part of the Empire has been so severely afflicted, and we thank His Excellency for his congratulations on the liberality which the inhabitants of this Colony of all classes and origins, including our Indian Brethren, have evinced in contributing to the relief of their suffering fellow subjects.

That we concur with His Excellency that the occurrences of the past year, though, in some measure, exceptional, indicate that there is a growing demand in Europe for the produce of this Continent, and render it highly important for the inhabitants of Canada to improve to the utmost its natural advantages, and those which attach to it, as an integral part of an Empire abounding in wealth and population.

That we duly appreciate the responsibility which rests on Parliament at this conjuncture, and that we will endeavour, by wise legislation, to afford all practicable extension and developement to the trade and productive capabilities of the Province, and to give its Institutions that hold on the affections of the people, which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress.

That we thank His Excellency for his promises of cordial co-operation in effecting these important objects, and for his renewal of the assurance of the earnest desire of Our Gracious Queen to promote the prosperity of Canada, and the happiness of its people.

Committee to prepare the Address.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Colville, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and Mr. Duggan, to prepare and report the draught of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Legislature at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, in conformity to the said Resolution.

The Address reported, and agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly; and the same was read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session.

We respectfully offer to Your Excellency our congratulations upon your assumption of the Government of this Province; and we request permission to express our gratification that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate as Her Representative in the North American Colonies,

a Governor whose previous official career in another Colony of the British Empire offers the happiest promise, under Your Excellency's guidance, of a prosperous administration of the affairs of this great Province.

We are much gratified to learn that the representations which have proceeded from this and the neighbouring Provinces on the subject of the Post Office have engaged the anxious consideration of the Imperial Government, and that Your Excellency is enabled to inform us, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities, the control of that Department, so soon as, by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office System.

We assure Your Excellency of our great satisfaction that the Colonial Legislatures, by a Statute passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, are empowered to repeal differential duties heretofore imposed in the Colonies in favor of British Produce.

We shall give our most attentive consideration to this important subject, and to the communications relating to it, which Your Excellency has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Your Excellency may rely on our attention being directed to such measures as may be submitted for the purpose of extending more generally Warehousing facilities to Inland Ports, and for effecting other improvements in our Commercial System.

We are gratified to learn that inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construction of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and that a Survey of the proposed line has been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and is still in progress.

We shall be happy to receive from Your Excellency the communication of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, describing the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take in order to remedy the inconvenience which the Provinces of British North America have sustained from the operation of the Imperial Statute for the protection of Copyrights.

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We were prepared to find that the expectation of a large Emigration had rendered it prudent that measures should be adopted for providing additional accommodation and medical attendance for the sick, and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labour may be required; and we are gratified to learn that an increased grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service; and while we regret the too great probability of much want and suffering among certain classes of Emigrants, we trust that the favorable anticipations of Your Excellency, as to the character of a large portion of the Emigration, may be happily realized.

We shall give our best consideration to the Accounts of the past year and Estimates of the current year, which will be laid before us by Your Excellency; and we learn with the highest satisfaction that there is an increase in the revenue derived from Public Works.

Your Excellency may fully rely upon our making such provision for the maintenance of the establishments and credit of the Province as may

be necessary to support the high character for probity and good faith, which Canada has won for herself, and, we firmly believe, will ever continue to maintain.

We acknowledge that we have cause of deep gratitude to Providence for our exemption from the calamity of famine, with which another part of the Empire has been so severely afflicted, and we thank Your Excellency for your congratulations on the liberality which the inhabitants of this Colony of all classes and origins, including our Indian Brethren, have evinced in contributing to the relief of their suffering fellow subjects.

We concur with Your Excellency in believing that the occurrences of the past year, though, in some measure, exceptional, indicate that there is a growing demand in Europe for the produce of this Continent, and render it highly important for the inhabitants of Canada to improve to the utmost its natural advantages, and those which attach to it, as an integral part of an Empire abounding in wealth and population.

We duly appreciate the responsibility which rests on the Provincial Parliament at this conjuncture, and shall endeavour, by wise legislation, to afford all practicable extension and developement to the trade and productive capabilities of the Province, and to give its Institutions that hold on the affections of the people, which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress.

We humbly thank Your Excellency for your cordial co-operation in effecting these important objects, and for your renewal of the assurance of the earnest desire of Our Gracious Queen to promote the prosperity of Canada, and the happiness of its people.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the whole House.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General, to know His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended by this House with its Address.

Then, on motion of Mr. Boulton,[53] *seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, The House adjourned till Monday next.*

APPENDIX: 11 JUNE 1847.

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: ROADS IN THE BYTOWN REGION.))

MR. W. STEWART, Bytown--Enquiry of Ministry respecting Roads from Bytown to Pembroke, and from Hatfield to Bytown.[54]

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: SETTING OFF COUNTY OF OTTAWA AS A SEPARATE DISTRICT.))

MR. W. STEWART, Bytown--Enquiry of Ministry, on setting off County of Ottawa as a separate District.[55]

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.))

MR. BOULTON--Enquiry of Ministry, respecting Crown Lands Department.[56]

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: FATE OF SHERIFF G. W. FOOT, ESQ.))

COL. PRINCE.--Enquiry of Ministry, respecting the fate of G. W. Foot, Esq.[57]

FOOTNOTES: 11 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 15 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847; PILOT, 17 June 1847, EXAMINER, 23 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 29 June 1847, in accounts which are identical except that in the EXAMINER and the BRITISH WHIG, some speeches have been omitted entirely; LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847, which translated Draper's speech from PILOT, 17 June 1847, correctly dated Draper's coming to office as Attorney-General for Upper Canada as 1844, whereas the PILOT, misdated it as 1842; LA MINERVE, 14, 16 June 1847; GLOBE, 16, 19 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847, which contains a very abbreviated account; OTTAWA CITIZEN, 19 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICAL, 14 June 1847. Commentaries are contained in: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12, 15 June 1847; GLOBE, 16, 19 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 14, 18 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 14 June 1847; and L'AURORE, 15 June 1847.
2. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
3. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
4. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
5. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
6. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
7. IBID.
8. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
9. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
15. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
24. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
28. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
29. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.
30. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 June 1847.

34. IBID.
35. GLOBE, 19 June 1847.
36. IBID.
37. OTTAWA CITIZEN, 19 June 1847.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. OTTAWA CITIZEN, 19 June 1847.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. PILOT, 15 June 1847.
53. According to GLOBE, 19 June 1847, Boulton made his motion as follows: "that 'this Council do now adjourn till Monday at 3 o'clock'." The GLOBE also noted that this motion "was carried amid much laughter."
54. OTTAWA CITIZEN, 19 June 1847.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.

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Certificates of the Return of Mr. H. Sherwood for Toronto.

MR. SPEAKER informed the House, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certificate of the election of a Member for the City of Toronto, in the room of Henry Sherwood, Esquire, who, since his election, hath accepted the office of Attorney General for that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada.

And the said certificate was read; and is as followeth:--

Province of Canada.
Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 14th June, 1847.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the twenty-ninth day of May last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the City of Toronto, (Robert Stanton, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the said City of Toronto in the present Parliament, in the room and place of Henry Sherwood, Esquire, whose seat had become vacant by his acceptance of the office of Attorney General for that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, the Honorable Henry Sherwood has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the tenth day of June instant, which is lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Sherwood takes his seat.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, Member for the City of Toronto, having previously taken the oath, according to law, and subscribed, before the Commissioners, the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Messengers Report.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, rose in his place and acquainted Mr. Speaker and the House, that His Excellency the Governor General will receive the House with its Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session, and, also, the Address to His Excellency congratulating him on the safe arrival of the Countess of Elgin and other members of her family, and of the Lady Elma Bruce, in this Province, this day, at half-past three o'clock, P.M., at the Government House.

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,--The Petition of the Reverend Charles J. Tucharme and others, of the Corporation of the "Petit Seminaire de Ste. Thérése de Blainville," in the County of Terrebonne.

By Mr. Armstrong,--The Petition of the Honorable Barthelemi Joliette; and the Petition of Charles Emond and others, Trustees of the Academy of Berthier, in the District of Montreal.

By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of Hector Granger and others, of the Parish of Ste. Anne des Plaines, in the County of Terrebonne; the Petition of the Reverend B. Mercier and others, inhabitants of St. Vincent de Paul.and St. François de Sales; and the Petition of C. Germain and others, Members of the Municipal Council of St. Vincent de Paul, County of Terrebonne.

By Mr. Foster,--The Petition of Stephen S. Foster, Esquire, and others, Directors of the Shefford Academy.

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By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and others, Members of the Hamilton Board of Trade, (relating to duties on grain and flour;) the Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and others, on behalf of the Hamilton Board of Trade, (relating to duties on Imports;) and the Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and others, Members of the Hamilton Board of Trade, (relating to Usury.)

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of the Bank of Montreal; and the Petition of Norbert Dumas and others, of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Riddell,--The Petition of A. W. Light, Esquire, and others, of the Brock, London, and Talbot Districts.

By Mr. Bertrand,--The Petition of the Reverend L.S. Malo and others, of the Parish of Trois Pistoles; the Petition of Francis Rice and others, of the Parish of Rivière du Loup, in the County of Rimouski; the Petition of Benjamin Dionne and others, of the Parish of Kakouna, and other places in the County of Rimouski; the Petition of the Reverend J. Doucet and others, of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte, in the County of Rimouski; the Petition of A. Beaubien and others, the Mayor and Councillors of the Municipality of Rivière du Loup, in the District of Quebec; and the Petition of Pierre Belanger and others, of the Parish of St. Simon, in the County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Desaulniers,--The Petition of Valère Guillet, Esquire, and others, of the District of Three Rivers; and the Petition of the Reverend J. Bte. Chartré and others, of the Parish of Ste. Ursule, County of St. Maurice.

By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of Henry W. Swan, Esquire, in behalf of the Inhabitants of Port Burwell.

By Mr. Nelson,--The Petition of Francis C. T. Arnoldi, M.D., and others, the Corporation of the Montreal School of Medicine; the Petition of C. Gravel and others, School Teachers in the Parish of Sorel;[1]

complaining in strong terms of the conduct of the Postmaster of that place, charging him with opening letters, writing anonymous ones, in which female character was attacked[2].

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and the Petition of Jesse Dunn Armstrong, Esquire, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of F. Joseph Pouliot and

others, of St. Germain and other Parishes, County of Rimouski; the Petition of B. Mercier and others, of the Parishes of St. Fabien and Ste. Cécile, forming the Municipality of Bic; the Petition of Edward M. Leprohon, Esquire, and Joseph A. Berthelot, Esquire, of the City of Montreal; and the Petition of the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Corporation of the Banque du Peuple.

By Mr. Macdonell of Stormont,--The Petition of Hugh M'Willis, of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District; the Petition of Edmund Ryan, of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District; and the Petition of Peter and Robert Mackay, contractors on the Cornwall branch of the St. Lawrence Canal.

By Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of Alexander Douglas and others, of the District of Niagara.

By Mr. Brooks,--The Petition of Israel Rice, of the Township of Ham, in the District of St. Francis.

By Mr. Bouthillier,--The Petition of Mrs. Charlotte Frémont, widow of the late Jasper Brewer, Esquire; and the Petition of E. Cartier and others, of St. Hyacinthe and other Counties.

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of James Stanton and others, of the Township of Bertie, District of Niagara.

By Mr. Conger,--The Petition of John Allison, Esquire, and others, of West Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

By the Honorable Mr. Cayley,--The Petition of Benjamin Brewster and others, of the Township of Bosanquet, in the Western District; and the Petition of James Hill and others, Bible Christians of the District of Huron.

By Mr. Fournier,--The Petition of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets, in the County of L'Islet; the Petition of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets, (relating to a wharf;) the Petition of O. E. Casgrain, Esquire, Mayor, on behalf of the Municipal Council of L'Islet; the Petition of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets, in the County of L'Islet, (relating to the Education Act;) and the Petition of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets, (relating to a Registry Office.)

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of J. J. Elliot, Esquire, and others, of Upper Canada; and the Petition of Thomas Renwick and others, of Romney and other Townships, Western District.

By Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of Joseph Légaré, Esquire, and others, of the City of Quebec; and the Petition of Messieurs Atkinson, Usborne, and Company, and others, of the District of Quebec.

By Mr. Drummond,--The Petition of Louis Poulin and others, of the Village of St. Hyacinthe; and the Petition of John Glen, Esquire, and others, Trustees of the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Roads.

By Mr. Duggan,--The Petition of John Lynch and others, of Toronto and other Townships.

The House attend His Excel-

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency the Governor

lency with their Addresses. *General, with the several Addresses of the House.*

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had attended upon His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session, and, also, the Address to His Excellency, congratulating him on the safe arrival of the Countess of Elgin, and other members of her family, and the Lady Elma Bruce, in this Province; to which several Addresses His Excellency was pleased to make the following answers:

His Excellency's answers. *Gentlemen,*

I thank you for your Address, and for your congratulations on my assumption of the Government of this Province, and I rely on your support and assistance in all measures calculated to secure and advance its prosperity.

Gentlemen,

I sincerely thank you for your congratulations on the arrival of my family, and I truly appreciate the kindness and consideration which prompt you to offer them.

Petitions read. *Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:--*

Of A. J. Fergusson, Esquire, Chairman, on behalf of the Magistrates of the District of Wellington, in Quarter Sessions assembled; praying that a Stipendiary Magistrate be appointed to certain remote Townships in the said District, that the inhabitants of the Owen Sound Settlement be compelled to elect Municipal and Township Officers, and that the Division Court Act may be amended.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Wellington; praying that no division of the said District may be made for the purpose of erecting new Districts.

Of Robert Campbell and others, of the Townships of Wellesley and Peel, in the District of Wellington; praying that the said Townships may not be separated from the said District in order to form part of a new District.

(30)

Of Isaac Humphrey Culp, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara; praying for the payment of a claim held by the late Robert Randall, for expenses incurred while representing a large portion of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada in England in the year 1827.

Of H. B. Smith and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation to enable them to construct a Railroad from Carillon to Grenville.

Of John Egan, Esquire, and others, Merchants, Lumberers, and others engaged in the Timber Trade on the Ottawa River and its tributaries; praying that the duties on certain articles used in the Lumber Trade may be remitted, so far as regards the said Trade.

Of James Motz, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate; praying to be relieved from the necessity of proving the Act by which he holds the Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin--and to be secured in the enjoyment

of his said Bridge, and the Tolls arising therefrom.

Of John Clark, of the Parish of Longue Pointe, Esquire; praying that he may be enabled to recover the amount due him by the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, for ground taken from him and damages suffered under the Ordinance 3 Victoria, chap. 31.

Of the Quebec Bank; praying for an increase of its capital stock, and for certain amendments to its charter.

Of Nicolas Benjamin Doucet, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Notary Public; praying for aid in consideration of the utility and labour of a work compiled by him, called "Fundamental Principles of the Laws of Canada."

Of David Davidson and others; praying to be incorporated for the purpose of constructing a Railroad from Lake St. Louis to the Province line.

Of John Usher and others, of the Townships of Stamford and Willoughby; praying for a further grant in aid of the sufferers by the late Rebellion.

Of Joshua Young Cozens, of the Town of Cornwall, in the Eastern District; praying for the confirmation of the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, of 1836, relative to certain lands purchased by him from the Indians in 1796; or that he may be repaid the amount paid to them by him in consideration of the said land.

Of Ruggles Wright and others, of the County of Ottawa; praying that the said County may be set apart as a new District.

Of F. Baby and others, of the Township of Sandwich, in the Western District; praying that no alterations may be made in the present route of the main Road leading from the Town of Sandwich to Windsor, on the Detroit River.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Bathurst; praying that the apportionment of Schools Funds to the said District for the year 1847, may be payable notwithstanding the want of the necessary Report.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Bathurst; praying for the amendment of the Assessment Laws.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Bathurst; praying that the District Superintendent of Schools may be authorized to pay over the monies appropriated for 1845, without assessment.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Bathurst; praying for a grant to improve the Road leading from the Rideau Canal to the Western extremity of the said District.

Of John Paterson and others, of the Village of Dundas, in the Gore District; praying for an Act of Incorporation for the said Village.

Of the Honorable A. N. Morin, of the City of Montreal; praying for leave to construct a Bridge on the North River at St. Jérôme.

Of the Reverend J. Paquin and others, of the Parish of St. Eustache; praying for a consideration of their claim to indemnification for the loss of their Church and Convent, destroyed during the Rebellion of 1837.

Of Germain Hudon, and others, of the Parish of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, County of Kamouraska; praying that the Education Act be repealed.

Of the Honorable Zacheus Burnham; praying for the confirmation of a grant of land on the Sault Ste. Marie, ceded by the Chiefs and Warriors of the Chippawa Tribe of Indians to Robert Rogers and others, in the year

1760, or that some remuneration be made in lieu thereof.

Of Lewis Burwell and others, of Brantford; praying for an Act of Incorporation of the said Town.

Of Frederick Fraser Carruthers, of the City of Toronto; praying for an Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Chancery, respectively, to admit him to practise therein as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Of Paul Lepper and others, of the Parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, and of the settlement of Valcartier and others; praying for the macadamization of the L'Ormière Road from the Commissioners Bridge to the Church of St. Ambroise.

Of John Moore, Esquire, and others, Justices of the Peace and Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Eaton; praying for aid to complete the Road leading from Quebec to the Province Line.

Of George C. Hamilton and others, of the District of Wellington; praying for an Act of Incorporation to construct a plank, macadamized, or gravelled Road from the Town of Guelph to the Village of Arthur.

Of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec; praying for the consolidation and amendment of the Acts and Ordinances incorporating the said City.

Of Joseph Hazard Terrill, of the Township of Ascot, in the District of St. Francis; praying remuneration for his services as High Constable of the District of St. Francis.

Of Miss Eliza Taylor, on behalf of the Committee of Ladies conducting the affairs of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum of Quebec; praying for the usual aid in support of the said institution.

Of P. Benoit and others, of Deschambault; praying for amendments to the Education Act of Lower Canada.

Of William Henry, of the City of Hamilton; praying for a confirmation of his title to certain lands purchased from the Warriors and Chiefs of the Chippawa Tribe of Indians.

Of the Reverend R. R. Burrage, of the City of Quebec; praying for an increased allowance as teacher of the Free Grammar School, in consideration of his long services, and losses in the public service.

Of William Spier and others, the Officers and Board of Management of the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of Sir James Stuart, of the City of Quebec, Baronet; praying for an Act to facilitate and effect a partition of a certain part of the Township of Bolton, in the District of Montreal, granted under Letters Patent to Nicholas Austin and his associates, their heirs and assigns, in the year 1797.

Lists of Members to compose Standing Committees agreed to.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the eight Standing Committees ordered by this House on Wednesday last.

(31)

Petition of B. Joliette and others; Of A.N. Morin and others; Of D. Davidson and others; Of J. Major and others; Of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; Of L. Burwell and others; Of J. Mathewson and others; Of H. B. Smith and others; Of G. J. Grange and others; Of P. Bradt; Of G.C. Hamilton and others; Of F. Fraser Carruthers, referred;

Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable B. Joliette and others, of the County of Berthier; the Petition of the Honorable Augustin Norbert Morin, of the City of Montreal; the Petition of David Davidson and others; the Petition of Joseph Major and others, of the Township of Hope, in the District of Newcastle; the Petition of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; the Petition of Lewis Burwell and others, of Brantford; the Petition of John Mathewson and others, of the City of Montreal; the Petition of H. B. Smith and others; the Petition of George J. Grange, Esquire, and others, of the Districts of Wellington and Gore; the Petition of Peter Bradt, of the Township of Clinton, in the District of Niagara; the Petition of George C. Hamilton and others, of the District of Wellington; and the Petition of Frederick Fraser Carruthers, of the City of Toronto, be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

A Committee dissolved; and Petitions of W. Holditch and others, and of T. Denison and others again referred.

Ordered, That the Select Committee to which were referred the Petition of William Holditch and others, of the Township of Loughborough, and the Petition of Thomas Denison, Senior, and others, of the rear part of the Township of Portland, in the County of Frontenac, be dissolved; and that the said Petitions be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

A Committee dissolved; and Petitions of T. Mussen and others, and of P. Vieau and others again referred.

Ordered, That the Select Committee to which were referred the Petition of Thomas Mussen and others, of the Island and County of Montreal, and of the Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains, and the Petition of Pierre Vieau and others, of the Parish of St. Martin, Isle Jésus, be dissolved; and that the said Petitions be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Petition of G. J. Pacaud referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of George J. Pacaud, Esquire, on behalf of Pierre Vandandaigue dit Gadbois and others, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Nelson, Mr. Bouthillier, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Chabot, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Petition of M. M'Kenzie and others referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of M. M'Kenzie and others, of Aldborough and other Townships, in the District of London, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Ermatinger, Mr. Christie, Mr. Powell, Mr. Price, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Williams, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Cummings, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon, by Bill or otherwise, with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of L. Guillet referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Louis Guillet, Esquire, a Member of this House, be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Petition of Municipal Council of Niagara committed.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the Militia Law,) be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Report on the Commons' Private Bill System.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by their Resolution of the 9th June, 1846, he had deputed Mr. Alpheus Todd to enquire into and report upon the system pursued in the House of Commons with regard to Private Bills, and upon the Resolutions it might be expedient to adopt for the future regulation of the Private business of this House; and he communicated to the House a Report which he had received from Mr. Alpheus Todd on that subject.

Appendix (B.)

(For the said Report, see Appendix B.)

To be printed.

Ordered, That two hundred copies of the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Report on Petition of W. Ware and others.

Mr. Fournier, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of William Ware and others, Surveyors of the District of Quebec, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee having examined the allegations of the Petition referred to them, and the different laws therein mentioned, are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to adopt legislative measures to meet the object of the said Petition.

On motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Chalmers,

Address respecting Lake Ontario and Rice Lake Road.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause the proper officer to lay before this House a detailed statement of the sums expended in constructing the Lake Ontario

and Rice Lake macadamized Road, from its commencement to the present period.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

MR. WILLIAMS[3] moved for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, respecting the improvement of Lake St. Peter, in particular, which channel it was intended to improve.[4]

MR. ROBINSON said that he was prepared to give the information desired without moving for the Address. He said that it was the artificial channel that was intended to be improved.[5]

(31)

On motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Armstrong,

Address respecting the works on Lake St. Peter.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all communications between the Provincial and Imperial Government, (subsequent to the last Session of Parliament,) in relation to the works in operation on Lake St. Peter, together with all reports made to the Provincial Government in pursuance thereof, and all decisions come to by the Executive Council thereon; and also, a Report of a Commission of Enquiry, held at William Henry in December last, in reference to the management of the said works, with the decision of the Government thereon.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Slander and Libel Law Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of Slander and Libel.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Murney, seconded by Mr. Meyers,

Hastings Registration of Titles Act considered.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the expediency of amending and extending the Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(32)

Mr. Duggan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein;

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Duggan reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act passed in the last Session, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada."

Hastings Registration of Titles Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Murney have leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Dickson,

Address respecting Ferries.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will please to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all the Ferries now under lease in the Province, together with the names of the respective lessees, and the term of time of each lease; also, the annual amount to be paid for each, and the names of their sureties, and by whom the money is collected on the part of the Government in the several Districts.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Bellechasse Registry Office Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Aliens' Relief Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Powell have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and continue the 4th and 5th sections of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to secure to, and confer upon, certain inhabitants of this Province the civil and political rights of natural born British Subjects."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

L'Islet Registry Office Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Fournier have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry

Office of the County of L'Islet, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

London Town Council Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Prince have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of Incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, the twenty-eighth instant.

Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Cameron, of Lanark, have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company under the style and title of "The Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society."*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Quebec Incorporation Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Chabot have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday, the twenty-second instant.

Quebec District Bank Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Chabot have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday, the twenty-second instant.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutation, being read;*

On the motion of MR. LAFONTAINE[6],

(32)

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

To give members time for consideration.[7]

(32)

Compulsory — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of*

Commutation of Lands Bill. *the Bill to render commutation of the tenure of lands en roture into that of free and common soccage, compulsory on the Seignior at the pleasure of the Censitaire or landholder, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned relating to the optional commutation of such tenure, being read;*

On the motion of MR. DRUMMOND,[8]

(32)

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

To give members time for consideration.[9]

(32)

Co-heirs' Land Partition Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to the partitioning of lands in free and common soccage in Lower Canada, among co-heirs of the proprietors thereof, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned, being read;*

Mr. Christie moved, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That the said Bill be now read a second time.[10]

MR. DRUMMOND said as the question was one of the greatest importance he hoped hon. members would take time to consider it; he thought the people of the Townships desired to do away with the Law of Primogeniture[11].

Hear from MR. MCCONNELL[12].

MR. DRUMMOND ((resumed:)) and that was an additional reason why delay should be granted.[13]

(32)

Mr. Drummond moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Lafontaine, That all the words after "be," in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "read a second time on Monday next."

The question having been put upon the said motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Badgley, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, DeBleury, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dickson, Drummond, Foster, Fournier, Jobin, LaFontaine, Laterrière, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, M'Connell, Méthot, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Powell, Price, Scott, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Cummings, Duggan, Ermatinger, Hale, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Morin, Petrie, Riddell, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE,

(33)

Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Williams, and Woods.--(17.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to by the House, and

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Letters Patent Crown Lands Bill. *The Ordered of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to Letters Patent whereby any waste or other lands of the Crown in Lower Canada are granted, and to dispense with certain unnecessary formalities connected therewith, occasioning delay and expense, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Christie, Mr. Hale, Mr. Colville, Mr. DeWitt, and Mr. Brooks, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Queen's Bench (L.C.) Power Extension Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to define and extend the power of the Courts of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, relative to usurpations and vacancies occurring in Corporations, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*[14]

MR. DRUMMOND said that as the hon. Attorney General Badgley had not time to consider the bill introduced by him (Mr D.) defining the powers of the Court of Queen's Bench relative to Corporations, he would move the postponment (sic) of the second reading of it till Monday next.[15]

(33)

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Brockville Assessment Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Then, on motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by the Honorable Mr. DeBleury, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 14 JUNE 1847.

((QUESTION RE: THE PROMISED AID TO VICTIMS OF THE QUEBEC FIRE.))[16]

MR. CHABOT made an enquiry of the Ministry respecting a Bill of last Session loaning £100,000 to Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec.[17]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY stated that Commissioners had been appointed to regulate the portion which should be appropriated to each sufferer, but that in the present depressed state of the money market in England, the money could not be obtained at the original interest of five per cent[18] ((which was)) the rate of interest authorized to be paid by the Bill of last Session. It was therefore the intention of the Government to issue debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent.; and that the sufferers would have to pay 4 per cent., and the Government 2; instead of, as was intended before, that the sufferers should pay 3 per cent., and the Government 2.[19]

((QUESTION RE: THE CIVIL LIST.))[20]

COL. PRINCE made an enquiry of the Ministry relative to the Civil List Bill of last Session.[21]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD stated that no communication had been received from the Home Government concerning that measure.[22]

FOOTNOTES: 14 JUNE 1847.

1. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 17 June 1847, whose account was translated by LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 June 1847; in identical accounts in MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 June 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847.
2. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
3. The debate on this motion was reported by: LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 June 1847; PILOT, 17 June 1847; GLOBE, 19 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 June 1847, CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 22 June 1847, in identical accounts except that Williams' speech was reported differently by the BRITISH COLONIST. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 16 June 1847.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 June 1847.
5. IBID.
6. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 June 1847.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 17 June 1847, whose account was translated by LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 June 1847. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 16 June 1847.
11. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 17 June 1847, whose account was translated by LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 June 1847.
15. PILOT, 17 June 1847.
16. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 June 1847, and PILOT, 17 June 1847, which identically reported Cayley's speech; BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 June 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847, whose account was translated from PILOT, 17 June 1847; GLOBE, 19 June 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 16 June 1847. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 16 June 1847.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 June 1847.
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 June 1847.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 June 1847.
20. This matter was reported by: CHATHAM GLEANER, 22 June 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 June 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 17 June 1847, whose account was translated by LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847; GLOBE, 19 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 June 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847, in identical accounts.
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 June 1847.
22. IBID.

(33)

Report of Librarian.

MR. SPEAKER communicated to the House, a Report received from the Librarian of the present state of the Library of the House, pursuant to a Standing Order of the 19th June, 1841; which Report is as followeth:--

Library, Legislative Assembly,
2d June, 1847.

The Librarian begs leave to report, for the information of Your Honourable House, that pursuant to the authority of the Honorable the Speaker, the valuable collection of Books recommended to be purchased by the Library Committee of last Session, has been procured, and deposited in the Library. They consist of upwards of a thousand volumes in French and English literature.

The French Works, selected with considerable care by the Committee, will be found, in connection with those purchased last year, to supply numerous deficiencies, in that section of the Library, previously neglected, and to bring down the several classes of French literature to a very recent date.

The English Works comprise standard legal publications, hitherto much required, as well as others, on general subjects of great interest.

Additions have also been made to the important class of works on the History of America, which may be regarded as extremely valuable, in a national point of view, as materials for the present investigator and future historian of American annals.

The charge of procuring the new Books was entrusted, by order of Mr. Speaker, to Messrs. Fabre, and Armour and Ramsay, of Montreal, respectively; and it is pleasing to state that their commissions have been executed with the utmost promptitude, economy and care.

In consequence of the extensive additions to the Library during the past recess, it has been deemed advisable to compile a supplementary catalogue for the use of Members; printed copies of which will be placed in their hands without delay.

Lists of the Books received since last Session, under the provisions of the Copyright Act, and of a few procured subsequent to the printing of the supplementary catalogue, are appended to this Report.

The total number of Books now in the Library, exclusive of the American class above referred to, is 9450,--that class contains 1170 volumes, making a total of 10,620.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WINDER,
Librarian, Legislative Assembly.

Books received since last Session under the provisions of the Copyright Act, from Messrs. H. and W. Rowsell, Publishers, Toronto--

Smith's Canadian Gazetteer for Canada West.
Burns on Book-keeping. Part II.
Heischfelder's German Lexicon.
Beaven's Recreations of a Long Vacation.

Notation Chart, by Messrs. Fuller and Palmer; received from the proprietor of the United States.

Books added to the Library since the printing of the supplementary catalogue:--

Head's, (Sir F. B.,) Emigrant.
Mitchell's Gazetteer.
Merry's Commercial Calculator.
King's Argentine Republic.
Catalogue of New York State Library, 1846.
Vie de Mgr. Laval, Premier Evêque de Québec. (2 Copies.)
Almanach de Québec, 1846.
The Quebec Guide.
New York Congress Journals, 1775-1777, 2 vols.
St. John's Copper Mines of Lake Superior.
Von Schudi's Travels in Peru, 2 vols.
Simpson's (Sir George) Overland Journey round the World, 2 vols.
Lemercier. Cours de Litérature Générale, 4 vols. (restored to the Library.)
Maury's Statesmen of America.
Griswold's Prose Writers of America.
Williams' Addresses and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, from 1789 to 1846, 2 vols.
Select Works of Porphyry (restored to the Library.)
Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, do.
L'Univérs--Amérique, 4 vols.
Doctrine de l'Eglise Catholique sur la Revolte, (two Copies.)
Journal Historique des Evénemens arrivés à St. Eustache, (2 Copies.)
Pére Jean, or the Jesuit Missionary.
Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius.
Trumbull's History of the Indian Wars.

Report of the Compiler of General Indices.

Mr. Speaker also communicated to the House, a Report of the Compilers of the General Indices to the Journals of the Houses of Assembly of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and which Report is as followeth:--

(34)

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The undersigned, to whom were respectively entrusted the charge of compiling General Indices to the Journals of the Houses of Assembly of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, beg leave to report:--

That the Index to the Journals of the Upper Canada Assembly is now finished; the Compiler having brought the same to completion shortly before the commencement of the present Session. The series of Journals indexed, begins at the year 1825, and continues from thence to the end of the last Session of the Upper Canada Legislature, in 1840. Of those prior to 1825, no regular series exists in Canada, the Legislative records of Upper Canada having been, on two occasions, destroyed by fire, once on the taking

of York by the Americans in 1812, and again at a subsequent period from an accidental cause. With four or five exceptions no copies of these volumes are known to exist, save in the office of the Secretary of the Colonies at London, where they may be found in manuscript, the printed series not having been commenced until 1825. With regard to the missing volumes, the Compiler would respectfully suggest the expediency of making immediate application to the Colonial Secretary for copies of the same, with a view to the completion of the series in the possession of Your Honorable House.

The Index to the Journals of the Lower Canada Assembly, though not entirely completed, lacks only the insertion of "cross-references," throughout, to finish it. To ascertain these, and add them in their proper places, is essential to facilitate reference to the work, to those unaccustomed to the use of it; but the want of them will not prevent the Index from being, meanwhile, of great use to all who may be seeking information from the Journals referred to.

The Lower Canada series of Journals is complete from the time of the first meeting of the Provincial Assembly in 1792, until the last convocation in 1837; the Index volume is consequently of considerably greater extent than that relating to Upper Canada.

In conclusion, the Compilers would respectfully beg that the House would be pleased to refer the result of their labours to the examination of a Select Committee, by whom it might be determined whether their undertakings have been accomplished in such a manner as to merit the approbation of Your Honorable House; and from whom a deliberate opinion could be obtained upon the most expedient and desirable plan for the future preservation of the General Indices,--whether by the transcription of a fair manuscript copy of each, to be preserved for reference in the Library, or by printing a limited number of copies for the use of Members. The latter course is the one, which, in the opinion of the Compilers, would for several reasons be found to be the most advantageous. Without adverting to the risk, where but one copy of a work exists, of its being lost, destroyed, or injured so as to impair its usefulness,--the Compilers would rely mainly on the nature of the work itself, in support of their views concerning it. In the compilation of the Indices, pursuant to the directions of Your Honorable House, they chose for their model the General Index to the Journals of the House of Commons, from 1820 to 1837, the plan of which, adopted after mature deliberation, and with the advantage of the experience attained by the successive labours of previous Compilers, has been found of the greatest practical value. Its chief merit consists in the combination of simple reference to Journal entries, with an abstract or digest of all proceedings bearing on the same subject, or connected together, by which, at a glance, an historical summary of every legislative proceeding on any given question can be readily ascertained. Such a digest of the Parliamentary proceedings of the Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada is the more desirable from the scarcity of many of the earlier Journals of those bodies, one copy only of some Sessions being in the possession of Your Honorable House. For this reason they have so arranged their Indices, as to make them, as much as possible,

independent of the Journals themselves, and valuable compendiums of every important matter connected with the past legislative history of Canadas.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED TODD,
(Compiler of the Index to the U.C. Journals.)
ALPHEUS TODD,
(Compiler of the Index to the L.C. Journals.)

Montreal, 4th June, 1847.

Statement of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a Statement of the affairs of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, for the year 1846; which Statement is as followeth:--

Statement of the cost of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad and appurtenances, and also the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the amount of Tonnage and Passengers transported by the Company for the season or year 1846, as required by the 49th Section of the Act 2d. Will. IV. cap. 58, of the late Province of Lower Canada.

PERIOD.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Tons Freight.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.
For the Year 1846,	52,477	17,969	£20,700	£24,427 17 4

Total Cost of Railroad and Appurtenances.....£62,060 4s. 0d.

Railroad Office,
Montreal, 7th June, 1847.

I, Wm. D. Lindsay, do make oath that the present Statement is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. D. LINDSAY, Commissioner.

Sworn before me, this 9th June, 1847.
W. HALL, J.P.

Statement of Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.

Mr. Speaker also laid before the House, a Statement of the affairs of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, pursuant to the Act 8th Victoria, cap. 91; which Statement is as followeth:--

List of Shareholders holding shares in the stock of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, prepared in conformity with the Provincial Statute, 8th Vict. cap. 91.

The B.A.L. Company,
Jos. S. Walton,
Elias Cheney,
Edward Hale,
P. Leon M'Dougall,
Wm. Willard,
John Low,
Thos. Tait,

Wm. Belknapp,
F. Loomis,
Alex. T. Galt,
Thos. Griffith,
O. Camaron,
L.C. Ball,
John Griffith,
J.G. Robertson & Co.,
D. Thompson,
Wm. Browne,
J.W. Stockwell,
John Moore,
Geo. W. Brooks,
Hiram Moe,
Wm. Brooks,
Jos. H. Terrill,
Thomas Gordon,
Alex. Osgood,
Willard & Goodall,
C.B. Cleveland,
Edw. Cotter,
Leon Goodall,
A.G. Woodward,
John Leeming,
Benj. Pomroy,
Robert Campbell,
R.D. Morkill,
A.W. Kendrick,
Wm. Footner,
Jos. Pennoyer,
Arba Stimson,
Alfred Savage,
Jas. M'Alley,
John Wadleigh,
Jas. Ferrier, jun.,
S.L. Terrill,
G.R. Robertson,
W. Walker,
F. Bureau,
_____ Dickenson,
H. Beckett,
G.F. Bowen,
W.L. Felton,
Jos. Bailey,
John C. Reynolds.

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STATEMENT of the Affairs, Assets, and Liabilities of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, prepared in conformity with the Provincial Statute 8 Vict., Cap. 91.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of the Factory Buildings	....	...	...	1154	8	8
Cost of Machinery	2038	15	4			
Duties thereon	115	2	0			
Freight thereof	438	7	9			
Putting up the same	770	5	0			
Charges thereon and Furniture	371	0	11			
				3733	11	1
Cost of Charter				20	0	0
Debts due to the Factory for Goods sold, &c.				589	7	6
Amount due on Instalments in arrear,				550	0	0
				£6047	7	3

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid up on account of Stock	3825	0	0
Unliquidated claims against the Factory for work, machinery, &c.	1839	0	4
	£5664	0	4

Edward Hale, President of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that the above List of Shareholders and Statement of Affairs are true and correct, to the best of his knowledge, and hath signed.

(Signed,) EDWD. HALE,
President, Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.

Sworn at Sherbrooke this eighth day of March, A.D. 1847.

Before me,
JOHN FELTON, J.P.

Certified to be a true copy,
EDWD. HALE, P.S.C.F.

Return of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

Mr. Speaker also laid before the House, a Return of immoveable property held by the Corporation of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, pursuant to Act 8 Vic. cap. 102, section 6; which Return is as followeth:--

RETURN of immoveable property held by the Corporation of the "Canada Baptist Missionary Society."

		ESTIMATED.					
		Value.			Rental.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	A Lot of land situate between Guy Street and Charles Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, containing two acres and three perches, more or less, with a Stone Building and a Cottage.	7000	0	0	None.		
II.	A Lot of land measuring 115 feet by 92 feet, with a Stone House and Out-buildings, situate at the corner of St. Antoine Street and Richmond Square.	1200	0	0	120	0	0
III.	A Lot of land, measuring 95 feet by 47 feet 6 inches, with a Brick Building used as a School-house, situate in Ann Street, Griffintown.	500	0	0	30	0	0
IV.	A piece of land in Roxton Township, Canada East, containing 10 acres, more or less, with a Dwelling House, School-house and Outbuildings.	200	0	0	None.		

JAMES HEARLE,
Treasurer, Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

To the Honorable Legislative Assembly,
Montreal, June 14th, 1847.

Trinity Houses Accounts.

Mr. Speaker also laid before the House, the Accounts of the Trinity Houses of Quebec and

Montreal, for the year ended the 31st December, 1846.

App. (D.) (For the said Accounts, see Appendix D.)

Also,

Agricultural Societies Reports. Reports of Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada, pursuant to Acts 8th Victoria, chapters 53 and 54.

App. (E.) (For the said Reports, see Appendix E.)

Also,

Montreal Turnpike Trust Accounts. Accounts of the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, for the year 1846.

App. (F.) (For the said Accounts, see Appendix F.)

Also,

Report of Bonds and Securities. The Registrar's Report of Bonds and Securities, in compliance with the Act 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 91, sec. 15.

(For the said Report, see Appendix G.)

Petitions Brought up. The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of Philemon Dugar, of the Township of Rawdon; the Petition of John E. Mills, Esquire, and others, of the District of Montreal; and the Petition of John E. Mills, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.

By Mr. Petrie,--The Petition of John Cameron and others, of the Township of Cumberland and Clarence, District of Ottawa.

By Mr. Leslie,--The Petition of Mrs. S.S. Wilkes and other Ladies, Office-bearers of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum.

By Mr. Riddell,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Brock, (relating to the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railroad;) and the Petition of John Finker and others, proprietors and holders of Saw and Grist Mills on the Otter and Big Creeks, in the Districts of Brock, London, and Talbot.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital; the Petition of the Montreal Gas Light Company, (relating to a new Gas Company;) and the Petition of the Montreal Ladies Benevolent Society.

By Mr. Stewart of Bytown,--The Petition of the Reverend George Romanes, Moderator of the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, (relating to a Fund for Ministers' Widows and Orphans;) the Petition of the Reverend George Romanes, Moderator of the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, (relating to King's College;) and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Litchfield, in the District of Sydenham.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of Daniel Arnoldi, Esquire, and others, Medical Practitioners of Canada East.

By Mr. Nelson,--The Petition of the Reverend A. Théberge and others, of the Parish of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of the Honorable Andrew William Cochran, D.C.L., Vice President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, (relating to Historical Documents;) the Petition of the Honorable Andrew William Cochran, D.C.L., Vice President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, (relating to general objects of the Society;) and the Petition of the Reverend John Cook, D.D., and others, the Minister, Elders, and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec.

By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of J. N. Muir and others, of the Parish of La Visitation du Sault au Recollet, in the County of Montreal; the Petition of F. A. Pillet and others, of Lachine and other Parishes; and the Petition of Eusèbe Hétier and others, of the lower part of Ste. Rose, in Isle Jésus.

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By Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of Alexis Thibodeau and others, of the Parish of St. Grégoire.

By Mr. Thompson,--The Petition of Messieurs Turner and Murray, of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Dickson,--The Petition of the Reverend William M'Murray and others, of the Village of Dundas; the Petition of Edward C. Campbell and others, of the Town of Niagara; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to School rates;) and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the insane and destitute;) and the Petition of Archibald Gilkison, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Lessard, in the County of Rimouski; the Petition of the Municipality of Rimouski, (relating to the registration of Deeds;) the Petition of C. F. Caron, Mayor, and H. Garon, S. T., on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Simon; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Rimouski, (relating to the Education Law;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of Rimouski, (relating to a Bridge;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of St. Simon, (relating to the formation of a new District;) the Petition of Alexis Rivard, Esquire, and Joseph Garon, Esquire, of Rimouski; the Petition of the Municipal Council of Bic, (relating to the formation of a new District;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of Mitis, (relating to the formation of a new District;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of Rimouski, (relating to the Counties of Kamouraska and Rimouski;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of Matane; the Petition of Joseph Richard Thompson and others, of the Township of Brook, Home District; the Petition of Mathew Cowan and others, of the Township of Brock, in the Home District; the Petition of Abner Heard, of the Township of Reach, in the Home District; the Petition of the Municipal Council of Trois Pistoles, (relating to Registry Offices;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of Bic, (relating to Registry Office;) the Petition of Russell Farmer and others, of the Townships of Reach, Brock, and Uxbridge, in the Home District; and the Petition

of Abner Nash and others, of the Townships of Whitby, Pickering, and Reach.

By Mr. Williams,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Newcastle, (relating to Collectors, Assessors, and the Council.)

By Mr. Stewart of Prescott,--The Petition of Peter M'Lauren and others, of the Township of Plantagenet, in the County of Prescott.

By Mr. Chauveau,--The Petition of C. H. Lassiseraye, of the Town of Three Rivers; and the Petition of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, and others, proprietors of the Quebec Library.

By Mr. Drummond,--The Petition of B. H. LeMoine, Esquire, and others, associates of the Garden River and Huron Mining Company; the Petition of George Desbarats and T. A. Stayner, Esquires, associates of the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior; and the Petition of Josiah Classon, of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of the Corporation of the Society of Education of the District of Quebec.

Petition of I. Beecher; Of J. Paterson and others; Of A. Simpson and others; Of D. Torrance and others; Of J. Donegani; Of J. Motz; Of the British American Land Company, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Isaac Beecher, of the Town of Brockville; the Petition of John Paterson and others, of the Village of Dundas, in the Gore District; the Petition of A. Simpson, Esquire and others, shareholders in the Montreal Mining Company; the Petition of David Torrance and others, stockholders in the Canada Mining Company; the Petition of Joseph Donegani, of the City of Montreal; the Petition of James Motz, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate; and the Petition of the British American Land Company, be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

A Committee dissolved; and Petition of G.O. Stuart and others, again referred.

Ordered, That the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, Esquire, and others, be dissolved; and that the said Petition be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

A Committee dissolved; and Petition of P. P. Lachapelle, again referred.

Ordered, That the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of P. P. Lachapelle, junior, of the Parish of Sault au Recollet, in the District of Montreal, be dissolved; and that the said Petition be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Petition of J. Y. Cozens, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Joshua Young Cozens, of the Town of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Hale, Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, and Mr. Price, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

First Report on Contingencies. Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the first Report of the said Committee; which was again read at the Clerk's Table and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have had laid before them the Account Current of the Contingencies of the House, since the date of the last audit, 2d April, 1846, and have proceeded in part with the examination thereof. The balance in favor of the House, on the 1st day of June instant, the date of the present Account, being expended, Your Committee recommend that the sum of Five thousand pounds, in part payment of the Contingencies of this House during the present Session, be advanced to the Clerk for that purpose; and for which an humble Address to His Excellency the Governor General has been prepared accordingly.

Address for £5000 on account of Contingencies. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of five thousand pounds currency, towards defraying the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Letter from Mr. Draper. Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following Letter:--

Montreal, 12th June, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that this morning I officially communicated to the Honorable the Secretary of the Province, my acceptance of the offer which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to make me, of the situation of Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
WM. H. DRAPER.

The Honorable
Sir Allan N. MacNab, Knight,
Speaker of the
House of Assembly.

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Toronto Hospital Bill. Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Toronto Hospital.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron[1] *have leave to bring in a Bill for the better protection of Merchants and others, who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Accidental death Provision Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accident.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickson,

Address for statement of Debentures, &c.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause the Inspector General, or other proper officer, to lay before this House, a Statement of the outstanding Debentures issued prior to the Union in both Provinces, under what Act authorized, rate of interest, when due, and for what object issued, in separate columns; also, a Statement of the Debentures issued under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, similar to the above; if no Return of the same in the Inspector General's Office, to present a Statement of the amounts received on account of the Loan of a million and a half, the date, rate of exchange, when expended, for what purpose, and the balance on hand; also a Statement of the amount of Debentures issued since the Union, with date, rate of interest, when due, and for what object as above; also, a Statement of amount borrowed, from what Institution, what rate of interest, when payable, and for what object,--that the entire debt of the Province may be seen at the end of the column; also, a Statement of the amount required to complete each separate work now commenced, also to complete those works not commenced,--that the entire debt and liability of this Province may be ascertained; with a report of the same, with any remarks the Inspector General may make touching any part of the above expenditure, shewing what part of the public debt for which Debentures are issued, has been expended for public works, and for other objects to be therein designated; and append a tabular Statement of the same to the Public Accounts.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Cummings,

Address for information respecting

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause the Chief

Public Works. *Commissioner of the Board of Works, or other proper officer, to lay before this House, a Statement of the amount expended on each public work in Upper or Lower Canada, prior to the Union, for Debentures outstanding, and which forms a portion of the debt of United Canada; also, the amount expended on those works which were commenced prior to the Union, out of the one and a half million Loan for Debentures since issued, and from any other source; also, the amount still to be expended to complete those works for which a further grant from the Legislature is required, to be numbered Class 1: also, a Statement of the amount expended on those public works for the completion of which the one and a half million Loan was obtained, and the amount still to be expended to complete those works for which a further grant is required from the Legislature, to be numbered Class 2: also, a Statement of the amount expended on all other public works in Canada, when authorized, when commenced, amount expended under the Loan of one and a half million for Debentures issued, money borrowed, or from any other source, and the amount still to be expended to complete those works for which a further grant is required, and naming those works not yet commenced, to be called Class No. 3: also, a Statement of the annual interest due on the Debentures issued for the construction of each of those works, under each class, and the amount of income received under each, to be made out in tabular form, and the difference shewn in two separate columns; and report for the information of this House, which works are likely to repay the interest, and which are not, with any other information he may think it advisable to communicate; and append a copy of the same to the Report of the Board of Works.*

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Judgment Debtors Bill. *Ordered, That Mr. Duggan have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of imprisonment for debt, and afford additional means for the discovery and disposal of the estates and effects of Judgment Debtors in certain cases.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Notarial Organization Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada, being read;*

MR. LAURIN made some observations in support of his motion, setting forth the necessity of elevating the dignity of the Notarial profession, by securing it against the intrusion of ignorant members; and the still greater necessity of protecting the public against the injury inflicted by the blundering of an ignorant practitioner of the client who employed him, and the ease with which the most ignorant and inefficient person might at present enter the profession; and added some remarks on the mode

by which all difficulty arising from examination into the attainments of a candidate for the honours of the profession, was at present eluded.[2]

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The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Laurin, the Honorable Mr. Morin, Mr. Jobin, and Mr. Méthot, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Bytown Incorporation Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read;

It was moved by MR. STEWART, seconded by MR. DICKSON, that the Speaker should leave the Chair, and the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole[3].

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and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Monro took the chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Monro reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

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Winter Roads. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec, on the South of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the North of the said River to the Town of Three Rivers, exclusively, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by Mr. Boulton, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 15 JUNE 1847.

((QUESTION RE: LIVING CONDITIONS OF IMMIGRANTS.))[4]

MR. AYLWIN ... ((enquired)) into the state of Grosse Isle, and the condition of the Quarantine Station.[5]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: CLAIMS FOR PUBLIC LANDS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES.))[6]

MR. D. MACDONELL (Stormont) made an enquiry relative to the Relief of parties claiming lands for public services.[7]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ... replied that it was the intention of Government to extend the period allowed to parties for advancing such claims.[8]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: RULES DEALING WITH MINISTERIAL MEASURES.))[9]

MR. BALDWIN asked what were the days fixed for bringing in Ministerial measures.[10]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD, answered that Tuesdays and Fridays, as in last Session, would, he believed, be the days fixed.[11]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: SEPARATION OF COUNTY OF OTTAWA INTO DISTRICT.))[12]

MR. W. STEWART (Bytown) inquired as to the intention of the Ministry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a separate District?[13]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY (Attorney General East) replied that it was the intention of the Ministry to include the County of Ottawa in a general bill of judicature[14] for regulating the administration of Justice in Upper Canada.[15]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: EQUALIZING DUTIES ON IMPORTS.))[16]

MR. MERRITT.--On the enquiry of Mr. Merritt, whether it was the intention of the Ministry to bring in a Bill for the Equalizing ((of)) the Duties on Imports through the United States, and by the River St. Lawrence.[17]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied, it was the intention of the Ministry to introduce a Bill for the equalization of duties, at least to a great extent, which Bill would be shortly forthcoming and, as it would explain itself, he thought it would be better, at that moment, not to enter into any description of its details.[18]

((POSTPONED ADDRESS RE: QUARANTINE STATION AT GROSSE ISLE.))

MR. CHABOT's address to His Excellency, respecting the emigrant sheds at Quebec, was postponed till next week.[19]

((DEFERRED QUESTION RE: AMENDMENT OF LOWER CANADA EDUCATION ACT; AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT OF LOWER CANADA; AND ROADS IN CANADA.))[20]

MR. CHABOT then made inquiry respecting an amendment of the Lower Canada Education Act; as to the amendment of the Municipal Act of Lower Canada; and, also, respecting roads in Canada.[21]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY would be prepared to reply to the honourable member next week; to which date the inquiry was deferred.[22]

((POSTPONED BILL RE: REMEDY TO EXECUTORS))

MR. SHERWOOD's Bill to give a remedy to Executors in certain cases, was also postponed to the same date ((Monday week)).[23]

((POSTPONED BILLS RE: RAILROAD FROM CARILLON TO GRENVILLE, AND INCORPORATION OF BYTOWN AND OTTAWA RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.))[24]

MR. W. STEWART's (of Bytown) Bill, to construct a Railroad from Carillon to Grenville, was postponed. Also the Bill of the same proposer, to incorporate the Bytown and Ottawa Railroad and Navigation Company.[25]

FOOTNOTES: 15 JUNE 1847.

1. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 19 June 1847, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847, LE CANADIEN, 23 June 1847, and L'AURORE, 25 June 1847, in identical accounts; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 June 1847. According to all the newspaper reports, this Bill was introduced by the Attorney-General Henry Sherwood and the Solicitor-General John Hillyard.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
3. IBID.
4. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847; EXAMINER, 23 June 1847; and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847.
5. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.
6. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 23 June 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 18 June 1847. The BRITISH WHIG reports that Sherwood rather than Cayley replied to this question.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
8. IBID.
9. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts.
10. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.
11. IBID.
12. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847; and GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
14. IBID.
15. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
16. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847, in identical accounts; BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 23 June 1847; and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 19 June 1847, which only reported Cayley's speech. The MONTREAL GAZETTE, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, and CHATHAM GLEANER attribute the question to Merritt, while the other newspapers wrongly attribute it to Monro.
17. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
19. IBID.
20. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847; and

GLOBE, 23 June 1847.

25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.

Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:--

By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of S. M. Eastman and others, of the Township of Bosanquet, in the Western District; and the Petition of Charles M. Nixon, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Bosanquet, in the Western District.

By Mr. Stewart of Bytown,--The Petition of the Honorable Thomas M'Kay and others, of Bytown.

By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of William Evans and others, proprietors on the line of the Lachine Canal, Côte St. Paul, Parish of Montreal; and the Petition of Malcolm M'Naughton and others, of Côte St. Paul, and others.

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, President of the Hamilton Board of Trade, and others, (relating to the formation of Manufacturing and other Companies;) and the Petition of Theodore Hart and others, stockholders of the "Echo Lake Mining Company."

By Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of Raphael Marcotte and others, of the Parish of La Petite Nation; the Petition of Thomas Meagher and others, of the Parish of Ste. Magdeleine de Rigaud, in the District of Montreal; and the Petition of Joseph Bradshaw and others, of the Parish of Ste. Scholastique, County of Two Mountains.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of William Wiseman, Junior, of the Township of Sandwich, in the Western District; and the Petition of A. Simpson, Esquire, and others, stockholders in the "Lake Huron Silver and Copper Company."

By Mr. Leslie,--The Petition of Andrew Shaw and others, stockholders of the "Montreal Telegraph Company."

By the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,--The Petition of the Reverend C. T. Caron and others, of the Parish of St. Martin, Isle Jésus.

By Mr. Chauveau,--The Petition of the Quebec Library Association.

By Mr. Conger,--The Petition of the Reverend M. Lalor and others, Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Town of Picton, in the District of Prince Edward; and the Petition of Stephen Bowerman, of the Township of Hallowell, District of Prince Edward.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of the Corporation of the Seminary of Nicolet; and the Petition of the Very Reverend J. Demers and others, Priests, members of the Catholic Clergy of the Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of Charles C. Farran, of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District.

By the Honorable Mr. DeBleury,--The Petition of the Reverend Edward G. Sutton and others.

By Mr. Hale,--The Petition of Alphonso Wells, Esquire, late Commissioner on the part of Canada, for determining the Boundary Line between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of Christie Roberts and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of

Missisquoi.

By Mr. Duggan,--The Petition of George Desbarats and S. C. Sewell, Esquires, in behalf of the "Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company."

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of E. Desjardins and others, of St. Vincent de Paul and other Parishes.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood,--The Petition of the Honorable R. B. Sullivan and others, officers and members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, (relating to their Incorporation;) and the Petition of the Honorable R. B. Sullivan, President, and others, officers and members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, (relating to an aid.)

By Mr. Drummond,--The Petition of the Reverend George Slack and others, of the neighbourhood and District of Montreal; the Petition of Robert James Begly, of the City of Montreal; and the Petition of S. Derbishire, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, in behalf of himself and others.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Orders of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend Charles J. Ducharme and others, the Corporation of the Petit Séminaire de Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, in the County of Terrebonne; praying for aid to enable them to go on with the construction of their College.

Of the Honorable Barthelemi Joliette; praying that an Act be passed to oblige the different Municipalities to pay the debts contracted by the late Municipal Councils in Lower Canada.

Of Charles Emond and others, Trustees of the Academy of Berthier, in the District of Montreal; praying for pecuniary aid in favor of the said Academy.

Of Hector Granger and others, of the Parish of Ste. Anne des Plaines, in the County of Terrebonne; praying that Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle be allowed to build a Bridge from Sault au Recollet to St. Vincent de Paul.

Of the Reverend R. Mercier and others, inhabitants of St. Vincent de Paul and St. François de Sales; praying that Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle be allowed to build a Bridge from Sault au Recollet to St. Vincent de Paul.

Of C. Germain and others, Members of the Municipal Council of St. Vincent de Paul, County of Terrebonne; praying that Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle be allowed to build a Bridge from Sault au Recollet to St. Vincent de Paul.

Of Norbert Dumas and others, of the City of Montreal; praying that the Privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the River Ottawa, at a certain point asked for by P. P. Lachapelle, may be granted to him.

Of Stephen S. Foster, Esquire, and others, Directors of the Shefford Academy; praying for aid in support of the said institution.

Of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and others, Members of the Hamilton Board of Trade; praying for a repeal of the duty upon wheat imported into Canada, also of the Provincial duty on flour,--and that measures

be adopted to obtain a repeal of the Imperial duty on flour.

Of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and others, on behalf of the Hamilton Board of Trade; praying that measures may be adopted to induce the Imperial authorities to make certain alterations in the protective duties and Navigation Laws. (39)

Of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, and others, Members of the Hamilton Board of Trade; praying that the Usury Laws may be assimilated to the Laws of Great Britain.

Of the Bank of Montreal; praying for an increase of its Capital Stock.

Of A. W. Light, Esquire, and others, of the Brock, London, and Talbot Districts; praying an Act of Incorporation for the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.

Of the Reverend L. S. Malo and others, of the Parish of Trois Pistoles; praying that the right of interfering with the Public Roads be taken from the Municipal Councils, and that the office of Grand Voyer be re-established.

Of Francis Rice and others, of the Parish of Rivière du Loup, in the County of Rimouski; praying that a sum of money be granted them for the purpose of continuing and repairing the road leading therefrom to Madawaska.

Of Benjamin Dionne and others, of the Parish of Kakouna, and other places, in the County of Rimouski; praying that the sale of Wood to monopolists be prevented.

Of the Reverend J. Doucet and others, of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte, in the County of Rimouski; praying for pecuniary aid to open a road to New Brunswick.

Of A. Beaulieu and others, the Mayor and Councillors of the Municipality of Rivière du Loup, in the District of Quebec; praying for amendments to the Education Act.

Of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets, in the County of L'Islet; praying that amendments be made to the Education Act.

Of Pierre Bélanger and others, of the Parish of St. Simon, in the County of Rimouski; praying that an old Road in the said Parish, which was shut up by the Municipal Council, be re-opened.

Of Valère Guillet, Esquire, and others, of the District of Three Rivers; praying that they may be paid what is due to them by the Municipal Council of the said District.

Of the Reverend J. Bte. Chartré and others, of the Parish of Ste. Ursule, County of St. Maurice; praying for the repeal of the Education Act.

Of Henry W. Swan, Esquire, in behalf of the inhabitants of Port Burwell; praying for a grant to construct a Harbour at Port Burwell.

Of Francis C. T. Arnoldi, M.D., and others, the Corporation of the Montreal School of Medicine; praying that the Act 8 Victoria, chap. 81, sec. 3, may be amended, by making the Course of Lectures delivered in

the said School of six months duration.

Of C. Gravel and others, School Teachers in the Parish of Sorel; praying for the payment of their just claims.

Of Jesse Dunn Armstrong, Esquire, and others; complaining of certain grievances connected with the Post Office at William Henry, (Sorel,) and praying relief.

Of F. Joseph Pouliot and others, of St. Germain and other Parishes, County of Rimouski; praying for the establishment of a Custom House and a Court in the said County.

Of B. Mercier and others, of the Parishes of St. Fabien and Ste. Cecile, forming the Municipality of Bic; praying that a permanent Court with a resident Judge be established in the Parish of St. Germain.

Of Edward M. Leprohon, Esquire, and Joseph A. Berthelot, Esquire, of the City of Montreal; praying to be authorized to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the ferry of the Village of St. Eustache.

Of the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Corporation of the Banque du Peuple; praying for a certain amendment in their Act of Incorporation.

Of Hugh M'Gillis, of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District; praying for the payment of certain damages sustained by the detention of his raft in Lake St. Peter, by pickets driven into the bottom of the said Lake by order of the Board of Works.

Of Edmund Ryan, of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District; praying indemnification for damages sustained by the construction of the Cornwall Canal.

Of Peter and Robert M'Kay, Contractors on the Cornwall branch of the St. Lawrence Canal; praying for the payment of a certain claim for work done on the said Canal.

Of Alexander Douglas and others, of the District of Niagara; praying for a renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

Of J. J. Elliot, Esquire, and others, of Upper Canada; praying for an extension of time to the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, to complete the said Road.

Of Israel Rice, of the Township of Ham, in the District of St. Francis, stating that for many years he was the only settler on the Gosford Road, and saved the lives of many travellers, and maintained them at his own risk and expense,--and praying relief.

Of Mrs. Charlotte Frémont, widow of the late Jasper Brewer, Esquire; praying that the pension of her late husband may be continued to her for one or two years.

Of E. Cartier and others, of St. Hyacinthe and other Counties; praying for aid to establish a new College at St. Hyacinthe.

Of James Stanton and others, of the Township of Bertie, District of Niagara; praying that the proceedings had in the House respecting the removal of the District Town of the said District, last Session, may be read and revived.

Of John Allison, Esquire, and others, of West Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh; praying for the establishment of certain boundary lines in the said Township.

Of Benjamin Brewster and others, of the Township of Bosanquet, in the Western District; praying that the said Township may be reunited to the District of Huron.

Of James Hill and others, Bible Christians of the District of Huron; praying to be allowed all the rights and privileges of other Religious denominations.

Of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets, in the County of L'Islet; praying that the minutes of Procés-verbaux of the former Grand Voyer be placed in their hands.

Of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets; praying for aid to construct a wharf.

Of O. E. Casgrain, Esquire, Mayor, on behalf of the Municipal Council of L'Islet; praying for aid to construct a wharf.

Of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets; praying for the establishment of a Registry Office in the said Municipality.

Of Thomas Renwick and others, of Romney and other Townships, Western District; praying for the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of the Two Creeks, in the Township of Romney.

Of Joseph Légaré, Esquire, and others, of the City of Quebec; praying to be incorporated as the Canada Fire Assurance Company.

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Of Messrs. Atkinson, Usborne and Company, and others, of the District of Quebec; praying for a grant to extend the improvements of the Cove Road, and to macadamize the Route de l'Eglise, near the City of Quebec.

Of Louis Poulin and others, of the Village of St. Hyacinthe; praying that the said Village be erected into a separate Municipal District, independent of the Parish.

Of John Glen, Esquire, and others, Trustees of the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road; praying for authority to extend the Chambly and Granby Turnpike Road over a certain interval of about three quarters of a mile.

Of John Lynch and others, of Toronto and other Townships; praying to be incorporated as a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of improving the Centre Road or Hurontario Street.

Petition of the Banque du Peuple.

Ordered, That the Petition of the President, Vice President, and Members of the Corporation of the Banque du Peuple, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Of P. Paterson and others; Of A. W. Light and others; Of. W. Spier and others; Of J. Allison and others; Of J. Lynch

Ordered, That the Petition of Peter Paterson, Esquire, and others, of the City of Quebec; the Petition of A. W. Light, Esquire, and others, of the Brock, London, and Talbot Districts; the Petition of William Spier and others, the Officers and Board of Management of the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association; the Petition of John Allison, Esquire, and others, of West Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh;

and others; Of J. Prince and others. — *the Petition of John Lynch and others, of Toronto and other Townships; and the Petition of John Prince, Esquire, and others, be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.*

Of J. Stanton and others. — *Ordered, That the Petition of James Stanton and others, of the Township of Bertie, District of Niagara, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Municipal Council of Niagara, (relating to the District Town.)*

Of P. Lepper and others; Of C. Garneau and others. — *Ordered, That the Petition of Paul Lepper and others, of the Parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, and of the settlements of Valcartier and others; and the Petition of Charles Garneau and others, of the County of Quebec, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Guillaume Robitaille and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette.*

Of W. F. Wallace and others, referred. — *Ordered, That the Petition of William F. Wallace and others, of the District of London, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of M. M'Kenzie and others, of Aldborough and other Townships, in the District of London.*

Motion to refer Petition of T. Moss, negatived. — *Mr. Macdonell of Dundas moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson, That the Petition of Thomas Moss, of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, Mr. Prince, Mr. Macdonell of Stormont, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Merritt, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.*[1]

MR. ROBINSON objected to the referring of the petition, on the ground that it was a claim that was settled; at least, such appeared to be the case from the minutes of the Board of Works.[2]

MR. G. MACDONELL, of Dundas, said that the Government had refused that this case should be referred to the arbitrators; again this case was not settled, and it was to ascertain if this was the case, that he wished to refer this petition.[3]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said that the complaint of this petition arose out of the law of last Session, by which the Board of Works was constituted. That Act imposed upon the Government the duty of determining when claims shold (sic) be submitted to arbitrators; but it restricted them for (sic) referring claims when the accounts were settled. This petitioner's account was a settled one, and, therefore, Government had no other course than the one it had adopted. However, he was about to introduce a Bill to amend that part of the Law, and would bring it down in two or three days.[4]

COL. PRINCE thought such a bill would be a very salutary one, and enquired if it would embrace such a case as that of Reed and Lardner which was before the House last Session?[5]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD stated that the bill would embrace that case as well as any other of a like nature.[6]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it passed in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Drummond, seconded by Mr. Prince,

Time for presenting Private Petitions extended. — *Resolved, That the time for presenting Petitions to this House for Private Bills, or Reliefs in any way, be extended until Thursday the first day of July next.*

First Report of Committee on Standing Orders. — *Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the first Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--*

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the Honorable B. Joliette and others, and the Petition of P. P. Lachapelle, and find that in their cases all the notices required by the Rules of Your Honorable House have been complied with.[7]

They have also examined the Petition of David Davidson and others, and have had proofs before them of the publication of notice in a paper within the District, but no certificate of the notice having been posted on the Church doors; Mr. Colville, however, (a Member of Your Honorable House,) appeared before Your Committee, and stated, that after publishing the notices in the Gazette, he transmitted copies of the same, by his own servants, to be placarded on the Church doors of the several Parishes interested in the matter; he subsequently saw several of these notices after they were affixed to the Church doors, and has every reason to believe that all of them were posted up according to his direction. Your Committee would respectfully recommend that this evidence be received as sufficient proof that the Rules of Your Honorable House have been complied with.

Letters Patent Crown Lands Bill. — *Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill relating to Letters Patent, whereby any waste and other lands of the Crown in Lower Canada are granted, and to dispense with certain unnecessary formalities connected therewith occasioning delay and expense, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.*

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Forgery Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law and to repeal certain Acts relating to the*

crime of Forgery.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday the twenty-fifth instant.

Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Price have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

MR. MERRITT moved for certain statements of duties collected at the several Ports in Canada, with the expenses of each station.[8]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the hon. gentleman would find all he wanted in the accounts for the past year.[9]

MR. MERRITT said he could make up what he wanted from the public accounts, but many people would not go to that trouble; and he wanted the country to see at one view, that for every dollar which went into the public chest, at a vast majority of the Ports, three quarters of a dollars (sic) were paid for collecting it.[10]

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On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Macdonell of Stormont,

Customs. — *Ordered, That the proper officer do lay before this House, a Statement of the amount of Customs Duties collected and paid into the Provincial Treasury, at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, the expense attending the same, and the net amount received, in separate columns; also, a like Statement from St. John's, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton; also, a like Statement from every other interior Port in Canada, for the years 1840, 1841, 1845, and 1846; also, a Statement of the expenses attending the new Department called the Commissioner of Customs,--in order that the comparative amounts received, and cost of collection and expenses at each separate Port may be contrasted, for the information of this House; and that a tabular Statement of the same may be appended to the Public Accounts.*

(41)

Lands Partition Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the partition of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in certain cases, in Lower Canada.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the twentieth instant.

Service of Process Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the service*

of process in real actions wherein the party Defendant is resident without the limits of the District of the situation of the property in dispute.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-fourth instant.

Limitation of Actions Bill. *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Statute of the 8 Victoria, Chapter 31, and to make other provisions for the limitation of Actions.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-fourth instant.

MR. AYLWIN[11] said, the question he rose to refer to was one of the highest importance to the country at large.[12] ((He)) said that the famine that had occurred in Ireland during the last year had well been compared to those which happened in Europe during the 13th century.[13] The state of the emigrants who were daily arriving on our shores was becoming appalling;[14] two thousand persons had already died at Grosse Isle, and great complaints had been made as to the management of the officers there. No doubt hon'ble members had already heard something of that; but they could not be generally aware, though those a((t)) Quebec were, of the necessity of obtaining ((i))nformation on the subject, in order to put an end to these complaints. The Government had been charged with very gross neglect in this momentous matter, and he hoped they would be able to meet the charge readily, for he could not bel((i))eve the Government could be so remiss[15]. It was said that hardly any preparations had been made for the sad scenes now witnessed at Grosse Isle, Quebec, and Montreal - although the Government must have known five or six weeks ago that the same disasters had attended the emigration into New York. It had even been stated that warning letters had been sent to the Government, and the most pressing applications made to them to prepare for the coming evil, and that by gentlemen well entitled to attention,--but that these letters had lain neglected and unanswered in the office of the Secretary of the Province for seven weeks! And it was further stated that it was not until after the full opening of the navigation that any steps had been taken, and even then only to purchase some small quantity of bedding[16] ((and)) a very small quantity of provisions ... for the relief of the famishing people who every day arrived. It was true, the Quarantine had been in a great measure under the control of the Imperial Government instead of the Provincial, and in the hands of that obnoxious officer, the Civil Secretary, and this though the people of the Province were quite as much interested in the subject as the people of England. Perhaps this might call attention to the office of Civil Secretary: if it led to its abolition it would be an excellent thing. It was unjust to the liberality of the Mother Country, that this establishment should be so managed, as to afford almost no relief at all to the poor creatures who came year after year to Canada. The sufferings of the poor emigrants now

were worse than those which had been endured by the first settlers. The representations of the Superintendent at Grosse Isle, almost amounted to a cry sauve qui peut.[17] There were serious charges, and if the Government could not answer them they were deserving of the severest censure. If they could, their calumniators should be made to feel the censure of public opinion. He thought an investigation into the subject highly necessary.[18] The hon. Member moved an address to His Excellency for the papers relative to the management of Quarantine Station.[19]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said the papers would be laid on the table.[20]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said, that every thing that could be done had been done[21], not only at Grosse Isle, but throughout the Upper and Lower Provinces[22], as it would appear from the papers when they came down, to relieve the distress. He merely stated that, to prevent the observations of the hon. member for Quebec from going uncontradicted to the public.[23]

DR. NELSON would merely say that if these boasted preparations had been made, that he, as a medical man who had been called to assist in relieving many of these unfortunate emigrants now crowding through the City - was entirely ignorant of them.[24] There were scores and hundreds of these poor people lying about the streets, and under porches, begging[25], dying from the want of food. He had sent numbers of them to the Hospital, and he knew he could have sent them to the Government sheds--that fearful place which no man could think of without shuddering at the misery and destitution which it revealed. The Government were very much to blame. Misery and disease would be entailed on the thousands of unhappy beings crowded together in that worst of places--and he could tell the Government that scores of men and women were calling down curses on their heads with their dying breath from these sheds. Humanity shudders, said Dr. Nelson, at the scenes now passing under our eyes, and I know not how the Government can wash themselves of the charge of indifference. What! The middle of June and nothing done! Send human beings to those sheds, and they must wade in mud to their knees to get there, and what sort of beds have they? dirty straw, Mr. Speaker, huddled up into a corner! and we are to be told that the government were not aware of the sad state these poor people would be in! It is not so, Sir,--we all knew it well, months ago. It would be improper of me, however, to close without stating that I have seen a great number of the sick emigrants, but that not one of them had typhus fever. It is true that they are all prepared for it, but it arises from want, from privation of every description. They are now dying from want, and the preparations for their relief have been made with an inefficient and niggard hand.[26]

MR. CHABOT said it was known there would be a large emigration this year, and it was then feared emigrants would bring to Canada the seeds of the disease, from which they had suffered so much in Ireland. No one knew the extent of the misery on Grosse Isle, for means had been taken to conceal it. Thus, on the 3rd of June, letters stating that there was no danger, that the people on the Island had plenty of clothes and food,

and a few days after, the Superintendent wrote as if in despair. It was said, too, that no more than 700 had died in the Hospitals, while there were large numbers who were not mentioned who died in other buildings and on board the ships. No provisions had been made for this emergency until very lately; for it was not till the first of June that a few artificers were sent down from Quebec to build a few miserable sheds. What had been done at Quebec? - The citizens there had established a Board of Health, and had sent a deputation to the Governor-General, and what answer had they got? That Government would take care of everything without the city, but that all within the city belonged to the Corporation! There was a Marine Hospital at Quebec, which when it was built, was situated at a distance from the greater part of the population of the city, but which since then, had been surrounded by a dense mass of habitations. This hospital might contain perhaps 200 or 250 persons, and that being full, persons were set to work to build sheds around the building. The citizens naturally feared for their health in consequence of the disease brought into their neighborhood, especially as it was necessary to conduct the sick through the thickest part of the city; but what was the answer to their representation on this head? Why, that information had been received from eminent medical men, which led to the conclusion that there could be no danger; that, however, if the Corporation thought there were, they were at liberty to build sheds any where else, by paying the difference in the cost. He was satisfied that there must be fault some where, and thought that some part of the blame fell on the employees, one of whom, Dr. Douglas, had written one day to say that there was no danger, and on another that the whole of the emigrants were going to die at once.[27]

MR. ROBINSON had no doubt that the hon. member for Richelieu had seen every thing he described; but he was wrong in blaming the Government; as soon as the Ministry became aware of the necessity, they instructed him to erect buildings for the shelter of the emigrants, and finding they could not be got up with sufficient speed by contract, he had employed some of the most respectable builders in town who had put up a shed 140 feet long by 25 feet broad, besides two more that were being constructed at that moment. A great number of people would not go to the sheds, on account of the disease which prevailed there. He did not believe there was so great distress for want of shelter as the hon. member for Richelieu appeared to think; for he was there the night before, and found that a rope-walk 100 feet long, which had been engaged by Government, and which was really very comfortable, had very few people in it.[28] Another large shed was also being erected, and Government were doing all in their power to meet the wants of the immigrants.[29]

MR. AYLWIN.--Since when?[30]

MR. ROBINSON.--"I can give you day and date."[31] His orders were without any limit, to do whatever the Emigrant Agent required. The Agent himself was a kind-hearted excellent man, who, although his salary was very small, attended from five o'clock in the morning, till eight

or nine at night, and now slept there all night.[32] He (Mr. R.) visited there every day, and he was happy to say that he met many of the citizens there. He wished to be understood, that all he had said referred only to Montreal; he knew nothing of Quebec or Grosse Isle.[33]

MR. CHAUVEAU spoke in French[34] dans le même sens ((que MM. Aylwin, Nelson, etc.))[35]

MR. CAUCHON spoke in French[36] dans le même sens ((que MM. Aylwin, Nelson, etc.))[37]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY regretted that such hostility was manifested by the opposite side of the House to the Executive, on every occasion that presented itself. He thought that the gentlemen on the opposite side, ought to have waited till the papers were laid on the table and if it did not appear from the papers that the Government were not to blame, then the House might pass their censure; for he would say, that the remarks which had been made not be borne out by the papers which were asked for. The Government could not expect the great influx of Emigrants which has taken place; it could not, therefore, be expected, that they should adopt measures in anticipation. He stated that two deputations had been received from Quebec, the one differing from the other. He asked the hon. member for Richelieu, if it was not a fact that the most of those persons had come for the sole purpose of dying on our shores? If it was not true that they had left Ireland, with the seeds of disease implanted in them, and suffering under want and famine? In reference to the Government providing accommodation and food for the Emigrant, he did not think it was the sole duty of the Government, but that the people of Quebec and Montreal, ought to have gone hand in hand with them. He asked the House to look at what was done in Liverpool, on the arrival of a large number of Emigrants. The Government were not called upon to provide for them, but the city raised their poor's rate from 3s and 4s to 12s, while the wealthy citizens stood with their hands in their pockets. He stated that the great influx of this year was owing to a change of system in the forwarding of the Emigrants. Instead of being landed at Quebec, and notice coming up to Montreal in advance of them, they have been forwarded direct to Montreal. In reference to so large a number sleeping out of the sheds, he said that he did not wonder at it, it was no more than he should do in the same case; that families, apparently healthy, should prefer not to go where they should become sick. He stated that the arrangements were not confined to Montreal, but scattered over the different districts westward. He did not think that the providing for the emigrants would press so severely on the wealthy inhabitants of Montreal as it would on the settlers in the western part of the province, where the emigrants would have to spend the winter.[38]

MR. CHRISTIE thought it quite necessary that the papers be laid before the House. The hon. member objected to the paucity of persons employed to look after the emigrants.[39]

MR. DRUMMOND was willing to give the Executive every credit for doing all that could be done, after the thing was brought prominently

before them[40]. He had no doubt of the personal exertions of the Hon. member for Huron; neither was he inclined to deny that the hon. member for Simcoe had done all in his power since he received instructions to act; but a Government should not only have a heart to act when suffering was brought under their view, but they should also have heads, (hear, hear,)--should foresee emergencies--and prepare for them by measures, (hear, hear,) he would ask whether the Ministry might not, from the information they and the public had received, have made preparation two, aye, six months ago; (hear, hear,) one of the greatest reproaches against them was their intellectual blindness in not calling Parliament together at an early season to enact a large and liberal measure whereby to prevent the miseries threatened by the unusual emigration of the year. The hon. member for Huron had taunted the cities of Quebec and Montreal, with not having co-operated with the Government; does the hon. member not recollect that Quebec is still suffering under the effects of one of the direst calamities that ever befel (sic) a city, and he should also remember that notwithstanding that calamity her generous inhabitants contributed largely towards the relief of sufferers in Ireland; Montreal, also strained the last nerve for the same purpose, and were they still to be told that they should provide for a large emigration; it was not the inhabitants of Montreal, or of Quebec, who induced emigration, it was the Government, and the Government were bound to make all necessary provision for it. Formerly the question of emigration was made a war cry against the party to which he (Mr. D.) belonged, and why? because they were opposed, conscientiously opposed, to large bodies of people being cast on their shores without means to meet their wants; now the propriety of that view was apparent when the country was threatened with pestilence, and scores were dying in our streets; 22 had died at the Sheds yesterday, and 780 were under medical treatment.[41]

M. LAFONTAINE dit qu'il n'était pas opposé à l'émigration, mais qu'il désirait néanmoins que le gouvernement anglais connût que le peuple que l'on jette maintenant sur ce rivage n'est pas celui que nous devrions avoir ici. Il fallait que ce surcroit de population eût un capital suffisant pour se soutenir jusqu'à ce qu'elle pût cultiver la terre, ou s'etablir autrement; mais non pas comme nous le voyons souvent, des enfans sans parens, des femmes sans maris. Tout cela était dû à l'aristocratie de l'Angleterre, aux tyrans de l'Irlande, qui traitent leurs paysans plus dûrement que les Américains ne traitent leurs esclaves. Il y avait des rapports qui montraient évidemment que l'Irlande pouvait soutenir au moins le double de la population qu'elle soutient actuellement; et cependant, c'était de ce pays qu'une population sans pain était jeteé sur nos rivages, dans ce Canada menacé lui-même de la famine. Il pensait que le gouvernement provincial devait faire des représentations à la mère-patrie, pour nous envoyer ainsi ses pauvres, au lieu, d'en prendre soin, et de réorganiser sa société.[42]

MR. VIGER replied to the Hon. Gentleman amid cries of "Question."[43]

MR. MOFFATT agreed in much that had fallen from the hon. member for Terrebonne; but did not think it was the right time to say it.[44] ((He))

should take an opportunity, when the papers were laid on the table, of making some remarks, but he would just say that there was a great want of feeling apparent on the part of many of the Irish Landlords; he thought that a representation ought to be made to the Home Government in reference to this subject.[45] Nor did he think that the hon. gentleman's former measures were calculated to induce an accession of such emigrants as he said he desired.[46]

MR. LAFONTAINE asked if the hon. gentleman could give any fact in support of that opinion.[47]

MR. AYLWIN defended the people of Quebec from the charge of apathy and censured the language and tone of Mr. Cayley very severely.[48]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the hon. gentleman did not wish to defend the people of Quebec, but to attack the Ministry.[49]

(41)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Address respecting Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to pray that all communications and documents in relation to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, and also all instructions and orders relating to the management of the same, be communicated to this House.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

MR. AYLWIN then postponed his motion for a Committee on the same subject.[50]

DR. LATERRIERE[51] fit motion qu'une adresse fut présentée à Son Excellence demandant qu'en considération des misères etc. etc. endurés par les habitans de Saguenay, des titres de leurs terres leur soient donnés à bas prix, de manière de couvrir seulement les dépenses de l'arpentage. L'hon. Monsieur accompagna sa motion des remarques suivantes.

En fesant cette motion, M. l'orateur, la seule qui me reste a présenter pour faire entendre les réclamations de mes constituants du Saguenay, je dois, pour justifier cette démarche, déclarer que depuis deux ans que je pétitionne, que je supplie en faveur de ces pauvres gens, d'après le principe très chrétien "demandez et vous recevrez" avouer que je ne suis pas plus avancé que je l'étais lorsque je suis entré dans cette chambre.

Ce n'est pas du tout surprenant, M. l'orateur! de telles maximes de justice ne sont pas comprises, ne sont pas de la religion de notre Divan Canadien. Il y a en Turquie le remède du Cordon. Il serait à souhaiter que nous eussions en Canada un tel remède, afin de sévir contre les injustices, le manque à la bonne foi et les moyens de corruption qu'emploient notre cabinet ministériel. Ce serait un remède, un contrôle efficace contre notre cabinet responsable. Vous n'ignorez pas M. l'orateur et cette chambre a été témoin des promesses solennelles qui m'ont

été faites dans la session dernière par le commissaire des terres de la couronne "qu'il introduirait une mesure conformément aux suggestions contenues dans son rapport pour organiser le nouveau Saguenay," en établissant dans cette localité une cour de justice, en donnant à ceux qui s'y sont établis, sur l'invitation et la bonne foi du gouvernement des titres à un prix modéré et aux conditions les plus faciles pour les terres qu'ils y ont prises et établies. A l'appui de ce que j'avance je vais lire avec la permission de cette chambre les parties les plus saillantes du rapport de ce monsieur adressé à lord Metcalfe. Eh bien! M. l'orateur, rien de tout cela n'a été fait, si ce n'est un décret publié par ordre de ce monsieur, le 13 de mars dernier de rendre ces terres le 10 de mai suivant pour faire déposséder tous ces braves gens par des speculateurs dont ils seraient devenus les fermiers. Pouvait-il manquer à la bonne foi d'une manière plus flagrante? Un individu ordinaire qui manquerait à ses engagements passerait pour un fourbe, serait réputé pour toujours un mal honnête homme; mais un ministre? la prérogative ministérielle peut-elle le mettre à l'abri d'un tel soupçon? Non, M. l'orateur, c'est la même chose, le crime n'en est que plus grand.

C'est un marchand de première force que le commissaire des terres de la couronne? Il prélève de six à 7 mille louis de la vente des bois qu'il fait détruire dans cette localité, sans s'occuper de son avenir comme pays agricole, et, pour toute réponse, si on lui demande d'approprier par une mesure législative une partie de cet argent à l'ouverture des grandes communications dans cette localité, entre autres un chemin jusqu'aux vieux établissemens qui en sont éloignés de 25 à 30 lieues par terre, où les gens sont obligés d'aller pour se faire rendre justice et même jusqu'à Québec pour les hauts tribunaux, sa réponse, dis-je, à tout cela, c'est que ce n'est pas l'argent de cette localité, c'est le revenu de la province et qu'il n'a rien à faire avec toutes ces améliorations.

J'avoue, M. l'orateur, que je suis loin de m'adresser à un homme si peu propre à remplir les devoirs que lui impose la situation qu'il occupe, j'étais loin de m'en laisser imposer par des fausses promesses. L'année dernière il a laissé tomber par caprice un bill qu'il a introduit dans les derniers jours de la session pour faciliter la vente des terres publiques; bill d'une grande importance générale, parce que je proposais l'annexion à ce bill de quelques dispositions en faveur de mes pauvres constituants. Ne pouvait plus compter sur la bonne foi de ce monsieur et ne rien obtenir de ses associés solidaires, je m'adresse donc cette fois en ligne directe au chef de l'exécutif. C'est un anglais de la 1ère roche,--lorsqu'il saura que ces pauvres gens ont été trompés, sont à la veille d'être dépossédés, ont perdu tout ce qu'ils avaient par l'incendie de l'année dernière et que la pluspart seraient morts de faim et de misère sans l'assistance que leur fut envoyé par lord Cathcart, son prédécesseur, ses entrailles parleront et justice leur sera faite.

Quant au membre de l'Ottawa, le commis des terres, c'est un paradoxe, il n'a point d'entrailles. Je déclare donc en finir avec lui, et je remets conséquemment en vos mains, M. l'orateur, la motion pour une adresse à Son Excellence.[52]

(41)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Laterrière, seconded by Mr. Christie,

Address respecting the Saguenay Territory.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will take into his consideration the remote and isolated situation of the new Settlements on the Saguenay, and the total want of roads to communicate with the old Settlements,--their want of Courts of Justice, the disadvantages of locality and climate to which the Settlers there are subjected, the indigence and destitute condition generally of those who locate themselves in that quarter,--and, finally, the importance of encouraging emigration into the extensive and unsettled regions bordering on the Saguenay and Lake St. John, from the surplus population of the neighbouring parts of Lower Canada; and will graciously be pleased to grant to all such Settlers as are actually at the present time settled upon the waste Lands of the Crown in the County of Saguenay and have bonâ fide made improvements thereupon, titles to the land they respectively occupy, not exceeding one hundred acres to each family, at such low rate, per acre, as will suffice to cover the expense of Survey, and without a view to the production of revenue from the sale of such lands to the bonâ fide occupants thereof.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

DR. LATERRIERE[53] fit motion qu'une adresse fut présentée à Son Excellence pour obtenir une exploration du territoire en arrière de Québec jusqu'au lac St. Jean, pour s'assurer que le sol est assez bon pour justifier l'ouverture d'un chemin jusqu'à Québec.

Pour ceux, dit-il, en présentant sa motion, qui ont vu des hauteurs de Québec le vaste territoire qui se trouve au nord de cette Cité, il leur sera facile de comprendre que je ne suis pas mu par le motif seulement de proposer des adresses en l'air, mais par l'importance de connaître si ce territoire, qui n'a jamais été bien exploré, pourrait être ouvert par un bon chemin de communication à l'industrie agricule.

Québec manque, dit-on, de territoire dans ses environs? Qui aurait dit, il y a sept ans, que l'on pourrait placer 30 mille familles au Saguenay? Et pourtant l'industrie individuelle, la force des choses vient de résoudre ce problème et de l'emporter sur une compagnie de maintenir ce vaste territoire sous son contrôle exécutif.

J'ai un plan figuratif du territoire en question fait par des sauvages et habilement rédigé par l'arpenteur George Duberger, qui ne laisse aucun doute sur la possibilité d'ouvrir un chemin entre ces deux localités où se trouvent de bonnes terres, le seul moyen de les connaître, c'est d'en faire l'exploration scientifiquement.

La Province se soumet à l'exploration géologique et minéralogique Logan bien moins profitable que serait l'exploration de bonnes terres, richesse fondamentale, intarissable d'un pays. Je voudrais donc par dessus toutes les explorations, encourager l'exploration des terres.

Où placera-t-on l'émigration qui nous arrive de toutes parts? Où placer le surplus de notre population française, qui s'étouffe, s'appauvrit par la subdivision des propriétés sur lesquelles elle est née?

Je n'ai point d'autre motif en fesant cette motion que de réveiller le gouvernement endormi, mort aux intérêts essentiels de ce pays, et j'espère que les messieurs de Québec qui sont à même tous les jours de juger de l'importance de cette motion, voudront bien l'appuyer.[54]

MESSRS. CHAUVEAU, CHABOT et CAUCHON parlèrent aussi quelque tems dans le même sens.[55]

(41)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Laterrière, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Address for Survey of country in rear of Quebec.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to take into consideration the expediency of ordering an exploration of that part of the country in the rear of Quebec, in a straight line as far as Lake St. John, so as to ascertain whether in that locality the soil is fit for agricultural purposes, and of such value as to justify the tracing, and subsequently the opening, of a road between those two localities.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Bathurst School Money Bill for 1845.

Ordered, That Mr. Cameron of Lanark have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the payment of School money to the Teachers in the Bathurst District, for the year 1845, notwithstanding that there was no assessment for schools in that District in said year.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-fourth instant.

Bathurst School Money Bill for 1846.

Ordered, That Mr. Cameron of Lanark have leave to bring in a Bill to declare the operation of the third clause of the 13th section of the Act of the 9th Victoria, chapter twenty, in operation in the Bathurst District, for the year 1846, the said District not being in a position to fulfil the requirements of said clause.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-fourth instant.

Double Costs Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to double costs, notices of actions, limitation of actions, and pleas of the general issue, under certain Acts of Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was

received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-second instant.

Malicious Injuries Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill for preventing malicious injuries to persons and property by fire, or by explosive or destructive substances.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Bytown Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Monro, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes, reported, according to order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Montreal New City Gas Company Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

(42)

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Company Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Advocates (L. C.) Fees Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and allow certain Fees to Advocates appearing in cases before Commissioners Courts in the City of Quebec, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Hastings Registration of Titles Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the registration of Titles in the County of Hastings in Upper Canada," being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Winter Roads Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District

of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec on the south of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the north of the said River to the Town of Three Rivers, exclusively, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Christie took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Christie reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Viger, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Papineau,

The House adjourned.[56]

APPENDIX: 16 JUNE 1847.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.))

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY gave notice that he would to-morrow move the House into a Committee of Supply, on the finances of the country for the fiscal year.[57]

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: RESOLUTIONS ON TRADE AND COMMERCE.))

MR. ERMATINGER gave notice that he would bring forward certain resolutions on the Trade and Commerce of the country.[58]

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: PETITION OF MICHAEL SCOTT.))[59]

MR. DRUMMOND moved for the referring of the petition of Michael Scott, praying that he may be allowed to turn part of the river Lorette to the use of his mill, to a Select Committee.[60]

MR. AYLWIN objected to the referring of the petition to a select committee[61], on the ground that in such a case application ought, in the first place, to be made to the Government.[62] ((He)) thought it ought to be referred to the Committee on standing orders.[63]

MR. DRUMMOND could see no objection to the petition being referred to a Select Committee; it was not a matter in which the Government was interested.[64]

MR. AYLWIN stated that he objected to the petition being referred; it was a matter which ought to have been brought before the Government and then, if the decision of the Executive was unfavourable to the petitioner, he might be allowed to pursue the course which was now proposed.[65] He said that the Lorrette[66] the stream from which permission was requested to draw water was a tributary to the St. Charles, a river that was important in the mercantile interest of Quebec. He should therefore oppose every attempt to draw off the waters of any of the tributaries of the St. Charles, even although, as in the present case, they should not be navigable rivers.[67] Mr. Scott was asking for the water of this river as a gift, and he (Mr. Aylwin) did not think the House was the place where he ought to ask for one. It appeared to him that the application ought first to have been made to the Government. If not, it ought at least, as a private bill, to be submitted to the proper committee.[68]

MR. DRUMMOND could not then see how the Government were interested in the matter, but had no objection to withdraw, and make further enquiry.[69]

((He)) withdrew it for further consideration.[70]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: LEGALITY OF THE ELECTION OF MR. ROBINSON FOR SIMCOE.))[71]

MR. BALDWIN wished to know if the Govenment (sic) had taken into

consideration, the legality of the election of Mr. Robinson for Simcoe.[72]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, the matter had not engaged the attention of the Government, but he would let the House know the opinion of the Ministry upon the subject to-morrow,--his own opinion was that Mr. Robinson was legally elected.[73]

MR. BALDWIN said that if the Government did not let the House, know, to-morrow, their intention about the matter, he would move that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be directed to issue a new writ. He would have brought up the matter earlier but for the absence from the House of Her Majesty's first Law Officers. The members of the administration, at that time in the House, did not seem to know very well what to say about the matter; but now that the Hon. Attorney-General was arrived, and had taken possession, he presumed there would be no difficulty. (Laughter.)[74]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD repeated his own individual opinion, but would satisfy the Hon. Member as to the views of the Government to-morrow.[75]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: DESTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH AT ST. EUSTACHE.))[76]

MR. SCOTT ... ((made an enquiry)) relating to the destruction of the Church at St. Eustache[77].

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY replied that he would give an answer to-morrow.[78]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: THE CARON CORRESPONDENCE.))[79]

MR. LAFONTAINE enquired of the members of the administration, why the late Ministerial correspondence was not laid on the table? He understood that it had been laid on the table of the Upper House.[80]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY answered that Mr. Caron had complained that the correspondence was incorrectly translated, that it had therefore been sent to the gentleman for correction, and had only just been returned; that there was a portion, in addition to that already published which Mr. Caron desired to have submitted before the House; and that the whole would be brought down by the Ministers, almost immediately.[81]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE MINISTRY AND THE OPPOSITION.))[82]

MR. CHRISTIE said that he had read in the papers, that negotiations were going forward between the Ministers and certain members of the Opposition; he desired to know if it was correct.[83]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said it was scarcely necessary to notice such rumours they were so often untrue; he had no objection, however, to answer that the Government was not cognizant of any negociations going on in any way with any of the opposition.[84]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: BILL TO INCREASE THE REPRESENTATIVE BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE.))[85]

MR. AYLWIN enquired if it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this Session to increase the representative branch of the Legislature?[86]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--No.[87]

MR. AYLWIN.--Then he should.[88]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: INTRODUCTION OF A MEASURE RELATIVE TO SURVEYORS AND SURVEYING IN LOWER CANADA.))[89]

MR. FOURNIER made an enquiry of the Ministry, if it was the intention of the Ministry to introduce any measure this Session relative to Surveyors and surveying in Lower Canada?[90]

MR. PAPINEAU.--No.[91]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PROVISION FOR SICK AND DESTITUTE EMIGRANTS.))[92]

MR. DRUMMOND inquired what provision was made for the relief of the sick and destitute emigrants?[93]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said that the Government had ordered that in all cities and towns incorporated, in which Boards of Health were appointed, these Boards shall have the power to make contracts for furnishing bread and meat to destitute emigrants, for periods of 6 days in each case, and also medicine and medical attendance, and that the Commissary-General had been authorised to furnish supplies of all kinds required for the sick and destuite (sic) emigrants, reporting immediately to the Government what had been done.[94]

((WITHDRAWN BILL RE: LUNATIC ASYLUM IN UPPER CANADA.))

MR. D. MACDONELL, of Stormont, ((presented a Bill)) relative to the Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada[95].

Owing to an objection made by the Ministry that its introduction had been irregular, as it ought to have been founded on resolutions of a Committee of the whole, as it contained money grants ((the Bill was withdrawn)).[96]

FOOTNOTES: 16 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847, in identical accounts; and BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
3. IBID.
4. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
6. IBID.
7. The Committee's report on P.P. Lachapelle's petition was commented on by a correspondent for L'AURORE, 18 June 1847.
8. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847, parts of which are identical to though shorter than PILOT, 19 June 1847; GLOBE, 23 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847, which is in parts identical to parts of the GLOBE's and PILOT's account; OTTAWA CITIZEN, 26 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 June 1847. There is a commentary in the PILOT, 17 June 1847, which was copied by OTTAWA CITIZEN, 19 June 1847, and LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847.
12. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
14. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
15. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
16. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
17. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
18. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
19. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
20. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
21. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
22. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
23. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
24. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
25. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
26. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
27. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
28. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
29. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
33. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
34. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
35. LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847.

36. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
37. LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
39. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.
40. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
41. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
42. LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847.
43. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.
44. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847. The MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, attributed Moffatt's remarks to Robinson.
46. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
47. IBID.
48. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
49. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.
50. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
51. The debate on this motion was reported by: LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 June 1847. There is a commentary in LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847.
52. LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847.
53. The debate on this motion was reported by: LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 18 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 June 1847.
54. LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847.
55. IBID.
56. According to GLOBE, 23 June 1847, the Assembly adjourned at about 7 o'clock.
57. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
58. IBID. The GLOBE commented as follows: "The announcement was made in a fearfully dignified and important tone. The hon. gentleman seemed to expect that the House would now feel that they had one man among them able and willing to grapple with the commercial difficulties of the Province. There was a solemn pause after the intimation, certainly; but the laugh which followed did not augur great confidence in the hon. member's fitness for the task he had undertaken."
59. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847; PILOT, 19 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 June 1847.
60. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
61. IBID.
62. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
63. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
67. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
68. BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847.
69. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
70. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.

71. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 19 June 1847, and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 26 June 1847, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 23 June 1847; PILOT, 19 June 1847, in an account identical to that of the BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 June 1847.
72. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
73. IBID.
74. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
75. IBID.
76. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts.
77. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.
78. IBID.
79. This exchange was reported by: PILOT, 19 June 1847, and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 26 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 June 1847.
80. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
81. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
82. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and GLOBE, 23 June 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 19 June 1847, and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 26 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 June 1847.
83. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847.
84. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
85. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 19 June 1847, OTTAWA CITIZEN, 26 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847, and GLOBE, 23 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 18 June 1847.
86. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. This exchange was reported by: PILOT, 19 June 1847, and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 26 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; and LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847.
90. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.
91. IBID.
92. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 19 June 1847, and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 26 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 23 June 1847, PILOT, 19 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 22 June 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847, in accounts which are almost identical.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 June 1847.

94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.

THURSDAY, 17 JUNE 1847.

(42)

Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Chalmers,--The Petition of Caleb Hopkins, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Nelson, Trafalgar, and Esquesing, in the Gore District.

By Mr. Monro,--The Petition of Joseph Tomlinson, and others, of Markham and other Townships in the Home District.

By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of Mrs. M. A. F. Viger and other Ladies, Directresses of the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Montreal.

By Mr. Powell,--The Petition of Thomas Waters and others, of Port Dover and its neighbourhood, in the District of Talbot.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of John Frothingham, Esquire, and others, the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the City Bank.

By Mr. Scott,--The Petition of F. E. Globensky, Esquire, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Daly,--The Petition of Joseph Burray and others, of the County of Megantic, and of the Parish of St. Sylvestre, in the County of Lotbinière.

Winter Roads Bill passed.

An engrossed Bill to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec on the south of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the north of the said River to the Town of Three Rivers, exclusively, was read for the third time.

Mr. Bouthillier, moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, That the following Clause, marked A, be added to the said Bill by way of Ryder, and do make part thereof:

CLAUSE A.

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that so much of the said Ordinances as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby repealed also, in so far as regards the County of St. Hyacinthe and the County of Richelieu, anything in the foregoing section to the contrary notwithstanding."[1]

This was opposed by the Members from the Eastern Townships,[2] MR. MOFFATT etc.,[3] and in general from the Ministerial side of the House, on the ground that it would render the communication between the Townships and Montreal exceedingly difficult, and thus divert some of the trade now transacted in this city, to Boston.[4]

MR. AYLWIN was opposed to the intervention of members from Upper Canada, in a bill which affected Lower Canada only. He declared that the legislation of the majority of Upper Canada, in the purely local affairs of Lower Canada, in defiance of the wishes of the majority of Lower Canada, was a tyranny of the majority, a gross tyranny, and one calculated to bring that House into contempt.[5]

MR. HALE said hon. members from Lower Canada could complain loudly now against the Upper Canada majority carrying a measure against them, but they forgot when they, the Lower Canada majority, had forced an Assessment Bill upon the people of Upper Canada.[6]

MR. AYLWIN flatly contradicted the assertion on his own part and that of his former colleagues[7]. The bill had received the support of the majority of the members from Upper Canada[8], and ((he)) was surprised that the hon. member for Sherbrooke should make such incautious statements in that House.[9]

MR. SHERWOOD deprecated such recrimination on the part of the representatives of the two sections of the Province. The Province ought to be treated as a whole, and not as two parts and unless the representatives laid aside such views, and considered themselves as belonging to one people, without distinction of origin, it would become impossible to carry out the Union, and the sooner the fact was known the better. (Hear, hear.) Might not members from Upper Canada take an interest in every district of their common country? and were they not at liberty to have, and express their opinion on, the reasons they had heard for or against a measure solely affecting another portion of the Province?[10]

MR. SMITH, of Frontenac, admitted that Mr. Hale was wrong respecting the Assessment Bill, but said the Secret Societies Bill was a case in which they had done so.[11]

MR. CAMERON.--It is false.[12]

MR. AYLWIN denied that also; that bill had received the support of the majority of the people of Upper Canada.[13]

MR. PRICE complained of the misrepresentation which the Opposition were constantly subjected to, and said the final division on the Secret Societies Bill proved that 24 against 9 of the Upper Canada members present had voted from the Secret Societies' Bill.[14] (Hear, hear.)[15]

MR. CAMERON would confirm, from the Journals, the statement of Mr. Price. (The hon. member referred to the division and read the names.) With such evidence as that on the Journals, how was it that hon. members could have the effrontery to made (sic) the assertions.[16]

MR. SMITH, of Frontenac, admitted his error with regard to the division on the passing of the bill; he had mistaken the division on the second reading for the final division.[17]

MESSRS. ... LAFONTAINE ... ((et)) MERRITT ((prirent aussi part au débat.))[18]

(42)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier,

Cameron of LANARK, Chabot, DeWitt, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Powell, Price, Prince, Scott, and Thompson.--(22.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Brooks, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Cummings, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Hale, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(30.)

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec on the south of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the north of the said River to the Town of Three Rivers, exclusively."

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bytown Incorporation Bill passed.

An engrossed Bill to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Letters Patent Crown Lands Bill passed.

An engrossed Bill relating to Letters Patent whereby any waste and other lands of the Crown in Lower Canada are granted, and to dispense with certain unnecessary formalities connected therewith occasioning delay and expense, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(43)

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Philemon Dugar, of the Township of Rawdon; praying remuneration for a certain sum expended by him in erecting a Bridge for the benefit of the public in the said Township.

Of John E. Mills, Esquire, and others, of the District of Montreal;

praying to be authorized to construct a Railroad to form part of a direct line to the Cities of New York and Boston, and also to erect a Bridge over the River Richelieu in connection therewith.

Of John E. Mills, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad; praying for an extension of their Charter, and for authority to borrow a sum of money for the purposes of the said Company.

Of John Cameron and others, of the Townships of Cumberland and Clarence, District of Ottawa; praying for an inquiry into the proceedings of the Board of Works with reference to the Post Road from L'Orignal to Bytown, and that the work thereon may proceed without delay.

Of Mrs. S. S. Wilkes and other Ladies, Office-bearers of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum; praying pecuniary aid in support of the said Institution.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Brock; praying the House to sanction the construction of a Railroad from Woodstock to Lake Erie, and commodious Harbours and Steamboats on the said Lake.

Of John Finker and others, proprietors and holders of saw and grist mills on the Otter and Big Creeks, in the Districts of Brock, London, and Talbot; praying for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad from Woodstock to Port Burwell, and to form Harbours and build Steamboats and Schooners on Lake Erie.

Of the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital; praying for an increase of grant in aid of the said Institution.

Of the Montreal Gas Light Company; praying that in the event of the formation of a new Gas Light Company in the City of Montreal, their rights may be guarded by certain provisions.

Of the Montreal Ladies Benevolent Society; praying for pecuniary aid.

Of the Reverend George Romanes, Moderator of the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland; praying for an Act to establish a Fund for the support of the widows and orphans of Ministers of the said Synod.

Of the Reverend George Romanes, Moderator of the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland; praying that the constitution of the University of King's College may be amended and placed under more liberal management, and that in the meantime a separate endowment be made for Queen's College at Kingston.

Of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Litchfield, in the District of Sydenham; praying for aid to improve the road from the village of Portage du Fort in the said Township, to the head of the Calumette Rapids.

Of Daniel Arnoldi, Esquire, and others, Medical Practitioners of Canada East; praying to be incorporated as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada East," and that they may enjoy certain powers, rights, and privileges.

Of the Reverend A. Théberge and others, of the Parish of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal; praying that P. P. Lachapelle have the exclusive privilege of constructing a Bridge from Sault au Recollet to

St. Vincent de Paul.

Of Eusebe Hétier and others, of the lower part of Ste. Rose, in Isle l'Jésus; praying that P. P. Lachapelle have the exclusive privilege of constructing a Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, opposite Sault au Recollet.

Of J. N. Muir and others, of the Parish of La Visitation du Sault au Recollet, in the County of Montreal; praying that Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle have the exclusive privilege of constructing a Bridge from Sault au Recollet to St. Vincent de Paul.

Of the Honorable Andrew William Cochran, D.C.L., Vice President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; praying for a further grant to enable them to obtain certain documents relating to the early History of Canada.

Of the Honorable Andrew William Cochran, D.C.L., Vice President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; praying for the usual grant in aid of the general objects of the said Society.

Of the Reverend John Cook, D.D., and others, the Minister, Elders, and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec; praying pecuniary aid in support of a school in connection with the said Church.

Of F. A. Pillet and others, of Lachine and other Parishes; praying for amendments to the Montreal Turnpike Roads' Act.

Of Alexis Thibodeau and others, of the Parish of St. Grégoire; praying for the repeal of the Education Act.

Of Messieurs Turner and Murray, of the City of Montreal; praying compensation for loss and damage sustained by them by the non-payment and delay of certain amounts due them by the Board of Works.

Of the Reverend William M'Murray and others, of the Village of Dundas; praying that the Petition for the incorporation of the said Village be not entertained.

Of Edward C. Campbell, Esquire, and others, of the Town of Niagara; praying for a general Act to incorporate all proprietors of Telegraph Lines.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara; praying that the Town of Niagara may be exempted to a certain extent from the operation of the common School Act, 9 Vict. ch. 20.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara; praying that the duties and powers of providing for the Insane destitute persons in the said District may be transferred to them from the Justices of the Peace.

Of Archibald Gilkison, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire; praying that the Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada may be authorized to admit him, at their discretion, to practise therein as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Lessard, in the County of Rimouski; of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Rimouski; of C. F. Caron, Mayor, and H. Garon, S. T., on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Simon; of the Municipal Council of Trois Pistoles; and of the Municipal Council of Bic; praying for amendments to the Registry Laws.

Of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Rimouski; praying for amendments to the Education Act.

Of the Municipal Council of Rimouski; praying for aid to enable them to construct a Bridge over the Rimouski River, and a Wharf at St. Germain.

Of the Municipal Council of St. Simon; of the Municipal Council of Bic; and the Municipal Council of Métis; praying for the establishment of a permanent Court in the Parish of St. Germain.

Of the Municipal Council of Rimouski; praying that in the event of the union of the Counties of Kamouraska and Rimouski for Judiciary purposes, the chief place be established at St. Germain.

(44)

Of the Municipal Council of Matane, relating to the formation of a new District of the Counties of Kamouraska and Rimouski, and praying that the chief place be established at St. Germain.

Of Alexis Rivard and Joseph Garon of Rimouski; praying to be remunerated for their services as Warden and Clerk of the late Municipal District of Rimouski.

Of Joseph Richard Thompson and others, of the Township of Brock, Home District; praying for aid to complete the Provincial Road from the the Narrows of Lake Simcoe to Windsor Harbour.

Of Mathew Cowan and others, of the Township of Brock, in the Home District; praying that the Act to provide for the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams over certain streams may be extended to all streams in this Province.

Of Abner Hurd, of the Township of Reach, in the Home District; praying remuneration for damage sustained by him in consequence of the construction of a certain part of the Windsor and Scugog Road above and partly upon his mill dam.

Of Russell Farmer and others, of the Townships of Reach, Brock, and Uxbridge, in the Home District; representing the advantages which would result from opening and improving the Centre Road from the fifth Concession of Reach to the Talbot River, and praying relief.

Of Abner Nash and others, of the Townships of Whitby, Pickering, and Reach; representing the advantages which would result from completing the line of Road from Windsor to Sturgeon Bay, and praying relief.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Newcastle; praying that the appointment of Collectors and Assessors may be vested in them, and that they may be empowered to enforce order in the said Council.

Of Peter M'Lauren and others, of the Township of Plantagenet, in the County of Prescott; praying for the division of the said Township in two parts, and that the rear half be called the Township of Elgin.

Of C. H. Lasisseraye, of the Town of Three Rivers; praying for payment of certain arrears due the School of which he is the Principal Master.

Of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, and others, proprietors of the Quebec Library; praying for the repeal of the Ordinance 4 Vict. chapter 20, incorporating the Trustees of the said Library.

Of B. H. LeMoine, Esquire, and others, Associates of the Garden River and Huron Mining Company; praying an Act of Incorporation.

Of George Desbarats and T. A. Stayner, Associates of the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior; praying an Act of Incorporation.

Of Josiah Classon, of the City of Montreal; praying indemnification for certain losses sustained by him as a Contractor to the Government during the late War with the United States.

Of the Corporation of the Society of Education of the District of Quebec; praying the usual pecuniary aid, and a further grant to defray certain additional expenses in consequence of the fire of 28th June, 1845.

Petition of Leprohon and Berthelot; Of J. E. Mills; Of J. E. Mills and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Edouard M. Leprohon, Esquire, and Joseph A. Berthelot, Esquire, of the City of Montreal; the Petition of John E. Mills, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad; and the Petition of John E. Mills, Esquire, and others, of the District of Montreal, be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Petition of A. Campbell and others, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, and others, proprietors of the Quebec Library, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Chabot, and Mr. Cauchon, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of J. D. Armstrong, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Jesse Dunn Armstrong, Esquire, and others, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Bouthillier, the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, Mr. Williams, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, and the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of F. F. Carruthers, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Frederick Fraser Carruthers, of the City of Toronto, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Prince, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, Mr. Gowan, and Mr. Price, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of I. H. Culp, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Isaac Humphrey Culp, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Cummings, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Powell, Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, and Mr. Merritt, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Second Report of Committee

Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Second

on Standing Orders. *Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--*

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Pierre Vieau and others, and find that the notices required by the Rules of Your Honorable House have been duly given, as in also the case with regard to the Petition of Colonel Light and others.

As respects the Petitions of Isaac Beecher, George C. Hamilton and others, and George J. Grange and others, they find that the requisite notices have been published in the newspapers, but that notices have not been affixed to the church doors, or other public places in the different localities. This is also the case with the Petition of John Prince and others, praying for the incorporation of a Mining Company, whose operations are proposed to be carried on on the shores of Lake Superior; and there being no settlement within several hundred miles of this locality, the last mentioned provision could not of course be complied with.

In the case of the Petition of Peter Bradt, of Clinton, praying for the removal of certain boundary monuments therein, Your Committee find that no public notice whatever has been given.

The Petitions of F. F. Carruthers, and T. Mussen and others, Your Committee would respectfully submit, are not of such a nature as to come under their order of reference.

Your Committee beg leave also to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, the following Resolution, which they have adopted:--

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the latter part of the 66th Rule, requiring notice of applications to the Legislative Assembly to be affixed to the church doors of the Parishes or Townships that such application may affect, has not been complied with in Upper Canada, nor is the same applicable thereto.

(45)

On motion of Mr. Leslie, seconded by Mr. Duggan,

66th Rule. *Resolved, That the latter part of the 66th Rule of this House requiring notice of applications to be affixed to the church doors of the Parishes or Townships that such applications may affect in Upper Canada, be suspended during the present Session.*

Petition to be printed. *Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable Andrew William Cochran, D.C.L., Vice-President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, be printed for the use of Members of this House.*

MR. PRICE[19] moved an address to his Excellency for correspondence relative to the Indian Department; in so doing, he observed that he considered he had a duty to perform to our Indian brethren, who, if they did not share our sympathies, certainly ought to do so. He then gave a brief description of the facts of the case of Col. Jarvis, and alluded to the reports consequent upon those facts.[20] In 1843 Mr. Jarvis was discharged from his office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in

consequence of his not having rendered satisfactory accounts; those accounts were examined by different accountants, one of whom he understood had reported satisfactorily to all parties.[21] The Indians had received an acknowledgment of their charity towards the sufferers of Scotland and Ireland in his Excellency's Speech; and they ought not to be deprived of from £6,000 to £8,000 for want of proper inquiry.[22] He had attempted to obtain the same information last session, but he did not get it--the opinion abroad was that Mr. Inspector General Cayley, wished to screen his friend Mr. Jarvis, but he trusted the house would not allow the information to be kept back.[23] Proper investigation should be instituted on the subject.[24]

(45)

On motion of Mr. Price, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

Address respecting Indian Affairs.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence which has passed between His Excellency, or His Excellency's predecessors, and Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs, relative to the Accounts of the Indian Department; also, all and every Correspondence which has passed between His Excellency, or his predecessors, and the several Accountants who have been engaged in investigating the said Accounts, together with the Special Report of the Kingston Commission on the said Accounts; as also, the several Statements of Account and Reports of the Accountants herein referred to, which have been rendered to His Excellency, or his predecessors,--the said Correspondence commencing from the period Mr. Jarvis was directed to hand over his Accounts to the Civil Secretary's office.

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY would not have spoken on the subject of the honourable member's motion, as it was not the intention of the Government to offer any objection to the honourable member's motion, but, having been personally appealed to by the honourable member for the Fourth Riding of York, he would enter into a personal explanation of his conduct. He admitted that he was a personal friend of Col. Jarvis's, but that would not, in the smallest degree influence his conduct. He was not Inspector General at the time of the occurrences described by Mr. P. for the Fourth Riding of York, but he would explain some of the facts which the honourable Mr. P. appeared to misapprehend.[25] ((He)) said the first charge against Mr. Jarvis involved another charge against Lord Morpeth, the Bishop of Toronto, and the Catholic Bishop, for something that took place on a voyage to Manitoulin. That had been withdrawn; but from it arose a new one, as to the accounts, and the question now was, whether these accounts were correct or not. He had been applied to by Mr. Jarvis, as his friend, to see if he could set these things to rights, and had been fortunate enough to point out several sources of information. However, when he became a member of the Government, he was obliged to decline any active part in the affair, and heard no more of it, till Lord Metcalfe proposed to adopt

a certain report of an accountant. He then expressed an opinion that it would be injudicious to do so, and this opinion was borne out by the fact, that the Imperial Government had returned the Report, with the remark, that they could not find its conclusions borne out by the documents; but that on the other hand, several warrants and other papers had been found in the office, which showed that some of the sums charged against Mr. Jarvis[26], the vouchers of which were in the possession of the Home Government[27], had been already accounated (sic) for by him. He believed that Mr. Jarvis had not, from some cause or other, kept accounts which were so intelligible as they should be. Of course, he did not pretend to excuse that; there was no excuse for it. But, as far as he had been able to ascertain, there had been no abstraction of the public funds for personal purposes.[28] He (Mr. Cayley) considered that Col. Jarvis had been harshly used[29]. The grounds for the charge against Mr. Jarvis, and the only ones, so far as he knew, were found in his own private bank book, which, he (Mr. C.) considered, in itself, a very imperfect kind of document. He thought, too, that the proper course was for the Government to show on their side that they had advanced this money, and then call upon the Agent to shew how he accounted for it; not to take the facts from such a document as the bank-book of the party subjected to the charge. It was very possible that sums might be turned over and over again in a bank, and seem to be so many different sums received, when in fact there was but one sum frequently drawn out and paid in again. At present, however, there was no deficit established at all by the accounts,--no debt was proved against Mr. Jarvis. The affair, however, was not one with which the Provincial Government had any concern. The Imperial Government would be the loser, if there were any default, and they took the whole affair in their own hands. However, there was no possible objection to send down all the accounts and papers.[30]

MR. BALDWIN got up and ... asked whether the Inspector-General's remarks were to be held as proceeding from the Government.[31]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY ... replied that they were not to be so regarded, that he spoke his personal opinions in the matter.[32]

MR. BALDWIN would not at present enter into the question whether a gentleman could appear before the House in a double capacity--but it was quite necessary to have the opinion of the Government on all such questions, and while on that subject he thought it would be very desirable to know which of the hon. gentlemen opposite was the leader of Her Majesty's Government. There seemed to be great doubt on the point, especially among the Hon. gentlemen themselves--sometimes we have one and sometimes another, and as they at one time speak for themselves and colleagues, and at other times only their own personal opinions--why it became exceedingly difficult to understand what really was the opinion of Government on any question, or if they had an opinion at all. At the opening of the Session we had a junior member of the House, the Hon. member for Cornwall protecting our privileges as leader of the House--next day we had the Hon. member for Huron giving explanations as leader in the dispute as to the Speaker's Chair--the day following we had the Hon. Receiver-General on some point

or another--and yesterday, yes, yesterday we had absolutely the Hon. member for Megantic (Daly) answering a question put to the Government! Ah, and I had nearly forgotten another Hon. gentleman, continued Mr. Baldwin, the venerable member for Three Rivers (Mr. Viger) who has been so indefatigable in his exertions since the opening of the Session. The official manner in which that Hon. gentleman spoke, would certainly have led persons to think, that he was the leader of Her Majesty's Government had it not been generally understood that that Hon. gentleman was ejected from the Provincial Cabinet in a very unceremonious manner. It might, however, be all a mistake, and the Hon. member for Three Rivers may be the leader of the Government and it would really be important to know it. The Opposition were not particular--they were quite willing to take any of the Hon. gentlemen opposite, but he did trust they would lay their heads together and select some one who was authorised to speak the sentiments of the Government.[33]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said he, at any rate, was not the leader of the Government[34], that, at the present, he, Mr. Badgely, should not take more upon himself than he was entitled to.[35]

MR. AYLWIN.--There were two things to ascertain. Firstly, was Mr. Jarvis indebted to the Government? and if so, what had he done with the money? Now, it appeared he was indebted to the Government, but it did not appear what he had done with the money. The Inspector-General's statement of the way in which Mr. Jarvis kept his accounts was quite sufficient to show that he was unfit for his post, and his idea that the Government should have kept Mr. Jarvis's accounts for him, was a singular one. The proper way to proceed on the discovery of the deficit was to require Mr. Jarvis to show his accounts, should he fail to do so, then the Attorney General should proceed to his prosecution. A business which should have been despatched in months, had lasted for years, and it was time it were brought to a close[36]. It was six years since Mr. Jarvis was first charged with peculation; and if it had been in Lower Canada, the Attorney Gen'l would not have deserved his office, unless he had brought that gentleman to justice in a year or eighteen months at farthest. Mr. Jarvis was a member of the Family Compact, and was therefore, perhaps, thought to be worthy of some lenity, but he (Mr. Aylwin) thought that for his (Mr. Jarvis') own sake, the fullest enquiry should be made.[37] If Col. Jarvis was not a defaulter, then he had been grossly maligned and calumniated, but if his accounts were not properly cleared up, then the people of Canada had a right to say the Indians had been robbed and the robber's name was Jarvis.[38]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said that the Attorney General would not prosecute Col. Jarvis in the manner proposed by the member for Quebec, except at the will of the Imperial Government. The Provincial Government possessed no authority in the matter, which was solely within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Government. Nevertheless, the interest shown by the present motion in the affairs of the aborigines was highly creditable to the House, and he would promise the papers sought for by the House should be forthcoming.[39]

MR. PRICE said that Mr. Jarvis was suspended from office because of a deficiency of £6000 in the monies entrusted to him: it had been said that the Imperial Government had discovered errors which, to some extent, relieved Mr. Jarvis; but why was it not stated how much they held him liable for? That was what the House desired to know and what should be communicated.[40]

((There were)) ... further remarks from MESSRS. BALDWIN ((and)) INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.[41]

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Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Chabot, seconded by Mr. Chauveau,

Address respecting Emigrants.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House, copies of any Instructions that may have been given to the Chief Agent of Emigrants, or to any other person, respecting the erection of Sheds for the reception of Emigrants within the City of Quebec, and copies of any Correspondence that may have taken place on this head; also, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause immediate inquiry to be made, whether such Sheds as may be necessary might not be erected at some distance from the City, or on the opposite side of the River at Quebec; and also respecting the most convenient place for a temporary Hospital out of the precincts of the City, for the reception of such persons as may be unable from want or sickness to proceed to their respective places of destination.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Fournier, seconded by Mr. Méthot,

Address respecting harbours, wharves, &c. below Quebec.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to order to be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, Plans, Correspondence, &c., having taken place under the direction of the Board of Public Works since the last Session of Parliament, for the improvement of the River St. Lawrence below Quebec, either in building wharves, erecting harbours, or otherwise; and also every other information which it is in the power of the said Board of Works to give on that subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

Instruction to a Committee.

Ordered, That it be a further instruction to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the manner in which the affairs of the Seigniory of Lauzon, since its acquisition by the Province, have been managed, to ascertain and report the balance that may still be due upon the defalcation of the late Sir John Caldwell, as Receiver General of Lower Canada; the estate real, or assets, remaining liable therefor, and the expedience of legal measures for realizing such balance from the residue of his said estate, in so far as the same may be available for the purpose; with leave to the said Committee to report from time to time, as occasion may require.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Address respecting Tolls on Welland Canal and Barlington Bay and Windsor Harbour.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that there be laid before the House, copies of the several proclamations, orders, and letters of instruction under which Tolls were collected at the Windsor Harbour in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, respectively; the several proclamations orders, and letters of instruction for suspending the collections of such Tolls in each year respectively, with a Statement of the amounts collected in each year, while the directions for collecting them were in force; and also a tabular Statement, shewing the rate of Tolls imposed by the Executive Government, by authority of Law, at the Welland Canal, Burlington Bay, and Windsor Harbour, for those years respectively, with separate columns shewing the difference, if any, per centum, the Tolls so imposed at Windsor Harbour bear to those so imposed at the Welland Canal and Burlington Bay, respectively; and also a Statement of the aggregate amount of public money already laid out upon each of those three works, if completed,--and if not completed, the amount laid out, and the amount of the estimate for completing the same; and also the aggregate amount of Tolls received from them respectively.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Master and Servant Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac have leave to bring in a Bill to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between Master and Servant.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,

Speech considered. Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at the opening of the present Session, be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

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And the same was again read.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of that Motion.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Address respecting Scugog Lake Road. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, information whether the two thousand pounds voted in 1845, for a line of Road referred to in the Report of the Chairman of the Board of Works for last year, under the name of the "Road from Scugog Lake to the Narrows Bridge," has been all expended, and if so, on what part of the said Road, and when the work was commenced, and when ended; and that he will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House a Statement of the particulars respecting the outlay of the one hundred pounds of this money referred to in Schedule C, of the said Report; and that he will also direct to be laid before this House, copies of the orders or instructions given by the Government and by the Department of Public Works, for laying out the balance of the said two thousand pounds; and also copies of the further report and information called for by the Government, for the purpose of coming to a decision as to the line of Road upon which the same was to laid out, and referred to in the answer of His Excellency Earl Cathcart, to the Address of this House of the 22d May, 1846: and that His Excellency will be further pleased to inform the House, whether any and what decision has been come to by the Government, as to the line to be adopted in uniting the present Windsor and Scugog Road from the Talbot River to the Narrows Bridge; and, also, that he will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, so much of the original and of all subsequent Reports made to the Department of Public Works, and by them to the Government, as relates to the continuation of the Road from the Talbot River to the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, towards its northern terminus at the Narrows Bridge, in a straight line to the Bridge,--and the subsequent alteration of that course carrying it westerly out of the direct line to the Village of Atherlie, and thus making it describe two sides of a triangle instead of one.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable

the Executive Council of this Province.

Witnesses attendance Bill. Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for enforcing the attendance of Witnesses before Magistrates in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Dickson,

Claim of R. Randall. Ordered, That the Entries in the Journal of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, of the 9th, 10th, and 11th Parliaments, and in the Journals of this House of last Session, relating to the claim of the late Robert Randall, Esquire, be now read.

The said Entries were read accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Entries be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Isaac Humphrey Culp, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara.

Lachapelle's Bridge Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Jobin have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Pascal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, and to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Industry Village Railroad Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Montreal Mining Company. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Dower Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law and facilitate proceedings in actions of Dower, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Militia Act. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara; praying for amendments to the Militia Act, 9 Vict., Chap. 28, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee;[42]

MR. MERRITT then moved a resolution, and explained ... that the object was to relieve Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers, and others from the contributions levied upon them, as an equivalent for the non-performance of militia duty.[43]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD, opposed this resolution, he did not think that because the Quakers, objected on religious grounds to the performance of Militia Duty, that they should be exempted from paying to support others to perform the duty which they objected to do. They could not on religious grounds object to pay the fine. He thought if this Clause was done away with, many would turn Quakers, &c., &c., for the mere purpose of evading the performance of duty in time of war.[44]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON, objected to the Clause being repealed, on the same grounds as those taken by the Attorney General West.[45]

MR. THOMPSON, did not see why the Quakers should be exempted from the performance of Militia Duty, more than other denominations of Christians. He thought that they ought to be compelled at least to provide a substitute.[46]

MR. MERRITT said that many worthy farmers had left the country rather than pay the fine imposed.[47] He withdrew the resolution, and moved another; declaring it expedient to repeal the present law, inflicting a fine of 5s. per day during the time of peace; and in lieu thereof, to make the fine 10s. per day - devoted to the improvement of the roads, and £5 per annum during the time of war, instead of £20. Mr. Merritt explained that the objection to the present fine was, that it was paid by way of an equivalent for enrolment, and seemed to the quakers, &c., to go to support a military establishment; rather than pay that they were willing to pay double the money to maintain the roads. The fine of £20 per year, in time of war, he also thought too high. It drove people out of the country, when there was no necessity for doing so, merely on the rumour of hostilities; and, after all, if occasion should ever require it, it might readily be reimposed.[48]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD (Kingston) was in favor of this measure; he thought that the fine was too high as it at present stood. He stated that one of the arguments used by the Quakers, and which he thought of some weight, was, that there was a large number of Quakers in the United States, and that when they invaded Canada, those on this side would turn out and fight them.[49]

This resolution was agreed to, as was also another, declaring the expediency of repealing the clause which rendered actual enrolment compulsory on the persons.[50]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Meyers reported that the Committee had come to several

Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Geological Survey. The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the following Reports and Returns:--

Report of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province, in the year 1845-6.

Report of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province, in the year 1846-7.

App. (C.) (For the said Reports, see Appendix C.)

Debentures. Schedule of Canada Debentures, in sterling, outstanding and payable in England, shewing the periods when redeemable,--and Schedule of Canada Debentures, in currency, outstanding and payable within this Province, shewing the several rates of interest, the amount past due, the periods of those coming due, and the amount redeemed from commencement; being exclusive of the guaranteed loan.

App. (H.) (For the said Schedule, see Appendix H.)

Correspondence relative to proposed changes in the Executive Council. Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency may be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Correspondence in possession of the Government, had since the last Session of Parliament, on the subject of obtaining the co-operation and assistance in the Government of this Province, of

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gentlemen possessing or supposed to possess the confidence of the People of Lower Canada."

App. (I.) (For the said Return, see Appendix I.)

Correspondence between the Executive and Mr. J.A. Tashereau. Return to an Address of the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 9th June instant, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause the proper officer to lay before the House, "Copies of all Correspondence which have taken place between the Executive Government and Joseph André Tashereau, Esquire, late Solicitor General for Lower Canada, touching his resignation, and touching his appointment to the office of Circuit Judge."

App. (J.) (For the said Return, see Appendix J.)

Slander and Libel Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law of Slander and Libel, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Bellechasse Registry Office Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

L'Islet Registry Office Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Advocates Fees Bill, (L.C.) The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to allow certain Fees to Advocates appearing in cases before Commissioners' Courts in the City of Quebec, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee;[51]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD stated, that last Session he had opposed the Bill, and this year he should also oppose it, he did so because he thought that these Courts ought to be the vehicle of obtaining payment of small debts, without much trouble, as was too often the case in the Superior Courts;[52] and he would not willingly consent to see ... ((creditors)) now burdened with bills of costs[53], and also on the grounds that he thought it was derogatory to the dignity of the Profession to practice in these Courts[54], and ... ((to run)) up bills of costs, to be charged upon poor people, amounting to more than the debt.[55]

MR. LAURIN spoke at some length in French, in answer.[56] ((Il)) dit que son intention n'était pas de favoriser les avocats, mais de rendre justice au public. Sous le système actuel, il arrivait des cas où la loi imposait des fardeaux à celui même qui remplissait son devoir. Par exemple un inspecteur de chemin qui est obligé de poursuivre un propriétaire qui refuse d'obéir, est obligé d'employer un avocat, et d'encourir des frais qu'il ne peut recouvrer, il est obligé de faire une dépense d'argent pour remplir son devoir. Le pauvre est obligé d'aller en cour plaider lui-même, ou s'il prend un avocat, de le payer pour son trouble, quand même il gagnerait sa cause.[57]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON.--The whole of what the hon. gentleman opposite said was that poor men are unable to bring suits against wealthy persons, because of their inability to fee Lawyers to bring them. But he would only wish the hon. gentleman to turn the scale, for it could not be always supposed that the poor man would be in the right; and then he would ask if it would not be very pressing on the poor man to have to pay the fees. In Upper Canada he did not know of any cases in which Barristers were seen practising in the division

Courts. He believed that the people of Upper Canada were pleased at this; they were proud of the opportunity of arguing their own cases.[58]

MR. CHAUVEAU was astonished at the opposition offered by the members for Upper Canada to this Bill, when the representatives of the city of Quebec told them that this Bill was desired by the inhabitants of that place. He would tell them that they had no right to interfere in this matter. He said that this Bill was desired by the people of Quebec, as there was a class of cases which required all the skill of the Lawyers[59], and it frequently occurred, that commercial cases of great importance, arising from seamen's claims for wages, &c., were tried in these courts. A case had come under his knowledge, in which a number of persons had claims for a few pounds each, for which they could not afford, individually, to pay a lawyer; but the whole being against one defendant, amounted to a large sum, for which he could well afford to employ one.[60] The hon. gentleman opposite seemed to think that it was infra dig, to the profession to practise in these courts; he could tell them that some of the most eminent Lawyers in Quebec were seen practising in these courts. Again, he could not see why pleading for justice, although it was only involved in £6 5s., or less, was below the dignity of the profession.[61]

MR. COLVILLE said, that as he had voted against this Bill twice, he should explain the reasons for his voting for it now. He had been told that there were a certain class of actions connected with the shipping, such as sailors' wages, which required all the skill of the Lawyers to conduct.[62] As Quebec seemed to be a very extraordinary place, and as all the representatives from thence, approved of the Bill, he would vote for it now[63]. He would, however, beg to enter his protest against this Bill being introduced into the country parishes. God defend the country parishes from the host of petty Advocates that will swarm through them if this Bill passes.[64] (Much laughter.)[65]

MR. DRUMMOND would vote for the bill for the same reason as that given by the hon. member for Beauharnois. He must declare, however, that he should consider it disgraceful for any professional man of standing, to receive emolaments (sic) for practising before such Courts. It was a proper school for young men; but should not be made a place for profitable practice.[66]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY would vote against the bill, and from his experience as President in Commissioners' Courts, was entirely of Mr. Drummond's opinion as to the degradation of professional men taking fees for their practice before such tribunals. Lawyers in Montreal, however, never made any difficulty about this prohibition.[67] He did not think that the practice in the Court of Quebec was different from that of Montreal.[68]

MR. CHABOT spoke in French.[69] ((Il)) ridiculisa les scrupules des membres qui croyaient dérogatoire à la dignité de la profession de plaider dans ces cours.[70]

MR. DRUMMOND said he did not conceive it derogatory to practise

in small Courts,--for he often did so himself; but he thought gentlemen should do so gratuitously, when cases occurred, which required their services.[71]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD.--Les votes ayant été pris, la division fut de 17 contre 17. M. Macdonald, président du comité, donna son vote contre le bill.[72]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Hastings Registration of Titles Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada," being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Lunatic Asylum (U.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend an Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, authorizing the erection of an Asylum for Insane and Lunatic Persons, and to provide in a more effectual manner for the safe keeping and maintenance of such Insane or Lunatic Persons as have become dangerous to society in the several Districts of Upper Canada, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday the twenty-fifth instant.

Then, on motion of Mr. Meyers, seconded by Mr. Chalmers,

The House adjourned.[73]

APPENDIX: 17 JUNE 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.))[74]

MR. THOMPSON enquired respecting the Crown Land Department, and was proceeding to speak on its inefficient state ((when he was interrupted.))[75]

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Speaker ... a speech was not allowed in making enquiries of the Ministry.[76]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD replied that it was the intention of the Government to remove as far as possible all obstacle((s)) from that departments (sic), and to facilitate the transaction of public business.[77]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: APPROPRIATION FOR THE HARBOURS OF PORT STANLEY AND PORT BURWELL.))[78]

MR. ERMATINGER inquired whether there was any appropriation for the Harbours of Port Stanley and Port Burwell.[79]

MR. ROBINSON replied there was no appropriation at present.[80]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: BANKRUPT LAWS.))[81]

MR. AYLWIN inquired the intention of the Ministers in reference to the Bankrupt Laws.[82]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD replied it was the intention of the Ministry to propose an alteration of the Bankrupt Laws as at present existing.[83]

FOOTNOTES: 17 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847; and PILOT, 19 June 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847. There are commentaries in LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847, and L'AURORE, 22 June 1847. PILOT, 19 June 1847, attributed this proposition to Laurin and reported that he had formulated this clause in favour of Saint-François and Three Rivers.
2. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
3. LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847.
4. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
6. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
7. IBID.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
9. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
11. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
15. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
16. IBID.
17. IBID. The PILOT added: "Mr. Hale did not reply."
18. LA MINERVE, 18 June 1847.
19. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 June 1847; PILOT, 19 June 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; EXAMINER, 23 June 1847; GLOBE, 23, 26 June 1847; and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. There are commentaries in GLOBE, 23, 26 June 1847, which are very precise and well developed.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
21. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
23. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
24. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
25. IBID.
26. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
28. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
30. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
31. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.

37. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
39. IBID.
40. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
41. GLOBE, 23 June 1847.
42. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 19 June 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847.
43. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
44. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
50. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
51. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 19 June 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, and by LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847; L'AURORE, 22 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 June 1847. There is a commentary in L'AURORE, 22 June 1847.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
53. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
55. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
57. LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
59. IBID.
60. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
61. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
62. IBID.
63. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
65. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847.
66. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
67. IBID.
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
69. IBID.
70. LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847.
71. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
72. LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847.
73. According to MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847, the division for adjournment was at 7:30 P.M.
74. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18

June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847; and PILOT, 19 June 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847.

75. PILOT, 19 June 1847.
76. IBID.
77. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847.
78. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847; and PILOT, 19 June 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847.
79. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
80. IBID.
81. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 June 1847; PILOT, 19 June 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847.
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 June 1847.
83. IBID.

Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Lacoste,--The Petition of Mahlon Willett and others, manufacturers of wollen fabrics and farmers, of Canada; and the Petition of the Reverend P. M. Mignault, founder of the College of Chambly.

Of Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of L. Esdras Manseault and others, of the Parish of St. Antoine de la Baie, County of Yamaska.

By the Honorable Mr. Laterrière,--The Petition of the Tribe of Montagnais Indians inhabiting the territory formerly known as the King's Posts, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of M. Townsend and others, the Board of Directors of the Clarenceville Academy, County of Rouville; the Petitition of A. Chapman and others, of Clarenceville; and the Petition of W. G. Clark and others, sufferers of losses by the rebellion of 1837 and 1838.

By Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of H. K. Boomer and others, incorporated as the Niagara District Bank; and the Petition of W. L. Copeland and others, of St. Catharines and its vicinty.

By Mr. Foster,--The Petition of Joseph Scott and others, of the Township of Brome; and the Petition of the Reverend Andrew Balfour, Master of the Grammar School at Waterloo, Shefford.

By the Honorable Mr. Cayley,--The Petition of Arthur Acland and others of the District of Huron; the Petition of E. W. Thompson, Esquire, President, on behalf of the Provincial Agricultural Society of Canada West; and the Petition of the Magistrates of the District of Huron, in General Quarter Sessions assembled.

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of William Charles Hume and others, of Orillia, in the District of Simcoe.

By Mr. M'Connell,--The Petition of Jonathan Peasley and others, of the Township of Bolton.

By Mr. Webster,--The Petition of George John Grange and others, of the District of Wellington, (relating to a Railroad.)

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of Schuyler Shibley, of the Township of Portland, in the Midland District; and the Petition of Matthew Bostwick, Preventive Officer in the Customs Department at Sherbrooke.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of J. S. Clarke, M.A., Principal of the Quebec Academy; and the Petition of the Reverend George Mackie and others, the Committee for the management of the National Schools at Quebec.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of S. M. Eastman and others, of the Township of Bosanquet, in the Western District; praying that the said Township may not be attached to the Huron District as petitioned for.

Of Charles M. Nixon, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Bosanquet, in the Western District; praying that the said Township may be annexed to the District of London.

Of the Honorable Thomas M'Kay and others, of Bytown; praying an Act of Incorporation to construct a Railroad from Bytown to Britannia.

Of William Evans and others, proprietors on the line of the Lachine Canal, Côte St. Paul, Parish of Montreal; praying indemnification for damage sustained by them through the Lachine Canal.

Of Malcolm M'Naughton and others, of the Côte St. Paul, and others; praying that the Côte St. Paul Road to Lachine may be repaired and macadamized.

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Of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, President of the Hamilton Board of Trade, and others; praying for a general Law giving corporate privileges for manufacturing or other purposes, to any body of persons desiring the same, under proper restrictions.

Of Thomas Meagher and others, of the Parish of Ste. Magdeleine de Rigaud, in the District of Montreal; praying for the repeal of the Municipal and Education Acts.

Of Raphael Marcotte and others, of the Parish of La Petite Nation; praying for the repeal of the Municipal and Education Acts.

Of Joseph Bradshaw and others, of the Parish of Ste. Scholastique, County of Two Mountains; praying for the repeal of the Municipal and Common School Acts, and that the School Laws of 1830 may be revived.

Of William Wiseman, junior, of the Township of Sandwich, in the Western District;praying that the existing law may be so amended as to relieve honest debtors from imprisonment for contempt of Court.

Of A. Simpson, Esquire, Stockholders in the "Lake Huron Silver and Copper Company;" praying for an Act of Incorporation, or for a general Act conferring corporate powers on all such companies.

Of Andrew Shaw and others, stockholders of the "Montreal Telegraph Company;" praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of the Reverend C. T. Caron and others, of the Parish of St. Martin, Isle Jésus; praying for amendments to the Education Act.

Of the Quebec Library Association; praying for a grant of money for the purchase of Books.

Of the Reverend M. Lalor and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Picton, in the District of Prince Edward; praying for a certain amendment to the Common School Act.

Of Stephen Bowerman, of the Township of Hallowell, District of Prince Edward; praying for remuneration for land taken from him by a Survey.

Of the Corporation of the Seminary of Nicolet; praying for a grant of money in aid of said Seminary.

Of the Very Reverend J. Demers and others, Priests, members of the Catholic Clergy of the Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal; praying that the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits may be appropriated to the object for which they were originally intended.

Of Charles C. Farran, of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District; praying payment of the amount of his award for damages and

losses sustained by the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal.

Of the Reverend Edward G. Sutton and others; praying that the custom of selling property at the church doors after divine service, on Sundays, may be discontinued.

Of Alphonso Wells, Esquire, late Commissioner on the part of Canada, for determining the Boundary Line between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick; praying remuneration for his services and expenses in the said capacity.

Of Christie Roberts and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi; praying that the Ordinance erecting the said Township into a Roman Catholic Parish may be abrogated, or that a Protestant Parish be erected within the said Township.

Of George Desbarats and S. C. Sewell, Esquires, in behalf of the "Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company;" praying an Act of Incorporation.

Of E. Desjardins and others, of St. Vincent de Paul and other Parishes; praying that no exclusive privelege be granted for constructing a Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, unless it be above the present ferry.

Of the Honorable R. B. Sullivan and others, officers and members of the Toronto Mechanic's Institute; praying an Act of Incorporation for the said Institute.

Of the Honorable R. B. Sullivan, President, and others, officers and members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute; praying a grant of money in aid of the said Institute.

Of the Reverend George Slack and others, of the neighbourhood and District of Montreal; praying for the repeal of the Act 4 Victoria cap. 16, establishing the Chambly and Longueuil Road Trust, and that the said Trust be placed under the management of the Commissioners of Public Works.

Of Robert James Begly, of the City of Montreal; praying an inquiry into his dismissal from office as Paymaster to the Board of Works, on a charge of defalcation,--and for the discontinuance of an action now pending against him on the said charge.

Of S. Derbishire, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, on behalf of himself and others; praying an Act of Incorporation as the Lake Huron and St. Mary's River Mining Company."

Petition of Montreal Gas Light Company. Of A. Shaw and others; Of T. M'Kay and others; Of Quebec Bank;

Ordered, That the Petition of the Montreal Gas Light Company; the Petition of Andrew Shaw and others, stockholders of the "Montreal Telegraph Company;" the Petition of the Honorable Thomas M'Kay and others, of Bytown; and the Petition of the Quebec Bank, be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Of C. M. Nixon and others; Of S. M. Eastman and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of Charles M. Nixon, and others, of the Township of Bosanquet, in the Western District, and the Petition of S. M. Eastman and others, of the Township of Bosanquet, in the Western District, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred

the Petition of M. M'Kenzie and others, of Aldborough and other Townships, in the District of London.

Of H. P. Smith and others; — Ordered, That the Petition of Henry P. Smith and others, of the Township of Walsingham, in the District of Talbot, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Edmiston and others, of the District of Talbot.

Of Newcastle Municipal Council, referred. — Resolved, That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Newcastle (relating to Collectors, Assessors, and the Council,) be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Williams, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Cummings, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Third Report of Committee on Standing Orders. — Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the third Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee find that the Rules of Your Honorable House have been fully complied with in the Petitions of Joseph Donegani, John Mathewson and others, and John Lynch and others; and the notices upon which the Petitions of A. Simpson and others, David Torrance and others, and Peter Patterson and others, for incorporation of Mining Companies on Lake Superior, having been published in the Canada Gazette, Your Committee conceive that the Rules have also been complied with in these cases.

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With respect to the Petition of William Holditch and others, of Loughborough, they find that notice has been published in the Canada Gazette only, and in no district paper; but Mr. Smith, a member of your Committee, having informed them that, to his certain knowledge, there is but one person in the locality who is opposed to the Petition, and that he has been fully aware of the application, they would recommend that the notice in this case be deemed sufficient.

On the Petition of the Honorable A. N. Morin, your Committee have to report, that all the notices required were given with the utmost publicity,--in some cases for five or six months, but that they ceased in February last, four months prior to the presentation of the Petition. Your Committee would however recommend, that in consideration of the length and full publicity of the notice, the informality in this case be overlooked.

In the case of the Petition of James Motz, your Committee have had no proof before them of notice having been affixed at the door of the parish church; but as there is a Petition before Your Honorable House against the prayer of this Petition, they would respectfully suggest that this may be deemed evidence of a sufficient notice.

They have examined the Petition of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and they find a matter contained therein which the

notices given by the Company do not embrace, viz., an application for authority to acquire an additional quantity of land at their various termini, depôts and stations; your Committee conceive this to be so important an omission, that they cannot take upon themselves to recommend a suspension of the Rule.

The Petitions of the British American Land Company, and of William Spier and others, you Committee do not conceive to be of such a nature as to require the usual notice.

Members added to a Committee. — Ordered, That Mr. Christie and Mr. Lantier be added to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Guillaume Robitaille and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette.

Petitions to be printed. — Ordered, That the Petition of the Seminary of Nicolet, and the Petition of the Very Reverend J. Demers and others, Priests, members of the Catholic Clergy of the Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

School Act Amendment Bill (U.C.) — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Common School Act in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Macdonell of Stormont,

Address respecting Crown Land Department. — Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the amount paid for the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, for the years 1845 and 1846, together with the amount of cash received for the sale of Crown Lands during each of the above years, with a Contingent Account shewing the amount paid for postage, law opinions, and other items; also, the amount expended for Register's Office and any other department, or for any other purpose connected with the sale of lands in any other part of the Province, and from what sources the deficiency is made up to pay those expenses, similar to Statements 19 and 20 letter N. N. in Appendix to Journal 1844; also to make out a Barter Account shewing the amount of Scrip issued for Land Claims, and the number of acres of land exchanged for that Scrip, which two Accounts or Statements will refer to Crown Lands alone; also, a Statement of the receipts and expenditure of each separate resource, from Timber and the Public Domain, yielding a Revenue; also a Statement of the number of acres of Land which has been granted for Claims authorized since the 1st of January 1843, the amount of Scrip issued, and the amount still to be issued; to be appended to the Public Accounts.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable

the Executive Council of this Province.

Board of Works Bill. *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works."*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time;[1]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON stated that the objects of the bill were, first, to make a uniform system of making contracts; as they were at present sometimes made in the name of her majesty, and in other cases in the name of the commissioners. He wished to have them made uniformly in the name of her majesty. Another feature in the bill was to allow parties to go before the arbitrators, who had claims which were considered by the government settled, and which could not be done under the present act. The other important principle was to allow the assistant commissioner to make contracts in the absence of the chief commissioner.[2]

COL. PRINCE inquired if it was the intention to do anything for the relief of J. Read and H. S. Larned[3].

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD stated that the bill which had just been introduced, would afford relief to those persons; and that the government would transfer all such claims to this tribunal.[4]

COL. PRINCE inquired if it was the intention to do anything ... respecting ((the)) petition of Thomas Renwick and others, of the Western District.[5]

MR. ROBINSON replied that in the matter of the petition of Thomas Renwick and others of the Western District no appropriation has been made, and therefore no survey had been ordered.[6]

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and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark,

Order respecting local Taxes. *Ordered, That the proper officer do lay before this House, a Statement of the amount of Taxes collected in each separate District, from the Returns of the Inspector of Licenses, and paid into the Provincial Treasury; the amount of Taxes collected in each separate District, from the returns of the Clerk of the Peace; the amount of Taxes collected in each separate District, from individuals under the Militia Law, and expended for Militia purposes; the amount of Taxes collected in each separate District of Marriage Licenses, and for every other purpose; with a Statement of the expenditure, to what fund or to whom paid, and for what object, embracing at one view in one column, the total amount of internal Taxes paid by the inhabitants of the Province, for the information of this House; and a tabular Statement*

of the same to be appended to the Public Accounts.

Crown Property Taxes Exemption Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time;[7]

MR. AYLWIN ((moved that second reading be postponed)) as he said it was a subject of peculiar importance to the inhabitants of Quebec, and required mature consideration.[8]

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and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Debentures Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the issue of Debentures for the purposes therein mentioned.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,

Customs Acts. — *Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the several Acts relating to Duties of Customs.*

On motion of Mr. Meyers, seconded by Mr. Seymour,

Cobourg Railroad Act. — *Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole*

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House, for the purpose of amending an Act passed in the last Session of this present Parliament, intituled, "An Act to revive and amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Cobourg Railroad Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Medical Faculty (L.C.) Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Faculty in Lower Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-ninth instant.

Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Acts therein mentioned, and to amend the Law for the establishment of Local*

and Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-ninth instant.

Montreal Harbour Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Guelph and Arthur Road Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Webster have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Guelph and Dundas Road Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Webster have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Plantagenet Township Division Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Prescott have leave to bring in a Bill to divide the Township of Plantagenet, in the Ottawa District, into two Townships.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Macdonell of Stormont, seconded by Mr. Prince,

Address respecting Lunatice Asylum (U.C.) — Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for amounts in detail of the expenditure of the funds raised by virtue of the 13th and 14th sections of an Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to authorize the erection of an Asylum within this Province, for the reception of Insane and Lunatic Persons," to include the amounts paid from each District separately, when paid, and what steps have been taken to audit the accounts of the various District Treasurers with respect to the said fund; the amount paid for the purchase of ground for the site of the Asylum, and the general expenditure in detail of the cost in the construction thereof,--and from what funds the temporary Asylum at Toronto

has been supported, and the annual expenditure for the support thereof.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Riddell have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Messages from His Excellency. The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and are as followeth:--

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Despatches. The Governor General transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly, Copies of the Despatches from the Secretary of State enumerated in the annexed Schedule, conveying the gracious Answers which the Queen has been pleased to direct to be returned to the several Addresses to Her Majesty, adopted during the last Session.

Government House,
Montreal, 18th June, 1847.

Schedule of Despatches accompanying the Message of the 18th June, 1847.

No.	Date.	Subject.
	1846.	
80	2d June	In reply to Address of Assembly respecting Mr. Ryland.
83	3d June	In reply to Address of Assembly praying that regard may be had to the interests of Canada, in any change made in the Laws for the admission of Foreign Wheat and Flour into the British Markets.
93	23d June	In reply to Address of Assembly on Despatch respecting Railways in the Colonies.
103	3d July	In reply to Joint Address of Legislative Council and Assembly respecting the New Brunswick Boundary.
24	3d July	In reply to Address of Assembly respecting Provincial Duties on Supplies imported for the use of

9	30th July	Her Majesty's Troops. In reply to Address of Assembly respecting Indian Presents.

(Copy.)
No. 80.

Downing Street,
2nd June, 1847.

Mr. Ryland. My Lord,

I have received Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 55, of the 13th May, transmitting an Address to the Queen from the Legislative Assembly of Canada, praying a favorable consideration of the claims of Mr. G. H. Ryland, late Clerk of the Executive Council of Lower Canada.

I have it in command to refer Your Lordship to my Despatch, No. 60, of the first of May, 1846, as conveying the views of Her Majesty's Government on Mr. Ryland's case; and you will acquaint the House of Assembly

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that, for the reasons therein stated, Her Majesty has not been advised to entertain the prayer of their Address.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Right Honorable
Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure.)

(Copy.)
No. 60.

Downing Street,
1st May, 1846.

My Lord,

I have received Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 22, of the 9th of March, upon the subject of the claims of Mr. Ryland to redress for the non-fulfilment of certain expectations held out to him by the Executive Government of Canada, in 1841.

I have attentively examined all the documents relating to this case, and I can perceive no ground to doubt that the proper course for Your Lordship to pursue, is to acquaint the House of Assembly, and Mr. Ryland, that on behalf of the British Treasury, Her Majesty's Executive Government have invariably repudiated and denied all liability to make good the engagement formed by Lord Sydenham--that engagement being one which Her Majesty's Government had never authorized beforehand--which had never been reported to them by His Lordship, and which, when brought to their knowledge, they had disapproved, and declined to sanction. Such is the view which I confess myself to entertain of the case, but if the House of Assembly shall think fit to regard the claim as one which ought to be met from the Colonial Funds, I can have no objection to authorize Your Lordship to apply towards Mr. Ryland's indemnity, out of any Canadian Funds at the disposal of the Canadian Government, any sum which the

House of Assembly may be of opinion ought to be applied to that gentleman's relief.

Your Lordship will be pleased to communicate the substance of this Despatch to Mr. Ryland, as comprising my answer to the different communications which he has addressed to me upon his case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieutenant General,
The Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)
No. 83.

Downing Street,
3rd June, 1846.

Foreign Wheat and Flour.

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Despatch, No. 54, of the 13th May, transmitting to me for presentation to Her Majesty, an Address which has been voted by Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada. In this Address it is set forth that the Assembly of Canada regard the adoption of the principle of commercial intercourse, now under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, with serious apprehension and alarm, and various grounds are stated for entertaining such impressions.

Her Majesty has been pleased to receive this Address with the fullest confidence in the loyalty and intelligence of Her faithful Commons of Canada, but it is with sincere concern that Her Majesty has learned the existence, in such a quarter, of anticipations of such a character.

I have it in command from Her Majesty to address to Your Lordship the following observations in regard to the matter of the Address, which have been submitted by Her Majesty's advisers for Her gracious approval, and to which she has been pleased to give Her sanction.

Her Majesty's Government conceive that the protection principle cannot, with justice, be described as the universal basis either of the general connection between the United Kingdom and its Colonies, or even of their commercial connection. There is a large and important group of the Colonies of this Country having a very extended commerce, and one of a peculiarly British character, in relation to which the protection system has at no time exercised a powerful influence, and in relation to which at present it has little more than a nominal existence. I speak of the Australian Colonies; and it cannot fail to be remarked that while these are the most distant, and, therefore, according to the suppositions of many, the most in need of commercial preference, they have also made the most rapid progress, and have thus most effectually belied that necessity. It is true, indeed, that a part of their material prosperity may be ascribable to the supply of penal labour: but this is far from affording an explanation of the case, since, perhaps the most remarkable instances of vigorous and rapid growth among the Australian Possessions of Her Majesty, have been instances in which penal labour has been the main cause of their singular advancement, stimulated but

not overborne by distance, and aided, not repressed, by the enjoyment of commercial freedom. The same energies, with less disadvantage of distance to contend against, will, it may be confidently predicted, have a similar effect in developing the resources of British North America, and not with less but rather with the more signal success, when capital, industry, and skill shall be left to take their own spontaneous direction, and to turn to account, as individual prudence shall suggest, the abundant materials and instruments of wealth which the bounty of Heaven has bestowed.

Her Majesty's Government have been glad to find that the Assembly has viewed with an unmingled satisfaction the prosperity of Canada under the moderate system of protection which has hitherto prevailed: but the Assembly cannot fail to recollect that all the progressive relaxations of that system which, for a series of years past, have been introduced into the Law, have been met and resisted by predictions of the ruin that it was honestly but erroneously conceived would follow them, and that those predictions have with a remarkable uniformity been disappointed. Experience cannot but suggest that a similar insecurity attaches to the renewal of the same expectations founded on the same arguments.

It is not for the sake of controversial or purely argumentative advantage that Her Majesty's Government refer to former apprehensions, and to the manner in which they have been dissipated by the event. A retrospect of this kind is calculated to throw clear and abundant light upon the real merits of the question. The fears which are now entertained have reference to the circumstance that it is proposed to remove all differential duty between Canadian and Foreign Corn. Is it then to be shewn, that the Canadian Corn Trade has prospered heretofore in proportion to the amount of such differential duty? Far otherwise; the Law of 1828 diminished the difference in favour of Canada. The Law of 1842 farther and greatly diminished the difference in favor of Canada. The Law of 1843, which reduced the duty on Canadian Wheat to one shilling per quarter, still left a much smaller difference in its favor as against Foreign Wheat, than existed under either of the former Corn Laws. And yet the Corn Trade of Canada has grown and prospered, and its extension has doubtless contributed in no small degree to the hap-

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piness and prosperity of the people of the Colony which the Assembly, sharing in the unmingled satisfaction of Her Majesty and the British Parliament, has seen advancing in steady and successful progression. But this extension has taken place not under protection secured from change, nor under protection fortified by successive increments, but contemporaneously with a series of changes involving its great diminution.

It appears to be the impression of the Assembly that some great revolution of prices is likely to occur, as the consequence of the pending changes in the Law, which will deprive the Canadian Farmer of all hope of remuneration for his surplus produce. But the Canadian Farmer is advancing from year to year in capital and in science; and, to say nothing of the great advantages he cannot fail to derive from

improved communications, it would surely be rash to assert, nor probably do the Assembly in their Address intend to imply, that his industry must be paralysed unless he shall continue to receive the precise amount of average payment for his grain that he has hitherto received for it. Doubtless the alarm which has been excited has reference to the idea of some sudden great and permanent reduction of price to follow the repeal of the British Corn Law. Without pretending to estimate too nicely the momentary or the occasional effects of that measure, Her Majesty's Government cannot but admit that they could better appreciate, at least, certain presumptive, though far from demonstrative grounds for the alarm of the Canadian Agriculturist in regard to the future fortunes of the Colony, if they shared in such an anticipation. To some reduction of average and usual price from the removal of artificial restraints they are disposed to look forward; but when they consider the steady and rapid growth of population in the Corn-producing countries of the globe, they cannot but be persuaded that it would be unwise, whether in the friends or the opponents of commercial relaxation, to recommend or dissuade it on the ground of any great revolution in permanent prices to be operated by it; and their expectations of advantage, sanguine as these expectations are, have reference in a greater degree to the increased steadiness of the market, and to the vigor which general trade will derive from the removal of restraints upon the exchange of commodities, and agriculture from the cessation of all artificial influence disturbing the balance of its several pursuits, and from the wholesome stimulus that competition, which in farming pursuits can scarcely become overwrought, rarely fails to impart to industry.

I am unwilling to repeat at length the arguments which I have addressed to Your Lordship in my Despatch No. 66, of the 18th of May, with respect to the other great subject of the alarm of the Assembly, namely, the trade in Lumber. When, however, we revert to the year 1842, it cannot but be acknowledged that this was the case of a trade peculiarly artificial as it stood under the former law. The reduction, though graduated, was decisive; perhaps in no case has it been more so, and certainly in no case have more uniform confident or sincere prophecies of ruin been hazarded by the opponents of the change. The result is, that the export of Timber from British North America to this Country attained during the last year to a height which it had never reached under the more protective law. I do not mean that the withdrawal of protection was either the exclusive, or even the principal direct cause of this prosperity; although there cannot be a doubt that many trades have to refer their vigor to the fact that the absence of artificial support has in their case given free operation to the stimulus necessary for the development of natural and permanent resources. Increased demand in the United Kingdom has without doubt been the main and the immediate cause of the increased export of Wood from British North America; but it is the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that such increased demand was itself referable in no small degree to the relaxations of our Commercial Law, and therefore in its due proportion the growth of the Timber trade is truly and justly, even if circuitously, to be ascribed to

that very diminution of protection from which its ruin had been anticipated. We are now to look forward with hope to a further increase of the consuming power of this country; a further encouragement to the use of Timber as compared with competing articles capable of being applied to the same purposes: a further encouragement to the use of Canadian Timber in combination with the wood of the Baltic, for those objects in regard to which the consumption of the one directly stimulates the consumption of the other; is it too much to hope that causes so similar may produce like effects, and that the caution with which Parliament has proceeded in the gradual reduction of the Timber Duties to a moderate standard, may be again rewarded by the satisfaction with which it will witness a further growth of the Wood trade of Canada.

Her Majesty's Government therefore, cannot, on the part of the Imperial Exchequer, share in the fear that increased Freedom of Trade will have the effect of crippling the resources of those important Public Works which are designed to facilitate the transit of the Produce of Canada by the St. Lawrence to the Sea. They can by no means subscribe to the opinion that the comparative dearness of this route is an established fact; and they likewise feel that if they did subscribe to that opinion, although it might corroborate the propriety of the course they have pursued in suggesting to Parliament--the interposition of an interval before entire freedom shall be given to the Corn Trade, it could do no more: it could not induce them to ask, nor Parliament to grant,--nor, they are certain, could it induce the people of Canada to desire that the market of their Farm produce should be maintained by means of a perpetual tax upon the people of England.

In referring to the unchecked competition which, so far as British Law is concerned, will be established between Colonial and Foreign Corn by the repeal of the Corn Law, it perhaps may not have occurred to the Assembly, that British Law alone cannot suffice to establish this competition. The price which the Colonial and Foreign Exporters of Corn respectively will obtain for their Grain in Great Britain, must always be materially affected by the comparative degrees of facility which may be afforded in the country of the one and of the other, for the introduction of those British Goods by which payment for the Corn must substantially be made. British Goods are admitted into Canada at very low,--into the American Union, at very high Import Duties. The effect of this is not merely to give the British Exporter a better position in the Canadian Market than in that of the United States, but to enable him to give a better price for the commodity he purchases in return, and therefore to give to the Corn Trade of Canada a corresponding advantage, so long as the present Tariffs continue over that of the United States.

With respect to that portion of the Address which prays Her Majesty to invite the Government of the United States to establish an equality of Trade between the Dominions of the Republic and the British North American Colonies, I am commanded to instruct Your Lordship to assure the Assembly that Her Majesty will readily cause directions to be given to Her Minister at Washington to avail himself of the earliest suitable opportunity to press this important subject on the notice of that Government, and it will afford Her Majesty the most sincere satisfaction if

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any communication which may hereafter be held for this purpose, shall have the effect which is desired by Her faithful Commons of Canada.

Her Majesty's Government have, as may be known to the Assembly, on several occasions endeavoured to make arrangements with Foreign Powers for the mutual relaxation of Tariffs; and similar attempts have taken place among Foreign powers, one with the other; but almost uniformly with ill success. Whatever arguments may be used to shew the great increase of benefit that would accrue on both sides, if the United States could have been induced to act simultaneously for the purpose, experience has sufficiently shewn the difficulty of effecting these combined operations upon matters which are properly of domestic concern; and has suggested the wisdom of securing the incomplete advantage which depends upon our own free agency alone, rather than of foregoing it in the vain endeavour to realize benefits, larger indeed, but not within our reach.

Should the Government of the United States continue to maintain the scale of import duties now in force upon its frontier, Her Majesty's Government will view with regret a policy injurious to Canada: but they will reflect with satisfaction on the prevalence of laws more favourable to commerce on the Canadian side, and will anticipate from those laws both a direct benefit to the People and Trade of the Province, and the further advantage which a consistent example, given by this country and by its colonies, will, as they believe, not fail to realize, in disposing Foreign States towards the removal of restrictions on Trade.

With respect to that part of the Address which relates to the duty of one shilling per quarter, which it is proposed to charge on all Wheat imported into England after the repeal of the Corn Law, I am to refer Your Lordship to my Despatch No. 56, of the 18th of April, on the same subject. From the purport of that Despatch it would, of course, be even more difficult to recede at a period when the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Advisers of the Crown has passed through all its stages in that House, and has been affirmed as to its principle on the second reading in the House of Lords.

It is necessary for me here to offer an explanation with regard to an expression of mine which appears to have given rise to misapprehension. I have stated to Your Lordship in a previous Despatch that Her Majesty's Government desire that the Trade of Canada should in all respects approach as near to perfect freedom as the dispositions of its inhabitants and the exigencies of the Public Revenue there may permit; and from this it is inferred that the amount of 1s. per quarter, which has been adopted for a long period in this country as the standard of a nominal duty upon Corn, ought to be removed. But the language which I employed had reference to the Trade of Canada as affected by laws applicable in her own markets and on her own waters. Indeed, if the allusion had been to a rigid and perfect equality of trade in the ports and markets of this country, its first and most important bearing would, I apprehend, have been, not upon the nominal duty of a shilling which it is proposed to retain upon Colonial in common with Foreign Corn, but rather upon the very considerable duties of fifteen and eighteen shillings respectively, which, as against nominal duties of one or two shillings on Canadian Timber and

Deals, it is proposed to continue to charge on the corresponding foreign articles.

Her Majesty's Government in the discharge of their duty to the Crown and to the people of this country, and likewise to the Empire at large, have not felt themselves to be at liberty to advise Her Majesty to pass by the Address of the Canadian Assembly with a brief or merely formal answer, although the advanced stage at which the deliberations of Parliament have now arrived might have afforded at least a technical justification for such a course. They have thought a more frank and full exposition of their views of this great question in its bearings upon Canada, was due to the important body from which the Address proceeds, and from which they are well assured may be anticipated the most candid consideration even of arguments opposed to their own. It is due especially on account of the importance of that body and of the Province of Canada; but even in the case of the smallest portion of Her subjects, I have it in command to say that it would equally have been the desire of Her Majesty that such a frank exposition of the policy of Her Government should be made. Her Majesty does not recognize the distinction between Her nearer and Her more remote subjects with reference to a matter so nearly touching Her relation towards them, and the duties and the sentiments of consideration and affection which it involves. Nor can She recognize in this view any distinction between the more and the less powerful, particularly at a time when Her Parliament is engaged in the discussion of measures which are recommended to its notice, especially upon the ground that they tend to improve the condition of the most numerous and the least opulent classes of Her people. It would indeed be a source of the greatest pain to Her Majesty's Government, if they could share in the impression that the connection between this country and Canada derived its vitality from no other source than from the exchange of commercial preferences. If it were so it might appear to be a relation consisting in the exchange, not of benefits, but of burthens; if it were so, it would suggest the idea that the connection itself had reached or was about to reach the legitimate term of its existence. But Her Majesty's Government still augur for it a long duration, founded upon a larger and firmer basis,--upon protection rendered from the one side, and allegiance freely and loyally returned from the other,--upon common traditions of the past and hopes of future,--upon resemblances in origin, in laws and in manners, in what invariably binds men and communities of men together, as well as in the close association of these material interests which, as Her Majesty's Government are convinced, are destined not to recede but to advance, not to be severed but to be more closely and healthfully combined under the quickening influences of increased commercial freedom.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) *W. E. GLADSTONE.*

The Right Honorable
The Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)
No. 93.

Downing Street,
23rd June, 1846.

Railways. My Lord,

I have received and laid before the Queen, Your Lordship's Despatch No. 67, of the 29th of May, in which you transmit an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Assembly of Canada, representing their objection to the second Regulation of my Circular Instructions of the 15th of January last, on the establishment of Railway Companies in the British Colonies.

Your Lordship will refer the Legislative Assembly in answer to this Address, to that passage of my Despatch in which it is stated that I do not insist on the provisions therein contained, "as absolutely

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indispensable in every Colony and in every Railway Act," and you will inform the House that Her Majesty will be advised to recognize as adequate for their purpose, the reasons alleged by them for departing from the rule requiring a certain amount of Deposit money. Her Majesty, therefore, will not be advised to withhold Her assent from the Bills passed in the last Session for the establishment of Railway Companies in Canada, in consequence of the non-observance of this Regulation.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Governor General
Lieutenant General
Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)
No. 103.

Downing Street,
3rd July, 1846.

New Brunswick Boundary. My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 64, of 29th May, in which you transmit Addresses to the Queen from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, relative to the disputed Boundary Line between that Province and New Brunswick, and I have to instruct Your Lordship to acquaint the two Houses of the Legislature of Canada, that Her Majesty has been pleased graciously to receive their Address. My Despatch, No. 99, of the 2nd instant, which you will receive by the present opportunity, will place Your Lordship in possession of the measures adopted by Her Majesty's Government for the adjustment of the question in dispute between the two Provinces.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieutenant General,
The Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)
Military.
No. 24.

Downing Street,
3rd July, 1846.

Duties on Supplies.

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch of the 5th June, No. 69, transmitting an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Assembly of Canada, which relates to the exemption from Duty of Live Stock and other Provisions imported from the United States for the use of the Royal Troops serving there.

It is the opinion of Her Majesty's Advisers that the principles which appear to be recognized in the Address are just; namely, that Supplies required for the use of Her Majesty's Forces ought not to be enhanced in price by means of imports placed upon them for the advantage of the Provincial Treasury; but that, on the other hand, as it has been found by experience that a direct exemption, by anticipation, from Customs Duty has led to fraud, and threatens, in certain cases, to neutralize the effect of laws which have been passed by the Provincial Assembly and the Legislative Council, and have received the assent of the Crown, such exemption ought not to be continued.

In the Despatch to which reference has been made, Her Majesty's Government had no other purpose, so far as this particular subject is concerned, than to make provision for giving effect to the first of these principles. As to the question whether the end is to be attained by an express enactment of exemption from duty beforehand, or by a repayment or allowance founded on the actual consumption, there was no desire that that or any such question should be ruled otherwise than according to the inclination of the Provincial Legislature; and they have tendered their advice to the Crown accordingly.

But I need scarcely observe that the principle which has been laid down, and of which I have now endeavoured to guard the application, extends alike to all articles imported into Canada, and charged with Customs Duty, and not merely to such as may be imported from the United States.

I am therefore to desire that you will in due time apprise the Legislative Assembly that Her Majesty entirely participates in their desire that, while the Supplies required for the use of Her Majesty's Forces, are relieved from the burden of any direct impost, this rule should not inconveniently interfere with the general structure or operation of the Law: and any arrangement which secures such relief and avoids such interference, will be satisfactory to Her Majesty.

I forbear from addressing you further in respect to the Act itself, until I shall have been definitively informed of the amendments which have been made in it, and of the form in which it stands for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure; in the mean time I have, I hope, sufficiently conveyed to you the general view by which Her Majesty will be guided so far as the particular subject of the exemption of Supplies from Duty is concerned.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) W.E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut. General,
The Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)
No. 9.

Downing Street,
30th July, 1846.

Indian Presents. My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 58, of the 16th May, in which you transmit an Address to the Queen from the Legislative Assembly of Canada, representing the objections which they entertain to the discontinuance of the usual Presents to the descendants of the Indians in that Province, who should be born after the 1st of last May.

I have laid this Petition before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously. I have, however, not felt myself at liberty to advise Her Majesty to adopt the conclusions of the House of Assembly on this subject. It is with much regret that I have been compelled to differ from the views of that House, supported as they are by your own recommendation; but on a full consideration of the subject, I cannot regard the request now preferred as one which would justify me in departing from the conclusion formed by Lord Stanley.

There appears to be no ground for regarding the continuance of the Presents as guaranteed on the honor of the British Crown. In the Report of the Committee of the Assembly, references are made to a "pledge." But of the existence of any direct pledge of the nature alluded to, no evidence is adduced; and the Report seems to rely rather on the general conduct of the local Executive as implying a pledge, which I do not find from the records of this Office has ever received the deliberate sanction of Her Majesty's Government. I can therefore only look upon this as a question of policy, and as such I am constrained to state that neither, on the ground of securing the defence of the Province against external enemies, nor on the ground of the interests of the Indians themselves, can I regard it as desirable to depart from the intention of

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effecting a gradual reduction of these Presents.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

GREY.

Governor General,
Lieutenant General
Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Despatches. The Governor General transmits for the informa-

tion of the Legislative Assembly, copies of the several Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enumerated in the annexed Schedule.

Government House,
Montreal, 18th June, 1847.

App. (K.) (For the Schedule and Despatches accompanying the said Message, see Appendix K.)

To be printed. Ordered, That the said Messages, and the Documents accompanying the same, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

French Language. The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the following,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 8th instant, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House all documents and correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary for the Colonies, respecting the Address of the Legislature of this Province on the subject of the use of the French Language in all Public Documents.

Memorandum.

There has been no further correspondence since the last Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which was communicated to Parliament during the last Session.

Blue Book. The Honorable Mr. Daly also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the Blue Book for the year 1846.

Militia Act. Mr. Meyers, from the Committee of the whole House on the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the Militia Law,) reported, according to Order, the Resolutions of the said Committee; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and are as followeth:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal that part of the Act 9th Victoria, cap. 28, which relates to the enrolment and fines to be imposed on Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to revive the provisions contained in the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 2, relating to the mode of collecting and appropriating Militia Fines.

Militia Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Merritt have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal parts of and to amend the Act regulating the Militia of this Province, in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Hastings Registration of Titles Bill.

Mr. Laurin, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada," reported, according to Order, the Bill without any amendment; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Prescription Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for shortening the time of Prescription in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Wednesday next.

Western District Division Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the Western District of the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Aliens' Relief Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and continue the 4th and 5th Sections of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to secure to and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province the civil and political rights of natural born British subjects," being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Canada Mutual Life Assurance Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the "Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society," being read.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Toronto Hospital Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Hospital, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Malicious Injuries Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for preventing malicious injuries to persons and property by fire, or by explosive or destructive substances, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Riddell, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,

The House adjourned till Monday next.[9]

APPENDIX: 18 JUNE 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: COURTS OF ASSIZE.))[10]

MR. W. STEWART (of Bytown,) ... ((made an enquiry)) of the Ministry, on amending the Act limiting the days for holding Courts of Assize.[11]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON replied, that it was now under consideration of the Government, but that the information necessary to be acquired, could not be received in time to amend the Act this Session.[12]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL.))[13]

M. CHABOT demanda au ministère s'il avait intention de remplir la vacance laissée dans l'administration par la résignation de M. Taschereau, et si le nouveau solliciteur-général aurait un siége dans la chambre, et une place dans le conseil.[14]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY replied that Government would fill up the vacant Solicitor Generalship East as soon as it could be conveniently effected; but that it yet remained for the Government to determine whether he should have a seat in the House of Assembly![15]

Hear, hear, and laughter, with "no assurance," from MR. DRUMMOND.[16]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: POST OFFICE.))[17]

MR. MOFFATT ((made an)) enquiry of the Ministry relative to the Post Office[18].

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied that it is the intention of the Government to introduce an act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to confer with Commissioners, to be appointed by other North American Colonies, to arrange an uniform rate of postage for these Colonies. If such a system could not be arranged for all the Colonies, it will be the endeavor of the Government to arrange an uniform postage system, for Canada alone.[19]

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY CONCERNING RATES OF POSTAGE.))[20]

MR. ROBINSON withdrew his motion for an Address to His Excellency in answer to an Address respecting rates of Postage, as he had been informed that the Papers and Documents would be laid on the table.[21]

FOOTNOTES: 18 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 26 June 1847; CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
2. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
3. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847. The petitioners' request for compensation for the loss of a contract with the Board of Works was lost in the House on 15 May 1846.
4. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
5. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847. Thomas Renwick's petition was received by the House on 15 June 1847.
6. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
7. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts.
8. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, which reported that the motion was postponed until Friday next.
9. GLOBE, 26 June 1847, commented: "The necessary business was hurried through ((the House)) to enable members to be present at the want of confidence debate in the Upper House."
10. This exchange was reported by: GLOBE, 26 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
11. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847.
12. IBID.
13. This exchange was reported by: LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847; GLOBE, 26 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 June 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
14. LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847.
15. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
16. BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847.
17. This exchange was reported by: LA MINERVE, 21 June 1847; GLOBE, 26 June 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, in an account very similar to those in the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT and BROCKVILLE RECORDER; MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 June 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847.
19. IBID.
20. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 June 1847.
21. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 June 1847.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Lyon,--The Petition of Archibald M'Donell and others, of Osgoode; and the Petition of Frederick Bearman and others, of the Districts of Dalhousie and Johnstown.

By the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,--The Petition of Pierre Perrault and others, of the Parish of Terrebonne.

By Mr. Nelson,--The Petition of W. Anderson and others, of the Town or Borough of William Henry.

By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of Thomas Locker and Orrin H. Tyrrell, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Township of Malahide.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of Patrick O'Brian, senior, and others, of the Township of Mara, Home District.

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By Mr. Chalmers,--The Petition of John Miller and others, of the Township of Nelson, in the Gore District.

By Mr. Thompson,--The Petition of James Tisdale and others, of the Township of Caistor, District of Niagara.

By Mr. Dickson,--The Petition of the Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Plank Road Company.

By Mr. Berthelot,--The Petition of Pierre Dessaint, of the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska, in the District of Quebec.

By Mr. Smith of Frontenac,--The Petition of D. D. Calvin and others, of the Province of Canada, Lumber Merchants.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of Ferdinand Murphy and others, of St. Gabriel of Valcartier, in the County of Quebec; and the Petition of Adolphe Jacquiés, formerly printer and proprietor of a paper called "Le Fantasque."

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of William P. M'Laren and others, of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of William S. Sewell, Esquire, and Felix Glackemeyer, in behalf of the Board of Health of Quebec.

By Mr. Meyers,--The Petition of the President and Directors of the Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company.

By Mr. Gowan,--The Petition of H. Williams and others, of the District of Johnstown.

By Mr. Duggan,--The Petition of John Collins and others, the President, Vice-President, and members of the St. Patrick's Society of the City of Montreal; and the Petition of James Paterson and others, of the Township of Toronto.

Hastings Registration of Titles Bill.

An engrossed Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in

Upper Canada," was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to alter and amend an Act, intituled, An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Murney do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Caleb Hopkins, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Nelson, Trafalgar, and Esquesing, in the Gore District; praying for improvements in Dundas Street.

Of Joseph Tomlinson and others, of Markham and other Townships in the Home District; praying to be incorporated as the Markham and Stouffville Road Company.

Of Mrs. M. A. F. Viger and other Ladies, Directresses of the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Montreal; praying for aid in support of the said institution.

Of Thomas Waters and others, of Port Dover and its neighbourhood, in the District of Talbot; praying aid to complete the Port Dover Harbour, and to construct an inner Basin therein.

Of John Frothingham, Esquire, and others, the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the City Bank; praying for an increase of the Capital Stock of the said Bank.

Of F. E. Globensky, Esquire, and others; praying for pecuniary aid to rebuild the St. Eustache Church.

Of Joseph Burray and others, of the County of Megantic, and of the Parish of St. Sylvestre, in the County of Lotbinière; praying aid to alter and improve the Craig's Road, from its junction with the Gosford Road, in the Township of Ireland, through certain Townships.

Of Mahlon Willett and others, manufacturers of woollen fabrics and farmers, of Canada; representing the disadvantages under which they carry on their woollen manufactures, by the Provincial duty on wool, and the United States duty on manufactures, and praying relief.

Of the Reverend P. M. Mignault, founder of the College of Chambly; praying pecuniary aid for the said College out of the funds appropriated for the purposes of Education.

Of L. Esdras Manseault and others, of the Parish of St. Antoine de la Baie, County of Yamaska; praying for the repeal of the Education Act.

Of the Tribe of Montagnais Indians inhabiting the territory formerly known as the King's Posts, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence; praying to be indemnified for the lands taken from them by the white men.

Of M. Townsend and others, the Board of Directors of the Clarenceville Academy, County of Rouville; praying pecuniary aid in support of the said Academy.

Of A. Chapman and others, of Clarenceville; praying that the practice of selling property at the church doors on Sundays, after Divine service, may be discontinued.

Of William G. Clark and others, sufferers of losses by the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838; praying indemnification for their said losses.

Of H. K. Boomer and others, incorporated as the Niagara District Bank; praying for amendments to their Charter.

Of W. L. Copeland and others, of St. Catharines and its vicinity; praying an Act of Incorporation as a Marine Insurance Company at St. Catharines.

Of Joseph Scott and others, of the Township of Brome; praying that the practice of selling property at the church doors on Sunday, after Divine service, may be discontinued.

Of the Reverend Andrew Balfour, Master of the Grammar School at Waterloo, Shefford; praying the usual pecuniary aid in support of the said School.

Of Arthur Acland and others, of the District of Huron; praying for the incorporation of the Goderich and Toronto Railroad Company, and the appropriation of a portion of the waste Lands of the Crown through which it will pass to the purposes of the said Company,--and that the present Harbour of Goderich be resumed by the Crown and improved.

Of E. W. Thomson, Esquire, President, on behalf of the Provincial Agricultural Society of Canada West; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of the Magistrates of the District of Huron in General Quarter Sessions assembled; praying that certain Townships in the said District may not be set apart as a new District as petitioned for.

Of William Charles Hume and others, of Orillia, in the District of Simcoe; praying for a grant to construct a Road from Orillia to Barrie--the District Town.

Of Jonathan Peasley and others, of the Township of Bolton; praying that no partition be made of the said Township, as petitioned for by Sir James Stuart, Bart.

Of George John Grange and others, of the District of Wellington; praying for the incorporation of the Goderich and Toronto Railroad Company, and appropriation of a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown through which it will pass to the purposes of the said Company.

Of Schuyler Shibley, of the Township of Portland, in the Midland District; praying that the prayer of the Petition from the Township of Loughborough for the establishment of a certain survey of the 5th and 6th Concessions of that Township be not granted.

(57)

Of Matthew Bostwick, Preventive officer in the Customs Department at Sherbrooke; representing certain partial and illegal proceedings on the part of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Quebec, with reference to certain cattle seized by Petitioner, whereby he suffered loss,--and praying relief.

Of J. S. Clarke, M.A., Principal of the Quebec Academy; praying pecuniary aid in support of the said Academy.

Of the Reverend George Mackie and others, the Committee for the management of the National Schools at Quebec, praying for pecuniary aid.

Petition of A. Gilkison; Of the Niagara Municipal Council; Of J. T. Brondgeest and others; Of the Revd. W. M'Murray and others; Of A. K. Boomer and others; Of W. L. Copeland and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of Archibald Gilkison, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the Insane destitute;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to School Rates;) the Petition of J. T. Brondgeest and others, of the City of Hamilton; the Petition of the Reverend William M'Murray and others, of the Village of Dundas; the Petition of A. K. Boomer and others, incorporated as the Niagara District Bank; and the Petition of W. L. Copeland and others, of St. Catharines and its vicinity, be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Of N. Dumas and others; Of C. Hopkins and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of Norbert Dumas and others, of the City of Montreal; and the Petition of Caleb Hopkins, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Nelson, Trafalgar, and Esquesing, in the Gore District, be referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Of P. Bradt, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Peter Bradt, of the Township of Clinton, in the District of Niagara, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Samuel Gamble and others, of the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a Statement of the affairs of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company to the 30th November, 1846; which Statement is as followeth:--

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, from the 1st of June, 1845, to the 30th November, 1846, inclusive.

1846.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1846.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 30	To Cash received at Montreal, from the 13th June, 1845, to 30th November, 1846, on the first instalment	6257	0	0				Nov. 30	By amount expended by Mr. Galt, in England, being for Printing, Engraving, Travelling, Advertizing, Postage, etc				963	14	5
do do	To Cash received at the Agency of the City Bank, at Sherbrooke, on the first instalment	4446	12	0				do do	By Advertising ..				152	18	5
								do do	By Contingencies.				81	10	6
								do do	By Discount by Bank of British North America ..				0	1	2
do do	Total amount received in Canada on the first instalment				10703	12	0	do do	By Engineer Department, including the sum of £39 17s. 1d. paid W. P. Crocker, Esq., on account of preliminary survey and payment on Land Agency				3089	14	7
do do	To amount received in London, being the first instalment on 2,633 Shares subscribed in Great Britain, £10,532 Stg., at 8 per cent. equal to				12638	8	0	do do	By Office expenses, Furniture, &c....				179	4	8½
								do do	By professional services				20	0	0
								do do	By Salaries				506	13	4
								do do	By Bank of British North America, postages				0	1	6

(Cont'd)

1846.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1846.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
								Nov. 30	By Balance in Bank of British North America in Montreal, this date	2202	16	0			
									By Balance in City Bank, Sherbrooke	3506	14	11			
									In Treasurer's hands	0	2	5½			
								do do	Balance disposable in Canada				5709	13	4½
									In England:-- By expenditure of London Committee £773 17s. 1d. Stg., at 8 per cent. equal to				928	12	5
								do do	Invested in England:-- £8,204 Stg., at 8 per cent. equal to				9844	16	0
									In the Company's Banker's hands, in London, £1,554 2s. 11d. Stg., at 8 per cent equal to ..				1864	19	7
				£	23342	0	0					£	23342	0	0

THOMAS STEERS,
Treasurer.

Office of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic
Railroad Company,
Montreal, 16th June, 1847.

I, Thomas Steers, Secretary and Treasurer of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, swear that the foregoing Account of the Receipts and Disbursements on the part of the said Company, is just and true in all its particulars, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS STEERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Sworn by me at Montreal,
this 16th day of June, 1847,
J. BELLE, J.P.

(58)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Gowan,

Banks and Insurance Offices. — *Ordered, That the Officers connected with the several Chartered Banks and Insurance Offices of the Province, be respectively directed to lay before this House the Statement of the affairs of the said Banks and Insurance Offices as required by their Acts of Incorporation.*

Grain Distillation Prevention Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Chalmers have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the distillation of Spirituous Liquors, in this Province, from Grain.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

MR. AYLWIN[1] moved for a Committee of nine members to be named by the House, to enquire into the affairs of the Quarantine Station. He said, that he was desirious (sic) to have had the papers for which he moved on a previous day, laid on the table before he brought forward this motion; but he felt himself compelled to press the motion. He was desirous of knowing if the management of that place was not susceptible of improvement; if it was not possible to render the situation of the unfortunate emigrants less painful.[2]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY explained that the papers were not ready yet, but they would be sent down without delay.[3]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD, stated that the reason was that the papers could not be got ready, and for this reason only they had not been brought down. The Government, however, had no objection to the enquiry.[4]

MR. BALDWIN made some remarks[5].

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD replied ... "it's no such thing!"[6]

(58)

Quarantine Station. — *Resolved*, That a Special Committee of nine Members be appointed to inquire into the management of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Murney, Mr. Chabot, the Honorable Mr. Cayley, Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Boulton, Mr. DeWitt, and Mr. Christie, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Dickson, *seconded by* Mr. Stewart of Bytown,

Address respecting Welland Canal. — *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause the proper officer to lay before this House, a Statement of the expenditure on the Welland Canal since the close of the first Session of the present Parliament, and what proportion thereof has been expended between Lock number 18 and Port Dalhousie, and at that Port, including the amount expended in excavating various cuts which were intended to let in the water from Lake Erie, progressed with to a certain extent, and then abandoned.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Marriages (U.C.) Bill. — *Ordered*, That Mr. Williams have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted, and to provide for the future solemnization of Matrimony in this Province," to Ministers of all denominations of Christians.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Surveyors (L.C.) Bill. — *Ordered*, That Mr. Fournier have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and amend a certain Act therein mentioned concerning Surveyors and the measurement of Lands in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Cameron of Lanark, *seconded by* Mr. Price,

Address respecting Clergy Lands, and Crown Land Office. — *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a copy of an Order in Council, of the 17th

September, 1845, and an order or instruction to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 18th November, 1845, relative to Clergy Lands, with a List of persons who have purchased Clergy Lands from 17th September, 1845, to 1st April, 1846; with the particulars of the sale,--and whether charged with rent or interest; and further, a copy of the Rules or Regulations of the Crown Lands Department by which the public are excluded from the Public Office, except on special application.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Montreal Firemen's Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Montreal Bank Bill. — *Ordered. That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase their Capital Stock.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

City Bank Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Montreal Gas Light Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Domain Lands Re-union Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Laterrière have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the re-union to the Domain, of lands in Lower Canada conceded by Seigniors on conditions which have not been fulfilled.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Aliens Titles Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to secure titles to real estate to certain persons naturalized under the*

the Statute of Lower Canada, of the 1 Will. 4, cap. 53.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Etchemin Bridge Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to supply proof of Title to Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, and for certain other purposes.

He accordingly presented that said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

British American Land Company Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate proof of the Charter and Act of Incorporation of the British American Land Company.

(59)

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Beecher's Letter Patent Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Sherwood of Brockville have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Isaac Beecher for an improved Bark Mill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Banque du Peuple Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating La Banque du Peuple.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Morin's Bridge Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Scott have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of St. Jérôme, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Towns and Villages Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West, not specially incorporated, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Christie, the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Lantier, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Compulsory Commutation of Lands Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to render commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, into that of free and common soccage compulsory on the Seignior at the pleasure of the Censitaire or landholder, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned relating to the optional commutation of such tenure, being read;

Mr. Christie moved, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That the said Bill be now read a second time.[7]

MR. LAFONTAINE was opposed to partial legislation on such a subject; nothing short of a general measure could be of use to the country. It was the duty of the Government to introduce a suitable bill, especially after so much money had been expended in procuring information under a commission which was appointed some years ago.[8]

(59)

The Honorable Mr. LaFontaine moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Leslie, That the words after "be" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "read this day six months."

MR. AYLWIN thought the sooner general commutation of tenure commenced, the better would it be for the country; but a measure authorizing such should certainly emanate from the crown, and the more so as the crown was among the most extensive seignors (sic); he would suggest to the ministry to bring in a bill this session and allow it to lay over till the next, in order that the ecclesiastical bodies and others interested might have due notice.[9]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY agreed with the hon. and learned member for Terrebonne that the introduction of a general measure would be the droper (sic) course[10], ((and)) stated that a law of this nature would be introduced this Session by the Government.[11] The bill under discussion was defective in several respects and he would therefore oppose its being read a second time.[12] He should support the amendment.[13]

MR. MOFFATT thought that such a measure as this ought to pass, but he should vote for the amendment as the Ministry had just stated that it was their intention to bring down a measure of this nature this Session.[14]

Under these circumstances ((he)) would recommend Mr. Christie to withdraw his bill.[15] OR Mr. Moffatt said as the Attorney General did not promise that the Government would bring in a measure, he should vote against the amendment; it was time to authorize general commutation in the country, Montreal had improved amazingly since commutation was allowed on the Island, and the Gentlemen of the Seminary afforded every facility; in 2 or 3 hours and for the small expense of 10s. he (Mr. Moffatt) had had property commuted in the Seminary whilst it cost him £25, and a delay of 4 or 5 months to do similar business with the crown.[16]

MR. VIGER spoke in French in favor of the measure; he thought, however, that it should proceed from the Government.[17]

MR. BERTHELOT spoke at some length in French. He characterized the feudal system as one of the remains of the barbarous ages; it was a horrid system and one which ought, in the development of civilization, to be blotted from our laws. It was an oppressive system, and the effects were to be seen, in the depressed state of Ireland at the present time.[18]

MR. FOURNIER followed in French in much the same strain.[19]

MR. SHERWOOD said if the bill was disposed of according to the amendment, he thought it could not be brought in again this session; he should vote against the amendment, in order that the bill might be referred to a committee for the purpose of making such alterations as might be thought proper.[20]

(59)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Berthelot, Chauveau, Drummond, Jobin, LaFontaine, Laterrière, Leslie, Nelson, and Viger.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Badgley, Bertrand, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chabot, Chalmers, Christie, Conger, Cummings, DeBleury, DeWitt, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Gowan, Jessup, Lantier, LeMoine, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of STORMONT, M'Connell, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Powell, Petrie, Price, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Webster, and Williams.--(47.)

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to facilitate commuation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free

and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations.

Ordered, That it be an instruction to the said Committee, to report whether it may not be desirable to limit the operation of the said Bill to the City of Quebec, and to the Towns or Villages in Lower Canada.

MR. BALDWIN protested against referring bills to special committees; he had had occasion to do so before; it was the worst possible course; all responsibility was avoided by it; the very worst bills that had passed Parliament were of that manufacture; such committees generally came to a sort of tacit understanding that the measure referred should pass sub silentio, and thus was discussion prevented and the amount of mind which would otherwise be brought to bear upon the subject completely lost.[21]

(59)

Quarantine Station. *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to two Addresses from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th and 17th instant,--the first praying "that all communications and documents, in relation to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, and all instructions and orders relative to the management of the same, be communicated to the House;" and the second, "that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House, copies of any Instructions that may have been given to the Chief Agents of Emigrants, or any other person, respecting the erection of Sheds for the reception of Emigrants within the City of Quebec, and copies of any correspondence that may have taken place on this head."*

App. (L.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix L.)*

War Losses. *Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them "a Return of the amount of duties collected in Upper Canada, on Salt, in each separate year, since the 6th March, 1830, under the provisions of the 11th Geo. IV., cap. 21, for the payment of the War Losses,--which Act was to continue in force until the sum of £57,412 10s., and the interest thereon, should be fully paid, and no longer; also, the amount of duty collected in Upper Canada, each year since the 18th September, 1841, under the authority of 4th and 5th Vic. chap. 14, imposing a duty of two shillings and sixpence, sterling, on Salt; also, the amount of Debentures issued on account of the War loss claims and now outstanding, and the interest paid thereon since their issue, in order that the House may ascertain whether the amount collected from this duty is equal to the principal and interest of the debt for which it was imposed."*

App. (M.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix M.)*

Penitentiary. *Also, Statement of Accounts and Affairs of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1846.*

App. (N.) *(For the said Statement, see Appendix N.)*

Assessment Rolls (U.C.) *And, also, Assessment Rolls for that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, for the year 1846.*

App. (O.) *(For the said Assessment Rolls, see Appendix O.)*

(60)

Co-heirs Lands Partition Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to the partitioning of lands in free and common soccage in Lower Canada, among co-heirs of the proprietors thereof, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Christie, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Drummond, Mr. M'Connell, and Mr. Foster, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Queen's Bench (L.C.) Power Extension Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to define and extend the power of the Courts of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, relative to usurpations and vacancies occurring in Corporations, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, the Honorable Mr. DeBleury, and Mr. Chauveau, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the better protection of Merchants and others, who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Accidental Death Provision Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accident, being read;*[22]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD proposed the second reading of his Bill.... The hon. member explained that at present the law did not allow damages in cases of death. It was so at first in England; but the English statute was lately extended, which extension he (Mr. S.) proposed to make the law of this country by the present Bill. The addition to the law in England was suggested by a remarkable fact. A man who was sentenced to pay damages for an injury done by careless driving, was heard to say when he came out of Court, that "he wished to God he had killed the man,

and then he would not have had to pay." [23] Now, by this Bill it was intended to allow damages for death by accident. The Bill was an exact transcript of the English law. [24]

MR. SMITH objected to this, because the seconds would be held equally culpable with the principal.[25]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD concurred in the objection.[26]

MR. BALDWIN said the reasoning of the hon. and learned member in favor of the Bill was obviously just, and he (Mr. B.) would vote for the second reading; but he wished to observe, that as a general rule it would be better to avail the operation for a few years of changes in the laws of England before adopting them here. It often happened that those changes in England were not found salutary, and were in the end abandoned. The alteration copied by the present Bill only came into operation last August; he (Mr. B.) did not doubt its propriety; but, generally speaking, such experience would be too short to rely upon. The hon. member then suggested some verbal alterations[27] .

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD assented.[28]

(60)

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Judgment Debtors Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law of imprisonment for debt, and afford additional means for the discovery and disposal of the estates and effects of Judgment Debtors in certain cases, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Public Accounts. *The Honorable Mr. Cayley, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--the Accounts and Statements respecting the Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1846.*

App. (A.) *(For the said Accounts and Statements, see Appendix A.)*

Montreal New City Gas Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Montreal Mining Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Dower Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law and facilitate proceedings in actions of Dower, being read;*[29]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON introduced his motion with a long speech.... His argument was, that it was unjust to the husband to place him entirely at the mercy of his wife as to the sale of his property, and that it was often unjust to the purchaser, for many people bought estates without searching the title as to the dower--and so it not unfrequently happened, that after improving and greatly enhancing the value of the property, at the end of a great many years, a claim was set up and maintained against the property for the dower of some female whom the innocent purchaser had never heard of.[30]

(60)

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD seconded the motion for the second reading of the Bill.[31]

MR. BALDWIN said the learned gentleman opposite had expatiated very learnedly and honestly on the difficulty thrown in the way of a husband who wished to sell his property, and on the hardships to a purchaser who bought, thinking that the Dower was barred, and when too late, found it was not. But the hon. gentleman had not looked at all to the claims of the wife. In many cases, the wife gave real and valuable consideration, by long years of care and assiduity, in the acquirement of the property, and the pitiful provision secured to her by the law of Dower, was the only interest she could claim in the property. A drunken vagabond of a husband, might dissipate away all the real and personal property which they had mutually acquired, without the consent of his wife, and her Dower was the only frail protection to save her and her family from destruction. The Hon. Solicitor-General had copied this Bill from a recent English Act, with one exception, word for word: but he ought to know, that the same law will not work equally well in two different countries. In England property is generally held in large and valuable estates, on which the rights of the wife are secured by marriage settlement. In this country it rarely or ever happened that there was a marriage settlement, and the wife had no protection whatever but her Dower. I have practised, said Mr. Baldwin, for many years in the Upper Canada Courts, and I must say that I never knew one instance in which a man, entitled to the confidence of his wife, found difficulty in getting her to bar her Dower; but I have found several instances in which scoundrels were refused it, and with one or two exceptions, the wife's refusal was just, and stopped the folly and extravagance of her husband. There was one difference between the English Act and that of the Solicitor-General. Tke (sic) former touched no existing interest, the Canadian Bill swept away the just rights earned and calculated on, by all the women now living in Canada.[32]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON denied that this was the case.[33]

MR. BALDWIN resumed. The Solicitor-General must know, that this Bill is to affect all women whose husbands die after the passing of this Act. There were thousands of wives in the Province who had held for years, and now held, their right of Dower, and whose whole provision it would be after the death of their husbands, but where a husband died the day after the passing of this Act, their just rights would be swept away, and they would be left destitute on the world. ... Mr. Baldwin concluded by saying, that the main object of this Bill was THE INJURY OF WOMAN, and to despoil them of the trivial rights they now held, and he would earnestly oppose it to the last.[34]

COL. PRINCE had strong objections to this bill being read a second time. For his part, he could not see how it could be urged that individuals suffered any hardships under the law as it at present exists, for every one well knows what the law is, and it would be only through their own supiness (sic) or neglect in not getting a proper person to draw out the deed of conveyance that there could be any difficulty.[35] ((He)) cited several strong cases in which excellent mothers, and their helpless families, had been saved from ruin by its operation.[36]

MR. MURNEY was convinced of the utility of the Bill then before the House, and hoped that it would go through the second reading.[37] He said that the law of Dower enabled the most improper conduct to be successful. Lands were often sold with the knowledge of the wife, and she herself received the full value of it, but silence having been kept about her Dower, she walked in years afterwards, and took one-third of the property.[38] He had himself, in a former session, introduced a similar measure, to prevent widows from claiming dower from the honest purchaser, who had paid the full value of the estate, but on that occasion he stood alone. These actions became so numerous that public feeling was highly excited on the subject in his own county[39]. Why, Mr. Speaker (said Mr. Murney), so much are my constituents desirous of a change in the Law of Dower, that a public meeting - which I was no way concerned in getting up - was called on the subject, and the feeling was unanimous against it; and not one word was ventured to be said in favor of the law, so unjust is it considered.[40] He could mention many instances in which the honest purchaser had suffered great hardship; but he would content himself with citing one. A land speculator had, with the purchase money of an estate he had sold, purchased another with the produce of the sale, and so on until he had bought and sold five estates, all under titles drawn out by schoolmasters, in which the clause bearing on dower was not inserted. What was the consequence? After his death his widow instituted actions against the purchasers, and absolutely obtained dower from each of the five estates.[41]

MR. SHERWOOD fully concurred with Mr. Baldwin in all his views on the subject.[42] He could not conceive that there was any necessity for it. - The attention of the public had now been called to it, and he was quite sure that no man would take a deed in which the clause bearing on dower was not inserted, and he would put it to the hon. Sol. Gen. if ever

a deed of conveyance was passed out of his office without the wife of the seller being previously consulted? [43]

MR. PRICE thought that the hon. member for Hastings must have forgotten the parties who composed the public meeting of which he had spoken, or else he would not perhaps have alluded to it. It was a meeting composed exclusively of those unfortunate individuals against whom actions for dower had been brought at some antecedent period. But not one of those who were interested on the other side was present.[44]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD. There were no widows present.[45]

MR. PRICE. No, not one. Perhaps the hon. member for Hastings forgot that such was the case. With respect to the case of Mrs. Ferguson, which had been referred to already, that unfortunate woman had been deserted by her husband, who lived in open adultery with another woman. That was publicly known; it was known to the individual who purchased the estate, that Mrs. Ferguson lived separate from her husband, and therefore it could not be alleged that there was any hardship in that case. As it appeared to him, the result of passing this bill would be to give the husband the right to dispose of any property he might be possessed of, without the sanction of his wife - thus leaving the unfortunate woman destitute on the death of her husband. If that was the object of the learned Solicitor General, he ought to have brought in a bill to sweep away at once all claims that the married women possess of claiming a sustenance, if their husbands have without their sanction disposed of their property.[46] The whole arguments offered in favour of the Bill amounted to this, that parties might be defrauded into giving a higher price than they otherwise would, on the representation that the Dower was barred when it was not: but the House might just as well legislate for cases where parties sold lands they had no right to, as for this. The cases were precisely similar.[47] He should oppose the second reading.[48]

MR. MACDONALD (Glengary) (sic) advised the hon. Solicitor General to defer the second reading for the present. He would wish to see some modifications of the existing law; but if he voted for the Bill as it then stood, he would be hunted out of the country on his return - (laughter.) He would also advise the hon. member for Horton (sic) to be careful how he voted on this occasion, as he had obtained his majority at the last election by the votes of six widows (renewed laughter.)[49]

MR. MEYERS spoke ... in favour of the Bill.[50]

MR. BOULTON also supported the Bill, and ... ((spoke of)) the wickedness of a certain widow Tierney, who had made good use of her right of Dower, like a sensible woman, as all widows are. He detailed the manner in which this shrewd widow had walked into possession of her fat third of property after property, broad and rich, until she had gathered the respectable figure of between three and four hundred estates! [51]

MR. MERRITT went against the bill. It was well understood in the Upper Province, and no one need suffer in the least from it.[52]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON did not think hon. members understood distinctly the object the Bill had in view. Would any person tell him that if a man possessed an estate of one hundred acres for merely an hour that it was just the widow of that man should afterwards recover one-third of its value from the purchaser merely because the clause respecting dower was omitted? Many of the actions he well knew were caused by the neglect of parties in not procuring proper titles, in consequence of the great difficulty and expense which accompanied the procuring of those titles. But was it just that a woman should recover thousands of pounds from a property which, at the death of her husband, was very possibly worth only hundreds? If hon. members were not prepared to vote for the Bill in its present shape, he hoped they would at least admit that the law required amendment.[53]

MR. DRUMMOND looked upon the act of the Special Council which destroyed the customary dower in Lower Canada as a good law, altho' in many cases it proved an act of spoliation, sweeping away at one stroke many thousand pounds of vested rights. In short it was a law that would never have been passed by a free legislature; however, he felt himself constranied (sic) to oppose the present bill in consequence of the retroactive effect it would have. Now the act of the Special Council did not interfere with the past, it merely had reference to the future. It was on that ground that he felt himself bound to oppose the second reading, inasmuch as it appeared to him it would have a dishonest tendency.[54]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD could not consent deliberately to pass a law which would put in the power of the husband to dispose of property without the sanction of the wife[55]. "My honorable friend, the Solicitor General, ... has, no doubt, advanced some very weighty arguments in favour of his Bill, but I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that I do not think them sufficient to warrant us in dispossessing the women of Canada of their rights. I really believe that my hon. friend is actuated by good motives in urging his Bill, but I cannot sit still and see this act of spoilation (sic) consummated under my very eye."[56] He hoped the bill would be laid before a committee, in order that such amendments might be made as would meet the views of a majority of ... the House.[57]

(60)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Cummings, Ermatinger, Meyers, Moffatt, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, and Stewart of PRESCOTT.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Conger, DeBleury, DeWitt, Drummond, Duggan, Foster, Franchère, Gowan, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell

of STORMONT, M'Connell, Merritt, Monro, Powell, Price, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Williams.--(39.)

So it passed in the negative.

Slander and Libel Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law of Slander and Libel, being read;* [58]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON then moved the second reading of ... ((this)) Bill.... He explained that the Bill was intended to put the law in Canada on the same footing as in England, and that the principal changes would be to permit the defendant in a criminal action for libel, to plead the truth in justification, under circumstances in which public good was accomplished by the publication; and to oblige the printer of all papers to print his name at the foot.[59]

The farther consideration of the Bill was then postponed at the request of several Lower Canadian members who were not previously aware that the bill applied to the Eastern part of the Province.[60]

(60)

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Cobourg Rail-Road Act. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee for the purpose of amending an Act passed in the last Session of this present Parliament, intituled, "An Act to revive and amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Cobourg Railroad Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned," being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act passing in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, intituled, "An Act to revive and amend the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Cobourg Railroad Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Cobourg Road and Ferry Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Meyers have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company."*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Militia Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal parts of and to amend the Act*

regulating the Militia of this Province, in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Aliens Relief Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and continue the 4th and 5th sections of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to secure to and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province, the civil and political rights of natural born British Subjects," being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Viger, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,

The House adjourned.[61]

APPENDIX: 21 JUNE 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: DESTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. EUSTACHE.))[62]

MR. SCOTT enquired of the Ministry if it were intended to take any steps in reference to the destruction of the Church of St. Eustache.[63]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY stated that it was still under the consideration of the Executive Council.[64]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: COMPLETION OF DOVER HARBOUR.))[65]

MR. POWELL enquired of the Ministry respecting the completion of Dover Harbour.[66]

MR. ROBINSON said there had been no appropriation made, but His Excellency had been strongly recommended to order an appropriation for the purpose of completing the Harbour.[67]

((POSTPONED BILL RE: INCORPORATION OF MONTREAL MINING COMPANY.))[68]

MR. MOFFATT brought up the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, for a second reading[69].

MR. AYLWIN insisted on its being postponed until the documents he had asked for from the Government were produced.[70]

The Bill was postponed.[71]

FOOTNOTES: 21 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this motion was reported by: PILOT, 24 June 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847; GLOBE, 26 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847; CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 23 June 1847.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847.
3. GLOBE, 26 June 1847
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847.
5. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
6. IBID.
7. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; LE CANADIEN, 23 June 1847; PILOT, 24 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847; and in identical accounts in BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
8. PILOT, 24 June 1847.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847.
12. PILOT, 24 June 1847.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847.
14. IBID.
15. BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
16. PILOT, 24 June 1847.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
21. PILOT, 24 June 1847.
22. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; PILOT, 24 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847; CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847; in identical accounts in BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD; another account in BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 23 June 1847.
23. PILOT, 24 June 1847.
24. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847.
25. BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847.
26. IBID.
27. PILOT, 24 June 1847.
28. IBID.
29. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847, in identical accounts; ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 1 July 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the GLOBE, 26 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847; PILOT, 29 June 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847; and in identical accounts in BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BRITISH

WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD. The text of the Dower Bill was reported by BRITISH COLONIST, 22 June 1847, which was copied by ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847. Commentaries are contained in BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847; ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 24 June 1847; and GLOBE, 26 June 1847.

30. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
36. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
37. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
38. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
39. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
40. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
41. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
42. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
43. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
44. IBID.
45. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
46. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
47. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
48. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
49. IBID.
50. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
57. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
58. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847, CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; LE CANADIEN, 23 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 23 June 1847; and in identical accounts in BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD. The BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, also provides a commentary on the Bill.
59. BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
60. IBID.
61. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847, noted that the time of adjournment was "about half-past seven."
62. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; PILOT, 24 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847; and in identical accounts in BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
63. PILOT, 24 June 1847.

64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847.
65. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847; and GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
66. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
67. IBID.
68. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847; and GLOBE, 26 June 1847. There is a commentary in GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
69. GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Chauveau,--The Petition of the Very Reverend T. Cooke and others, the Committee appointed by the inhabitants of Three Rivers to the charge of the Christian Schools in the said Town; and the Petition of the Reverend J. B. Coté and others, of the Parishes of St. Jerôme de Matane and Metis, in the County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Boulton,--The Petition of the Bank of Upper Canada; the Petition of the Reverend John M'Caul, D.D., and others, members of the managing Committee of the House of Industry of the City of Toronto, and others; and the Petition of William Gamble and others, of the Township of Etobicoke, in the Home District.

By Mr. Woods,--The Petition of George Witherspoon and others, of the Township of Harwich, in the Western District; the Petition of Joseph Stafford and others, of the Township of Camden, in the Western District; the Petition of J. W. Little and others, of the Township of Raleigh, in the Western District; the Petition of Thomas Mawlam and others, of the Township of Dawn, in the Western District; the Petition of James Robertson and others, of the Townships of East and West Tilbury, in the Western District; and the Petition of Adam Geddy and others, of the Township of Romney, in the Western District.

By the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,--The Petition of the Reverend Louis Gingras, Procureur, of the Seminary of Quebec, and others, the inhabitants of Ste. Thérèse and other Parishes.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of Kenneth Cameron and others, of the Township of Thorah, in the Home District.

By Mr. Scott,--The Petition of Zozime Macon and others, of the County of Two Mountains.

By Mr. Smith of Frontenac,--The Petition of John M'Gill Chambers and others, of the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, in the District of Bathurst.

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of Cornelius H. Finlay, of Côte St. Paul, in the District of Montreal, Contractor.

By the Honorable Mr. Laterrière,--The Petition of Isaie Tremblay and others, of Grande Baie.

By Mr. Colville,--The Petition of James Biggar, Mayor, and James Botham, Secretary, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Godmanchester.

By Mr. Sherwood of Brockville,--The Petition of Peter Warren Dease and others, members of the Committee of management of the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of W.E. Blanchard and others, of the County of Two Mountains; and the Petition of Chester Roberts and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of Stephen Young and others, merchants and citizens of Montreal.

By Mr. Conger,--The Petition of Jonathan Ferris and others, members of the religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood,--The Petition of the President and Directors of the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

By Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of L. M. Cressé and others, Members of the Municipal Council of St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet; the Petition of Pierre Boisvert and others, inhabitants of the Municipality of Arthabaska; and the Petition of Pierre Pascal Fortin and others, of the Parish of L'Islet, in the County of L'Islet.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of Joseph Bouchette, of the City of Montreal, Esquire; the Petition of Edouard Normand, of the Parish of Ste. Marie Magdeleine du Cap de la Magdeleine, Joiner; the Petition of the Reverend Charles Dion and others, of the County of Nicolet; and the Petition of Jacques Laverdière and others, of L'Assomption de Berthier and other Parishes.

By Mr. Fournier,--The Petition of O. E. Casgrain, Esquire, on behalf of the Municipal Council of L'Islet, (relating to the Registry Office.)

By Mr. Gowan,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Johnstown, (relating to the Navigation Laws of Great Britain;) and the Petition of H. W. Blanchard and others, of the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of P. P. Lacroix and others, of the Western District;[1]

COL. PRINCE said ((this petition)) was full of just complaints, shewing that the people who had settled on the Clergy Reserve lands, were utterly deceived, parties who had been seduced to settle on them some 14 years ago by the late Mr. Peter Robinson, were now called upon, under an order in Counlil (sic), to pay an enormous rent. The hon. member referred to the Crown Land department as connected with these abuses, and expressed a hope that the Herculean task of cleansing that Augean stable would soon be committed to suitable hands.[2]

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the Petition of George Babcock, of the town of Brantford, in the District of Gore, Stage proprietor; and the Petition of Theodore J. Sack and others, of the town of Amherstburgh, in the County of Essex.

Aliens Relief Bill.

An engrossed Bill to revive and continue the 4th and 5th sections of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to secure to and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province, the civil and political rights of natural born British Subjects," was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend the time for taking the oath and making the declaration required of persons naturalized in this Province."

Ordered, That Mr. Powell do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petition of W. Evans and others.

Resolved, That the Petition of William Evans and others, land proprietors on the line of the Lachine Canal, Côte St. Paul, Parish of Montreal, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Jobin, Mr. LeMoine, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Laccste, and Mr. Scott, to examine the contents thereof and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of the Rev. R. Whitwell and others.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Reverend Richard Whitwell, Rector, and others, of the Parish of St. Armand West, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. DeBleury, the Honorable Mr. Morin, the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, and the Honorable Mr. Viger, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of the Rev. G. Sutton and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend Edward G. Sutton, and others, be referred to the said Committee.

Of the Montreal Gas Light Company.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Montreal Gas Light Company, (relating to a New Gas Company,) be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Of M. MacNaughton and others.

Resolved, That the Petition of Malcolm M'Naughton and others, of Côte St. Paul, and others, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Jobin, Mr. Leslie, Mr. DeWitt, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Armstrong, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

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Of J. Tomlinson and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Joseph Tomlinson and others, of Markham and other Townships, in the Home District, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Report on Petition of M. M'Kenzie and others, and on other Petitions.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of M. M'Kenzie and others, of Aldborough and other Townships, in the District of London, and other references, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the contents of the Petition praying that

the Petition praying that the Townships of Aldborough, Dunwich, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, and south half of South Dorchester, may be set off and formed into a new District, to be called the District of Elgin. The said Petition is signed by 2260 inhabitants of the Townships desirous for the division of the London District.

Your Committee have also examined the statements contained in the said Petition, namely, that the said Townships contain a population of about 20,000 inhabitants; with 80,000 acres cultivated, and 400,000 acres uncultivated Land, the assessed value of property therein being about £250,000, and yielding a revenue of £3000 per annum.

Your Committee have compared these statements with the latest official returns, and have reason to believe, allowing for the difference of time at which the said returns were made, that they cannot be far from correct.

Your Committee have also examined the situation of the said Townships, and find that they occupy a frontage on the shores of Lake Erie, of between 50 and 60 miles, by 12 to 15 miles in depth; and although the position of the said Townships is not such as to afford a spot as central as could be desired in the formation of a new District, for a District Town, Your Committee are nevertheless of opinion, that St. Thomas, the place named by the Petitioners, from the circumstance of the main Road between Brantford and Amherstburgh east and west, and Port Stanley to London north and south, passing through it, is the best place that could be chosen for the new District Town.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of W. F. Wallace and others, signed by 63 inhabitants of the London District, praying that the said District may not be divided, as desired by 2260 other inhabitants, as already shewn, but giving no sufficient reasons why the division prayed for should not take place.

Your Committee have accordingly prepared a Bill for the erection of a new District, which they have the honor to submit to Your Honorable House.

Your Committee also examined the Petition of Charles M. Nixon and others, inhabitants of the Township of Bosanquet, praying that the said Township may be annexed to the District of London; and from the reasons stated by the Petitioners, namely, the great distance at which Bosanquet is situated from the County Town of the Western District, to which it is at present attached, subjecting the Petitioners to great inconvenience in attending to public business, and precluding them from taking part in the Municipal concerns of the Western District,--are of opinion that the prayer of the Petitioners ought to be granted.

Elgin District Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Ermatinger have leave to bring in a Bill to erect certain parts of the London District in a new District, to be called the District of Elgin.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the first of July next.

Report on Petition of F. F. Carruthers.

Mr. Gowan, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Frederick Fraser Carruthers, of the City of Toronto, with power to report

by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House--a Bill to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench and the High Court of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Frederick Fraser Carruthers to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof, respectively, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Fourth Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the fourth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of the Hon. Thomas M'Kay and others, and of the Montreal Gas Light Company; and they find that the requisite notices have been given.

As regards the Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, Esquire, and others, for an Act to incorporate the British North American Telegraph Association, they find that notice was published for two months in two English and two French papers published in Quebec, which ceased, however, in May last, three or four weeks before the presentation of the Petition, and, further, that no notice was posted on the church doors of the Parishes interested; and on the Petition of Andrew Shaw and others, for the incorporation of the Montreal Telegraph Company, notice was published in the Canada Gazette only. Your Committee conceive, however, that as the Petitioners in neither of these cases ask for the privilege of taking possession of lands, or otherwise interfering with private rights, these notices may be deemed sufficient.

With respect to the Petition of H. B. Smith and others, for an Act of incorporation to construct a Railroad from Lytton to Carillon and Grenville, it appears that notice has been published in the Canada Gazette only: but your Committee are satisfied, from the evidence before them, that full publicity has been given, of the intention of the Petitioners, along the line of the proposed road; and they would therefore recommend that the notice in this case also be taken to be sufficient.

Upon the Petitions of A. K. Boomer and others, and of W. L. Copeland and others, your Committee find that notice has been published in the Canada Gazette only; but as the former merely prays for amendments to a former Act of incorporation, and the latter is for the incorporation of a Marine Insurance Company, neither of which cases could materially affect the rights of other parties, they would respectfully recommend that no further notice be required.

The Petition of J. T. Brondgeest and others, for an Act of incorporation as a Mutual Life Assurance Company, your Committee do not consider to be of such a nature as to require the publication of notice.

Co-heirs Lands Partition Bill.

Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill relating to the partitioning of lands in free and common soccage in Lower Canada, among the co-heirs of the proprietors thereof, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Correspondence between J. A. Taschereau and the Executive. — *Ordered, That the Return to an Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General, containing the Correspondence between the Executive Government and J. A. Taschereau, Esquire, late Solicitor General for Lower Canada, touching his resignation and his appointment to the office of Circuit Judge, laid before the House on Thursday the seventeenth instant, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.* (63)

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railroad Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railroad Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Sur motion de M. MORIN,[3]

Committee on Library. — *Resolved, That a Standing Committee of six Members, composed of the Honorable Mr. Morin, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Hale, Mr. Bouthillier, and Mr. Chauveau, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, to which shall be referred all matters relating thereto; with power to report from time to time.* (63)

On motion of Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, seconded by Mr. Merritt,

District Courts (U.C.) — *Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider certain Resolutions to be proposed respecting the increase of the Jurisdiction of the District Courts in Upper Canada.*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott took the Chair of the Committee;[4]

MR. G. MACDONELL. On motion of Mr. George Macdonell (Dundas), resolutions were submitted declaring it to be necessary to extend the jurisdiction of these Courts to the sum of £100.[5] He said ((they)) were highly popular judicatories and were only confined to small sums, to suit a few city Lawyers.[6]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD opposed the resolutions - first, on the ground that a measure of the kind proposed should properly emanate from the Government; secondly, because he disliked interfering with the constitution of Courts and institutions of that magnitude otherwise than by a comprehensive and general scheme. He (the Atty. Gen.)thought he was vigilant in his efforts to guard against the introduction of such questions as that now submitted; but yet they did come in; like rats in a cellar, there was no keeping them out. He had had no intimation of the resolutions, although he was on good terms, as he trusted he always would be, with the hon. mover. The Government did not intend to interfere with the District Courts, except in so far as it might be found necessary to do so in a measure relating to the whole judiciary of Upper Canada. There was no application on the part of the country for the change proposed; there were no petitions.[7] He presumed the hon. Member who introduced this motion, did so because he was a country Lawyer[8].

MR. DUGGAN concurred with the Attorney General as to the impropriety of frequent tinkering with the laws of the land. There were no complaints against the law as it stood, but there were some against officers of the law.[9]

MR. MERRITT was in favour of the resolutions, and contended for the extension of the jurisdiction of the courts. With regard to their being no petitions, he would say that hon. members did not always hold petitions to be necessary. The Courts of Request, for instance, were abolished without any demand having been made by petition. It was well known, however, that petitions in abundance might be got up in favour of the change proposed by the resolutions.[10]

COL. PRINCE spoke in favour of the District Courts, and was opposed to the views of the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Merritt) on the present subject, although agreeing with him generally. The hon. member here paid a high compliment to the talents of Mr. Merritt, and applauded his past labours for the benefit of the country, and particularly his exertions and skill in connection with the Welland Canal, a work to which the merchants of Montreal were chiefly indebted for their wealth, which would be a lasting source of benefit to the country, and for which the deepest gratitude would ever be cherished towards Mr. M.[11]

MR. BALDWIN agreed with the learned Attorney General West, that we should not be unnecessarily meddling with the laws of the land; he (Mr.B.) did not agree with the hon. Member for Lincoln in his judgment against the Revision Courts; he felt bound, however, to stop here and express his entire concurrence in the eulogium pronounced upon that hon. member by the hon. and learned Member for Essex for his great services to the country, services which he (Mr. B.) had ever been and ever would be ready to acknowledge, and for which the people of the country would long feel grateful to that hon. gentleman. In reference to what the hon. Member for Lincoln had said of petitions, he (Mr. B.) would remark that he knew how easily they were obtained on some occasions, especially when such influences as that possessed by the hon. member was brought to bear

upon the subject; but he (Mr. B.) should like to see petitions from parties who had been suitors in those courts (hear, hear); let that test be resorted to and he had no doubt that petitions would be ten to one in favour of the courts as they now stood and against the old form of Courts of Request.[12]

Further remarks ... ((were made by)) MR. MERRITT[13].

The resolutions were withdrawn ((by)) MR. MACDONELL.[14]

(63)

and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Seamen's Bill. *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill regulating the shipping of Seamen.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Motion for Address respecting the Administration. *Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Chabot, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that He will take such measures as will enable him, under the present circumstances of the Province, to form a strong and efficient Administration.*[15]

M. SCOTT . . . accompagne sa motion des observations suivantes:

En conformité à l'avis que j'ai donné, je soumets à la chambre ma motion pour demander qu'une adresse soit faite à Son Excellence le gouverneur-général aux fins d'adopter des mesures propres à former une administration qui rencontre mieux les voeux du peuple que celle qui dirige aujourd'hui le pays. Avant de commencer je prends la liberté de dire que cette motion ne m'a été dictée par aucun sentiment d'hostilité; mais je sens qu'il est de mon devoir d'en agir ainsi, et qu'il appartient a tout membre indépendant de cette chambre de signaler l'état de débilité de la présente administration et son inhabileté à diriger les affaires du pays.[16] (Hear, hear)[17]. L'administration actuelle bien loin de pouvoir donner aux interêts de la province un direction vers la prospérité, et bien loin aussi de pouvoir s'acquitter de ses obligations d'une manière à lui faire honneur, nous menace, si elle tient davantage au pouvoir de nous faire tomber dans un état de choses encore pire que celui dont nous nous plaignons aujourd'hui.[18] Was it not notorious, was it not evident, that they were resorting almost systematically, to mere shifts in order to maintain themselves in their Ministerial seats - (hear, hear). The object of his (Mr. S's.) motion was to put an end to a state of things at once so disgraceful and so injurious.[19] C'est pourquoi j'ai cru qu'il valait mieux procéder comme je l'ai fait que de continuer une opposition systématique qui ne pouvait qu'augmenter le mal. Je suis convaincu que si cette motion obtient les suffrages de la chambre, nous aurons immédiatement une administration forte et efficace, qui, je l'espère, représentera

mieux les intérêts des deux sections de la province et rencontrera les voeux de la majorité de leurs habitants. En votant pour la présente motion je ne prétends pas m'engager a soutenir toutes les mesures d'aucune administration quelconque, quelque populaire qu'elle soit, je ne prétends pas non plus que nous devions opposer toutes les mesures de la présente administration, si elle demeure en pouvoir. Mon but unique est de montrer à Son Excellence le gouverneur-général, que l'administration du jour n'a pas assez de popularité et de force pour diriger le gouvernement d'une manière salutaire. Je demanderai s'il n'est pas toujours à désirer d'avoir un gouvernement fort et appuyé sur la confiance du peuple? Ceci sera reconnu par les deux côtés de la chambre.[20] And how much more so was it at a time so fraught with change and difficulty as the present? - (hear, hear.) In England there was no question about the necessity of having an Administration commanding power and influence; it was there admitted upon all hands that such a Ministry was alone fit to govern; and whenever the contrary was attempted, defeat and disgrace immediately followed. (Hear, hear.)[21] Et bien! je demanderai si nous avons eu une pareille administration; si on a formé cette administration forte et efficace qui devait représenter les intérêts des deux parties de la province. Quant à ma première question,il croit que ce serait prendre inutilement le temps de la chambre que d'en dire un mot. Il pourrait peut-être y avoir une différence d'opinion sur la seconde question, mais après une mûre délibération, je crois qu'il ne devrait y en avoir aucune.

Quelque haute considération que je professe pour certains membres de l'administration je ne pense pas que je doive pour cela négliger l'accomplissement de mon devoir dans cette occasion. Si l'administration n'était pas assez forte lorsqu'elle était soutenue par le puissant procureur-général pour le Haut-Canada ((Mr. Draper)), je ne conçois pas qu'elle puisse être aujourd'hui dans une meilleure position. Quant à savoir si on a fait tout ce qu'il était possible de tenter pour former une puissante et respectable administration, je dois dire que les plaintes que j'entends dans cette chambre et hors de cette chambre contre les officiers publics et leur inhabileté, font assez voir qu'on n'a pas fait tout ce qu'on devait faire. Il est bien vrai qu'il y a en quelques négociations entre le gouvernement et un honorable membre de cette chambre et aussi avec un hon. membre de la chambre supérieure, mais les termes de cette correspondance ne pouvaient donner aucune espérance de succès. Car après la manière abrupte dont les choses se sont terminées, je conclus que les hon. ministres préféraient s'en tenir à leur même popularité plutôt que d'introduire dans leur camp des personnes qui possédaient la confiance publique.[22] (Cheers.)[23] Je n'ai pas l'habitude, M. l'Orateur, de consumer vainement le temps de la chambre et ce n'est pas mon intention de le faire en cette circonstance.[24] He would be followed by gentlemen more equal to the task of expressing at length the reasons for the address.[25] Je conclus donc M. l'Orateur, en exprimant mon opinion que si cette motion peut amener un changement dans la présente administration je me réjouirai d'avoir accompli mon devoir nonobstant toute considération. Et j'espère que cette motion rencontrera les sympathies des deux côtés de la chambre et qu'on apportera dans la discussion tout le soin et la bonne foi que mérite le sujet.

C'est pourquoi je fais motion qu'une adresse soit présentée a Son Excellence le priant de former une administration plus efficace.[26]

MR. CHABOT ... was about to address the House[27].

MR. DUGGAN suggested that the motion should be postponed till to-morrow.[28]

MR. SCOTT at once consented.[29]

MR. ERMATINGER however complained of the delay. He said the house had now been sitting 20 days, and nothing had been done. He had no doubt hon. gentlemen would be as willing as himself to pocket £20 for their services, but at the same time he was certain they had not earned 20s.[30]

Here there was a general cry from the ministerial side of "with-draw, withdraw."[31]

COL. PRINCE said that this was not good generalship, and shewed weakness.[32] ((He)) said the ministry need not be under such alarm, although one of their men was wanting[33]. Why were not Ministers always ready to meet attacks that might be made upon them.[34]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said the Government were quite prepared now to meet this or any attack - they did not desire any delay[35], but it was the general opinion of the House, that the motion was to have been postponed till tomorrow - as a particular event was to take place tonight, it was not the desire of the Ministry.[36]

MR. AYLWIN said there was no doubt of that.[37]

The question was actually put from the chair, and the Sergeant-at-arms sent to call in the Members.[38]

(63)

On motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by the Honorable Mr. DeBleury,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Motion be postponed until to-morrow; and that it be then the first Order of the Day.

Gaspé Land holders Bill. — *Mr. Christie moved, seconded by Mr. LeBoutillier, For leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of certain Landholders in the District of Gaspé.*

The question having been put upon the said Motion, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the first of July next.

Streetville Road Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Duggan have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetville Plank Road Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time

on Monday next.

Port Credit Road Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Duggan have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

P. Vieau and others' Bridge Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise, and Joseph Brien dit Desrochers to build a Toll Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, between the Parish of La Visitation and Isle Jésus, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

Address for Revenue Statements. — Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the gross amount of Revenue derived from Timber on the Ottawa River, and also the amount of Revenue from Slides on the Ottawa, and from the Union Suspension Bridge at Bytown, for the year 1846.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, seconded by Mr. Scott,

Address respecting the seizure of a horse at Dundee. — Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Dundee, relating to a seizure of a certain horse, the property of one Donald M'Crae, in December last; also, a copy of the Petition of the said Donald M'Crae, and of the affidavits thereunto annexed, addressed to J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire, protesting against the said seizure; also, copies of all letters addressed by the said J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire, to the said Collector, together with the replies of the latter to the Customs Department, in relation to the said seizure; as also the explanations offered by him in respect of the conduct of his Deputy in making such seizure, and the final decision of the Department on the subject of the Petition of the said Donald M'Crae.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Magnetic Telegraph Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dickson* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the construction of, and protect from injury, Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs throughout this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

(64)

On motion of Mr. *Smith* of *Frontenac*, seconded by Mr. *Seymour*,

Kingston Incorporation Act.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of amending the tenth section of the Act 9 *Victoria*, cap. 75.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. *Aylwin* took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

The Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. *Aylwin* reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the 10th section of the Act 9 *Victoria*, cap. 75, by declaring that the main shore of *Wolfe Island* shall be construed and meant to include the main shores of the Township of *Wolfe Island* and *Garden Island*.[39]

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* of *Frontenac* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the tenth section of the Act to incorporate the Town of *Kingston* as a City.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Moffatt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,

Address respecting Post Office Department.

Resolved, That an Humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Quarterly Returns made by the Deputy Postmaster General to the Postmaster General in *England*, shewing the receipt and expenditure of the Post Office Department in this Province, from the 5th July, 1844, to the latest period to which the Returns have been made up; also, a Return of the emoluments, including salary, allowances and perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the

other paid officers in the Post Office Department at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, and Toronto, from the 5th January, 1843, to the 5th April last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Fee Fund. The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 9th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Return of the amounts received on account of the Fee Fund, for the year 1846, and the salaries paid to the Judges of the District Courts in that portion of Canada formerly Upper Canada, for the same year."

App. (P.) (For the said Return, see Appendix P.)

Ferries. And also,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 14th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Return of all the Ferries now under lease in this Province, together with the names of the respective Lessees, and the term of time of such Lease; also, the annual amount to be paid for each, and the name of their sureties, and by whom the money is collected on the part of the Government in the several Districts."

App. (Q.) (For the said Return, see Appendix Q.)

Yamaska Registry Office Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Yamaska, from Labaie to St. François du Lac, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Quebec Incorporation Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Quebec District Bank Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Supply. The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into Committee to consider of the Motion made

on Thursday last, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, being read;
The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Leslie took the Chair of the Committee;[40]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY rose and addressed the Chairman:

Sir, before I move the resolution which I hold in my hand, I crave the indulgence of the House, while I enter on a short review of the expenditure which has taken place during the past year, and advert to the estimates, which I had the honor to lay before this House, in the early part of the last Session. At the time when those estimates were submitted, it was in contemplation to bring forward several modifications in the Customs Tariff. I allude particularly to the articles of leather. Leather manufactures and foreign wheat ground in bond, for exportation, free of duty; and which were subsequently maintained by the Legislature, as these alterations, although highly desirable and calculated to effect more than a corresponding advantage to the Province, had a tendency to diminish the revenue of Customs under those several heads, an allowance was made in the estimate, to meet the expected reduction. That allowance has proved amply sufficient for those particular charges; but I know (sic) beg to call the attention of the House to this part, that great fluctuations have taken place in other articles of import, in which, with one exception, no change of duty was made, the general result of which has been to reduce the revenue from Customs nearly £15,000 below the estimate,

The estimate for Customs being .....£ 406,000
The actual Returns 391,171
Shewing a reduction of .....£ 14,829

I desire particularly to draw the attention of honorable members to these points at this time, as we are about to submit to this House a scheme to remodel the whole of our Customs System and Duties. I will, therefore, with the permission of the House, enter more fully into the details of these fluctuations, and submit the references which I have drawn for your consideration, having alluded to the reduction in the duty on Leather, I will first point one peculiar feature in reference to that article. That, although, the duty on kip skins, on harness and upper leather, and cut into shapes was reduced 25 and 33 per cent. The imports have materially fallen off. The total value of the imports in 1845 being £26,398 - and reduced in 1846 to £16,862.

Again, in leather manufactures in 1845,
the import of men's boots at 2s. 6d.
duty was.....8299 prs.
In 1846, the same articles at reduced duty
2s. 1d. was.....3334 prs.

The inference which I draw from these facts is, that tanneries and the manufacture of leather, and leather manufactures are rapidly increasing, in this Province, and that it cannot depend upon duties to be derived from such articles for revenue.

Again, in the article of spirits, the imports in gallons were for
1844 .....473,808 gallons.

1845 .....367,856 do.
1846 .....227,736 do.

Showing a steady reduction in each year, I draw the same inference, therefore, from this fact, that our home manufacture of spirits is on the increase, and, consequently, that due allowance must be made for such a change in future estimates. While on this head I may remark, that the excise duty of 2d per gallon imposed last Session on our home manufacture of spirits to meet the additional burden now charged on the public revenues, viz: to defray the Administration of criminal justice in Upper Canada, will be more than sufficient to meet that charge.

The Spirit duty for the year, according to the estimate for four months, promising a return of £20,000

While the charge of Chief Justice in Upper Canada is estimated at £18,000

I will quote one further instance of great fluctuation, though not of diminution, in revenue - that of Sugar:

	1845.	1846.
Unrefined, returned on duty of.....	£57,846	£68,074
Refined and Candy, and Refined in bond, U.K..	21,898	11,350
Bastards.....	6,261	14,356
	£86,005	£93,780

A diminution in duty was made last year, on unrefined sugar, which shows a large increase; but none took place in the other two articles, which herein show great fluctuations. The inference which I draw is, the necessity of so framing our new scale of duties that we should not suffer our revenue to be diminished, but rather to estimate for a large return in the gross; in order that we may not be left at the mercy of the fluctuations of trade, and jeopardize our means of defraying the public service, and of meeting an engagement with the public creditor.

I will now show the principal articles in which our Customs revenue has undergone a change, (independently of what was estimated for last year), and which has led to the diminution in that branch of the revenue before alluded to:

DIMINUTION.

Goods paying 5 per cent, ad valorum	£ 5,497
Spirits	15,087
Tea	3,181
Tobacco	1,625
Provisions, (principally Port)	5,053
	£ 30,443

INCREASE

Sugar	£ 7,774
Wines	2,231
Salt	1,900
Coffee	1,242
Grain, (not Wheat)	2,439
Cattle	700
	£16,286

Deficiency £14,157

I will now turn to the expenditure of the past year, and compare the outlay with the estimate. I mean that portion which is not embraced under the general term of Public Works. I will begin with the Civil List, and compare outlay and estimate: -

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Estimated Amounts. 1846.	Amount of Expenditure 1846.	Excess of Expenditure Over Estimate.	Saving on Estimate.
Civil List.....	£ 83,333 6 8	£ 85,725 12 4	£ 2,392 5 8	...
Acts of Lower Canada	5,071 2 2	6,613 5 8	1,542 3 6	...
Acts of Upper Canada	9,400 0 0	9,839 9 4	439 9 4	...
Acts of the Province	84,900 0 0	75,024 1 9	...	9,875 18 3
Ordinary Payments under Estimate of 1845	11,000 0 0	3,733 17 3	...	7,266 2 9
The same in 1846.	112,953 16 11	104,557 16 8	...	8,396 0 3
Interest on Public Debt ...	142,145 0 0	145,249 9 3	3,104 9 3	...
Totals, Currency	£448,803 5 9	£430,743 12 3	£ 7,478 7 9	£25,538 1 3
			Off, Excess	7,478 7 9
			Shews a Balance on the Estimates of .	£18,059 13 6

In addition to this, must be taken the charges in Schedule 19, for which no provision has been made, and which are principally composed of the following:--

Fire at the Saguenay and St. Johns, ...	£ 2,860
Extra Printing, ...	2,754
Provincial Penitentiary, ...	1,500
Repairs on the old line of the Welland and Lachine Canals, ...	7,304
Other Charges, ...	3,336
	£17,754

I will now briefly advert to the Public Works.

Votes were taken last session, for the purpose of finishing the Public Works, to the amount, in round figures, of £520,000, to be raised by Debenture, inclusive of the balance of the guaranteed loan estimated at £170,000. Having before explained myself on this part of my subject to the House, I will now in very few words state the course that was pursued. Immediately after the close of last session, in consequence of the pressure which threatened the money market, I was directed to proceed to England, to ascertain whether the Imperial Government would consent to renew the guarantee for the balance of the loan of £1,500,000, and whether five per cent Provincial Debentures would be negotiated at par for such further sums as we hak (sic) been authorised to raise by the sanction of the Legislature. On my arrival in England, I found the 5 per cent Provincial Debentures then in the market, issued for former loans below par, in consequence of the great demand for money; and I may here remark, that money was at that time being raised, on the best securities that England could offer, at 5 per cent, in order to enable parties to meet their Railway engagements. I consequently found that there was no market at par for our five per cent Provincial Debentures. With reference to the second point, the balance of the loan of £1,500,000, the Imperial Government consented to renew the guarantee, and further, they consented to waive their claim to the payment to the Sinking Fund of about £70,000 annually for the period of four years, beginning with 1845, (a payment was made in 1844) on condition that after the termination of that period, provision should be made by Legislative enactment, for the payment annually of four per cent on the amount of the guaranteed sum for a sinking fund. I have already given notice of the introduction of a bill for that purpose. By this arrangement, the Province has been saved the extreme inconvenience of making provision for £280,000 during the period in which she will be engaged in providing means to complete her Public Works.

The amount that has been raised by debenture since last session, including the guaranteed loan, is £343,249, leaving about £180,000 which we are still authorised to raise. This amount will not be quite sufficient to finish the Public Works now under contract or for which votes have been granted, but will not fall far short. The estimate which I have received from the Board of Works shows that about £216,000 will be required. I do not anticipate that we can at this time raise this amount by debenture, but that we must, while the money market continues cramped, depend upon our surplus revenues for that purpose. I will now, Sir, turn to what I before alluded to. I will now, Sir, turn to the second point alluded to in the Governor-General's speech, - the Differential Duties and the commercial interests of the country. By a reference to the British Possessions Act, alluded to in the Speech, it will be perceived that the Provincial Government is authorized - I should rather say invited - to remodel its Customs Duties, and substisute (sic) Provincial for Imperial Differential Duties, provided that no distinctive duty is imposed prejudicial to a mere protection on British products as compared with foreign. In short, we are invited to do away with the protection to British products, and to substitute duties for revenue without any distinction of the quarter from which the articles imported into

this country for consumption may be drawn. I need not remark to this House, that this permission or concession is simply to enable the purchaser or consumer to make his purchases in the cheapest market, without reference to the consideration of where that market was to be found; while, Sir, the products & the exports of Canada were received on more favourable terms into England than foreign products, in consideration that the products of Great Britain received a like protection in Canada. There were substantial reasons to be urged, why the Differential Duties should be retained. But when England tells you that it is no longer her policy to seek that protection for her products in this market, and that she is prepared to place the products of Canada, and has done so in several instances, on the same and on better footing than the products of the continent of Europe and the United States. It appears to me, that a corresponding change is rendered desirable in our own Customs Tariff and Regulations, and that it should not only give every facility to the consumer to purchase the commodities he requires in the cheapest market, but also, by every means in our ((possession)) to extend our commercial relations, and to develope (sic) the manner which Canada so eminently posseeses (sic) in the productiveness of her soil and her invaluable water communications. It has been said, that the Differential Duties by fostering the trade with England sustains our shipping interests and tends to support our communication with the sea by the St. Lawrence route. I grant that it may have that effect to a partial extent, and at a very great expence to the consumer; but after all, if this is the sole object we now have in view, it is an indirect and cumbrous way of effecting what may be achieved in a much more simple manner, by lightening the burdens and charges on shipping. The Government then, are prepared to do away with the whole of the Differential Duties in favor of British products - with the exception of the Copyright - subtituting (sic) a modified and uniform tariff for the purposes of the revenue. They are further prepared to propose to this House, to lighten the charges upon sea-going vessels, by doing away with what are called the draft of water dues, and a portion of the tonnage dues, which are now levied for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and to place those charges on the public revenues. Taking those charges at the average of the collections made in 1846, they will amount to about £8000 per annum, as follows: -

TABLE OF PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN SHIPPING CHARGES.

Acts.	Rate and Nature of Import, and to what Officer payable.	Gross Am't. levied in 1846
45 Geo. 3, c. 12.	On every foot draught of water, on vessels bound up, and the same downwards, 2s. 6d. - payable to the Naval Officer, and by him paid to the Treasurer of the Trinity House, at Quebec...	£4138 13 9

45 Geo. 3, c. 12.	The same on vessels bound to Montreal, collected by the same Officer, and paid by him to the Receiver General	584	0	0

(Applied towards defraying expenses of the improvement of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence.)

45 Geo. 3, c. 12.	Duty on Vessels passing Quebec upwards to Montreal, &c. viz.: - On each vessel of 100 and not exceeding 150 tons ...£2 On each vessel over 150, and not over 200 tons ..... 3 On each vessel over 200, and not over 250 ..... 4 On each vessel over 250 tons 5	715	10	0

(Applied to same purpose.)

4 & 5 Vic. c. 15.	On all vessels cleared from Ports of Quebec or Montreal, for any place beyond the limits of this Province, - collected by the Naval Officer, and by him paid to the Treasurers of the Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal, - 1s. per ton	2251	6	1

(Applied to improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence.)

4 & 5 Vic. c. 59.	On all vessels from any place beyond the limits of the Province - 1d. per ton	310	0	0

(Applied towards the erection and maintenance of Light Houses within the Port of Montreal.)

	£8799	9	10

It is further the intention of the Government, to lighten as much as possible, the tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals; it is also prepared to give increased facilities to the following points connected with the commerce of the country, viz., to extend the Warehousing system in every direction where the requirements of trade and the existence of Ports of Entry and export, with the requisite establishment will permit; to facilitate

the transfer of property in warehouse; to simplify the system of the transport of merchandize ex ship or ex warehouse, for exportation, without payment of duty; to lighten the mode of giving bonds for goods in warehouse, or under guarantee for exportation. I will enumerate the usual head again -

To do away with Differential Duties in favour of British Products.
To Reduce Shipping Charges £8000 a year.
To Reduce Tolls on the Canals.
To extend the Warehousing System.
To facilitate the Transport and Exportation of Goods, without payment of Duty.
To simplify the taking of Bonds for Warehousing.

It is not the intention of the Government in any way to depart from the present mode of raising a revenue for the public service, viz., that of customs duties, on the contrary, rather to increase it, to enable it to bear the shipping charges just spoken of; the difference of interest on the Quebec loan, and the heavy demands which the immigration of this year may be expected to make on the Provincial Revenues - it is confidently expected however, that the cost to the consumer will be reduced, by throwing open to him the cheapest market. I speak now with reference more particularly to the British products - as we are desirous of forwarding the commercial interests, and giving encouragement to the shipping - as it is also the intention of the Government to protect the agricultural interests of the Province: we do not therefore intend to touch the duties on grain, flour, or cattle introduced into the country for consumption, but to return them as they now stand on the tariff.

I will not at the present moment, having explained our general principles, enter into the details of the Tariff, further than to point out one or two prominent alterations. We propose to equalize the duty on salt, which by the seaboard is admitted at 1s. 3d. currency, and from the U.S. at seven pence half-penny the bushel - upwards of 250,000 bushels were imported at that duty from the States in the last year. I propose to put the duty generally at 2d the bushel - bar iron, block tin, and boiler plates which enter largely into our manufactures of machinery and hardware, we propose to admit at the minimum duty of one per cent. I will not now dwell further on these points. The schedule of duties and the bill will shortly be before you.

I will now move that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.[41]

MR. AYLWIN said that, however, desirable the hon. gentleman opposite might think it to avoid discussion, if he (Mr. Aylwin) were silent on the present occasion, his silence might be considered as a proof of acquiescence in that view of the subject which the hon. gentleman had taken. To come fairly to the examination of these very important arrangements, it would have been desirable for the hon. Inspector General to lay upon the tables the figures by which he brought out the results he had brought forward, and he apprehended that, in neglecting to take this step, the hon. gentleman differed from the course pursued in England.[42]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said no. He proposed, then, merely to grant a supply to Her Majesty, giving a general idea of his plan; but without pledging the House to any details.[43] He had acted perfectly in accordance with English practice. It was always customary for the English Minister to lay before the House, in the first place, the motion for a vote of supply, and the discussion took place subsequently on the bill being introduced.[44]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD got up and began a reply to Mr. Aylwin[45].

MR. AYLWIN was far from wishing to bring on a discussion at that moment, because gentlemen on his side of the House were perfectly ignorant of the nature of the proposed changes. Perhaps hon. gentlemen on the opposite side were well acquainted with them; perhaps they even were made at their suggestion; but on his side hon. gentlemen sat in complete darkness.[46] The hon. gentleman had, however, said that he was to reduce duties from 9 per cent to 7 per cent; but had not shown whence the money was to come, to make up the deficit - neither had he shown how he was prepared to raise the sum he porposed (sic) to charge on the revenues of the Province. He (Mr. Aylwin) would have been glad ff, before the subject had been broached at all, the hon. gentleman had shown how he was prepared to meet the changes which he was about to adopt in pursuance of the suggestions from the other side of the Atlantic. For his own part, he believed that, instead of doing good to the commerce of the country, they would have a directly contrary effect. They would diminish the commerce with Great Britain, and increase it with the United States - a change which he would consider something very serious indeed[47], and that he always looked upon with suspicion: in fact, he put no faith in these changes at all.[48] With regard to the reduction of the discriminating duties, he would only say that if they were now to be taken off, it was a pity they were not taken off long ago, or they had ever been put on; for then there might have been some manufactures introduced in the country. Great Britain had changed her policy in a very excellent time for herself; but at the very worst possible time for the colonies.[49] The country was called upon to sacrifice a considerable portion of its revenues (hear, hear).[50] He knew there were charms in novelty, and people out of the House and in the house, perhaps, might be delighted with this great boon - as the favorite phrase went - but as far as he could see, the result would be this, that American citizens would be allowed benefits, which the people here themselves would not possess, and that the enterprizing people on the other side of the lines would take advantage of the favours Great Britain was extending, and that Her Majesty's ministers here were anxious to secure them. The connection between Great Britain and Canada, was in a great measure a commercial one; but Great Britain now seemed disposed to do away with that tie. Well, let it be so; but he should always be sorry to see the connexion dissolved, and he thought this a very ready way for it.[51] Every effort has been made hitherto to draw the commercial interests of the two countries closer together, but now by the sweeping and compulsive measures of the Home Government, and according to the proposals of the

Hon. Inspector General, all those ties were to be severed at one stroke, and he would like to know what better markets could we have for our staple, viz., timber, than Great Britain and Ireland have hitherto afforded us. But now as it would appear those markets were destroyed, and he would tell hon. members what the result will be.[52] If the House wanted to do away with all duties, and give American vessels more privileges than their own, he could see no better way to promote annexation, and when the apple was ripe,[53] there may possibly be a difference in name for a few years, but to him the apple is ripe, it will fall from the tree, and[54] he had no doubt hon. gentlemen who were the first to cry out against American institutions now, would also be the first to wish to become Republicans. But why was the copyright act to form an exception to the general rule; what was to prevent that from being taken away, when the hon. gentleman knew perfectly well, that with all they could do, the country would still be supplied with United States re-prints, or else go without the books altogether.[55] The Copy Right Law ... was merely intended for the benefit of a few writers of trashy novels and prevented the Canadians from enjoying the benefits of English literature.[56] Formerly people in Canada could get the Reviews - they were to be seen in almost every House, but now it was with the greatest difficulty they were obtained at all. What the hon. gentleman proposed would have no effect at all, but like the Colonial editions already attempted, would prove entirely abortive. It was evident the attention of the hon. gentleman had been turned towards one portion of the River St. Lawrence, but he (Mr. Aylwin) would tell him, that it was not difficult to see that certain influences were operating on the hon. gentleman, which would not meet with the support he probably expected.[57]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD would make a very few observations, in answer to his hon. friend on the other side. The great principle which the hon. Inspector General intended to carry out was the abolition of differential duties. His hon. friend had, however, merely stated his policy candidly and openly, for the information of the House but all that he wished the House then to resolve was, the expedience of granting a supply to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the coming year. When the Bill should be introduced, the discussion would come up on its several details, and by taking that course, the House would follow exactly the course taken in England, which was first to move for a supply, and then the Bill containing the several changes, which it was proposed to effect.[58] If the House was not prepared to grant the supplies, of coure (sic) it would negative the motion, but if on the other hand it was passed the Government would follow it up with the different measures they had in view.[59] He was about to remark, however, that the hon. member for Quebec could not fail to see that whatever the political condition of Canada might be, it was absolutely necessary to repeal the differential duties. The hon. gentleman said they ought to have been repealed long ago. If they had been, the country would not have had the protection the hon. gentleman admired, for so many years as it had enjoyed it. Hitherto Canadian produce went into the British market on payment of nominal duties; and in consideration

of that privilege, they allowed goods to come in from Great Britain on better terms than from any other country. But while it was supposed that this was to continue, and while the belief was encouraged by the guaranteeing of the loan intended to perfect the navigation, by which it was hoped to carry the produce of the vast countries of the West[60], on a sudden ((whim)) England changed her policy[61] and Canada was told, on very short notice,[62] ((that)) Sir R Peel placed us on the same footing with foreign nations, declaring that England should henceforth have the privilege which we now seek, of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. It was in that manner that our commercial connection with the British Empire was severed. He spoke of it in that manner because he felt confident that the idea of any other separation was never entertained by any honest man. It became, then, necessary for us to go into England with our produce just on the same footing as any other foreign nation; and at the same time we must, by the abolition of all differential duties, act in the same manner towards Great Britain - in fact, henceforth we must buy in the cheapest market. That is the principle that his hon. friend sought to establish; and how we can get on when all protection is taken away from us, he must confess he did not understand. Would the hon. gentleman wish us to purchase in the dearest market? What advantage would it be to us to do so? Great Britain herself never expected us to do so; for at the same moment that she destroyed our protection,[63] England knew the effects which must follow, and in order to deal fairly with the other side of the question, passed an act to enable the Colonies to do away with differential duties, in order that their consumers might have the benefit also of the most favourable markets. While the Canadian consumer was receiving protection for his produce, he was also losing £50 or £100 out of his pocket in the course of every year for the benefit of the English manufacturer. At present it was intended to do away with all that, and, instead of obliging the purchaser to go to to dearest market; to allow him to go to France, Spain, England, or the United States, paying one duty alike on all. He confessed he was at a loss to understand why hon. gentlemen should desire to protect British manufactures, when Great Britain did not want the protection, and manifested her opinion that it would be absurd on the part of Canada to grant it. What advantage could possibly be derived from protecting British over American manufactures - why should the people of this country not follow the example of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and allow the people to buy to the most advantage. There was no question at present of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; he should like, for his part, to see that political millenium[64] when there would be no duties at all, and when revenues could be raised from the Canals; for he was one of those who believed that trade flourished most when it was most unrestricted. But here he must say that this opinion must be modified by the position of the country. In Canada it was necessary to give that protection to the agricultural and other interests, without which it was impossible to get on at all. However, this was one step towards carrying out a more perfect system.[65] But the hon. member for Quebec asked, "How are we to meet our engagements when the sources of our revenue are dried up?" Now, his hon.

friend, the Inspector General, had stated that the duties he proposed to impose would bring in a greater revenue than we at present draw from that source.[66]

MR. AYLWIN.--Will you guarantee that?[67]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--The hon. gentleman will be able to see that himself from the data that will be laid on the table, and will perhaps then be convinced.[68]

MR. AYLWIN.--Whatever may be the policy of Great Britain, I think that our first duty is to remonstrate against the course she is taking, and then, that remonstrance made, what will be will be.[69]

MR. MOFFATT could not conceive that the result anticipated by the hon. member for Quebec could ever arrive, at least he hoped not. He would ask that hon. member if, under the altered circumstances of the Colony, he was ready to meet our present emergencies by maintaining the present rate of duties? If not, had he any better system to propose? At present we are left by the Mother Country entirely to our own exertions; it becomes therefore necessary to use all our industry and skill, and in order to effect any good, they must be left perfectly free and unfettered; for it is his firm conviction, that if we are not allowed the free exercise of our industry, if all restrictions are not removed, we shall fail in our object; and therefore it was that he advocated the measures his hon. friend had in contemplation. He is not to be told now by England that the law which is applicable to the other Colonies is applicable to us also, for such is not the case. We alone, of all her Colonies, are placed in a peculiar situation, masked as we are from the seaboard by the United States, we do not enjoy those facilities which other Colonies possess of communicating with foreign nations, and therefore to put us on the same footing with them, we must have the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The unrestricted exercise of our industry, which he demanded, would not be complete without the repeal of the Agricultural Protection Law; but he was well aware that, as the House is at present constituted, it would be in vain to seek it (hear, hear.) He would, however, advise the hon. Inspector General to facilitate the bonding system by every means in his power. At present there are great difficulties in the way of the merchant, and some of them might be removed without the slightest danger to the revenue. That was all that could be effected on that point. The point of view in which the whole subject was to be considered, in his opinion, amounted to this, viz., that we should be entirely unfettered, or else we could not expect to meet the change brought upon us by the alteration in the commercial policy of Great Britain; but he perfectly agreed with the hon. member for Quebec, that a free trade with Great Britain was of more value to us than a trade with all the rest of the world. That, however, we never enjoyed, and, from the appearance of circumstances, we never shall.[70]

MR. MERRITT said, if he understood the measure proposed, it was to increase duties on imports, and lessen tolls on Canals.[71] ((He)) could have wished that the hon. Inspector Gen. had laid his whole scheme on the

table, and with respect to the proposed reduction of the tolls on canals.[72]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY. The proposed measure did not touch upon canals at all. That was quite a different affair[73]. That power was vested in the Executive, and it was not his intention to bring in a Bill for that purpose.[74] He could say that the desire of the Government was to remove tolls on the canals as much as possible.[75]

MR. MERRITT would then wish to know whether it was his intention to propose any measure respecting the repeal of the Agricultural Protection Law.[76]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied - No.[77]

MR. MERRITT said, that he would bring in a measure the next day for those purposes.[78]

MR. ERMATINGER expressed considerable doubt as to the manner in which he should vote on the proposed measures of the Inspector General, and hoped they would be subjected to a full and fare (sic) discussion.[79] He questioned very much whether ... ((they)) would be for our advantage. It was altogether an erroneous idea to suppose that we could supplant a powerful rival nation in the carrying trade of this continent. Any measure that would have a tendency to send our trade thro' the adjoining country should be deprecated. He greatly feared that the tendency of the proposed changes would be to weaken and eventually to destroy the ties which bound this colony to Great Britain.[80]

The resolution "that a supply be granted to Her Majesty", was then put and passed.[81]

(64)

and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Leslie reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Customs Acts. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to take into consideration the several Acts relating to Duties of Customs, being read;*
The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Stewart of Bytown took the Chair of the Committee;[82]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that he should, on Friday, move the house into committee, to consider the propriety of repealing Customs Duties[83].

MR. AYLWIN asked if it was intended to discuss the measure now[84].

((He was)) answered in the negative[85].

MR. AYLWIN said he should vote for the motion[86].

((The motion)) was passed.[87]

(64)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Stewart of Bytown reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Double Costs Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to double costs, notices of actions, limitation of actions, and pleas of general issue, under certain Acts of Parliament, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Industry Village Railroad Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Debentures Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the issue of Debentures for the purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

(65)

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Malicious Injuries Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for preventing malicious injuries to persons and property by fire, or by explosive or destructive substances, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Accidental death Provision Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accident, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee;[88]

MR. SMITH objected to the Bill on account of its generality, "Act, neglect or default," would cover any thing.[89]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD also thought the terms too vague.[90]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON proposed to introduce a clause to extend the provisions to persons killed in duels.[91]

MR. SMITH objected to this, as it would apply to seconds as well as principals.... A good deal of laughter followed the objection.[92]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD made a similar objection.[93]

MR. BALDWIN quite agreed with the Solicitor General. The provision was an excellent one, and had not struck him before.[94]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD was more fortunate. The idea had occurred to him, but owing to some reasons which he did not explain, he had not introduced the clause![95]

Cheers from the opposition[96].

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ((continued:)) But the fact was he copied the Bill exactly from the English Act, (hear, hear,) and he resolved not to change it in any respect.[97]

(65)

and after some time spend therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Meyers reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Monro, seconded by Mr. Foster,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 22 JUNE 1847.

((COMPLAINT RE: PUBLIC WORKS AWARDS AT FANEN'S POINT.))

MR. G. MACDONELL, of Dundas, complained of some awards made by the arbitrators of the public works, at Fanen's Point, and tried to get a committee of the house to investigate the matter, but unsuccessfully.[98]

((NOTICE OF QUESTIONS RE: KING'S COLLEGE; FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE; ADMINISTRATION OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT; ISSUING OF DEBENTURES FOR THE PURPOSES OF MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN UPPER CANADA; AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT LAWS IN UPPER CANADA.))[99]

MR. GOWAN gave notice of his intention to ask the following questions of members of Government:--

Whether it was the intention of Government to take any measures for putting the institution of King's College on a more satisfactory footing.

Whether it was their intention to take any steps for obtaining the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Whether it was their intention to take any steps to render the Administration of the Crown Lands Department more efficient than at present.

Whether it was their intention to issue debentures for the purposes of making improvements in Upper Canada, upon the said debentures being guaranteed by District Councils.

Whether it was their intention to take any steps to improve the Assessment Laws in Upper Canada.[100]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: BILL FOR BETTER CONSTITUTION OF THE LOWER CANADA COURTS.))[101]

MR. DEBLEURY enquired of the members of the Administration, if it was their intention to introduce any Bill for the better constitution of the several Courts of Lower Canada.[102]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY answered that it was the intention of the Government to issue a commission during the recess, to take into consideration, the judicial system of Lower Canada, and report at the next Session.[103]

FOOTNOTES: 22 JUNE 1847.

1. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 26 June 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 26 June 1847. There is a commentary in GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
2. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
3. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847. LE CANADIEN, 2 July 1847, also noted it.
4. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 26 June 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 30 June 1847. A commentary is contained in GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
5. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
6. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
7. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
8. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
9. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 26 June 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, in identical accounts; MORNING CHRONICLE, 24, 26 June 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 25 June 1847; PILOT, 28 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847; CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847; EXAMINER, 30 June 1847; GLOBE, 30 June 1847; and L'AURORE, 30 June 1847. Commentaries are contained in MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847, and EXAMINER, 30 June 1847. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847, and the PILOT, 28 June 1847, both misdate Scott's speech as having been given June 23 rather than June 22.
16. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847.
17. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
18. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847.
19. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
20. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847.
21. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
22. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847.
23. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
24. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847.
25. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
26. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847.
27. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.

28. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
29. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
30. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
31. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
32. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
33. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
34. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
35. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
36. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT. 24 June 1847.
37. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
38. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
39. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, and PILOT, 26 June 1847, in identical accounts. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847, commented: "As we understood it, the whole effect of the amendment will be to take Garden Island out of the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Kingston Harbour, who now levy dues upon the trade of persons engaged in the lumber business upon this island."
40. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, and BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847 and PILOT, 26 June 1847, identically reporting Cayley's speech; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847, and GLOBE, 30 June 1847, in almost identical accounts except that the MONTREAL GAZETTE's report was more detailed; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 25 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD; PILOT, 24, 26 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 24, 25, 26 June 1847; GLOBE, 26 June 1847; CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847; ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 1 July 1847; and LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in PILOT, 24 June 1847, and GLOBE, 26, 30 June 1847.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
45. GLOBE, 30 June 1847, which commented: "When Mr. Cayley, who seemed the leader for that night, caught him by the arm, and we presume, reminded him that though quibbles, and petti-fogging were in his line of business, commerce was not."
46. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
48. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
50. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
51. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
52. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
53. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
54. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.

56. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
58. IBID.
59. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
60. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
61. PILOT, 24 June 1847.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
63. PILOT, 24 June 1847.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847. GLOBE, 30 June 1847, reported it as being "political Elysium".
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
66. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
70. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
71. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
72. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
73. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
74. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
75. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
76. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
77. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
78. IBID.
79. PILOT, 26 June 1847. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847, commented: "MR. ERMATINGER made some remarks, which were inaudible to us from the laughter they created among the members. He as far as we could understand him, considered the system of free trade founded upon erroneous principles, the carrying out of which he undoubtedly thought must lead to a separation between Great Britain and the Colony."
80. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
81. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847.
82. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847; CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847; and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847.
83. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
84. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. This matter was reported by: CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847; and GLOBE, 30 June 1847. There is a commentary in GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
89. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
90. IBID.
91. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
92. IBID. The CHATHAM GLEANER commented: "According to the logic of the representative of lot 24, the party who fired the pistol should be punished, but the person who loaded it, should escape scot free!"

93. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
97. IBID.
98. CHATHAM GLEANER, 29 June 1847.
99. This notice was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, PILOT, 26 June 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 26 June 1847. There is a commentary in GLOBE, 26 June 1847.
100. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
101. This exchange was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 June 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, in identical accounts; BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847; and PILOT, 26 June 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847, in identical accounts.
102. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 June 1847.
103. IBID.

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Petitions brought up. THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Macdonell of Dundas,--The Petition of Donald Alexander M'Donald, of the Township of Lochiel, in the Eastern District.

By Mr. Petrie,--The Petition of Peter Freil and others, of the County of Prescott.

By Mr. Smith of Frontenac,--The Petition of the Right Reverend Patrick Phelan, Bishop of Carrhae, and Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston; and of the Very Reverend Angus Macdonell, of the same place.

By Mr. Brooks,--The Petition of William Ritchie and others, Trustees of the Sherbrooke Academy.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of Felix Hooper and others, of the Parishes of St. Thomas and St. Pierre, in the County of L'Islet; and the Petition of Joseph Antoine Larocque, Esquire, and others, of Montreal, members of the Canadian Agricultural Society.

By Mr. Fournier,--The Petition of Pierre Deguise, of the Parish of St. Thomas.

By Mr. Sherwood of Brockville,--The Petition of the Reverend Edward Denroche and others, the Minister, Church Wardens, and Parishioners of St. Paul's Church, Brockville.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of William Elliott, Esquire, and others, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, and others, of Sandwich, in the Western District.

Co-heirs Lands Partition Bill. An engrossed Bill relating to the partitioning of lands in free and common soccage in Lower Canada, among co-heirs of the proprietors thereof, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Archibald M'Donell and others, of Osgoode; praying that a straight line may be run from post to post in the said Township, without reference to the Boundary Line established by 59 Geo. 3, cap. 14.

Of Frederick Bearman and others, of the Districts of Dalhousie and Johnstown; praying pecuniary aid to construct a Bridge over the River Jacques at its mouth in the Township of Nepean.

Of Pierre Perrault and others, of the Parish of Terrebonne; praying that the Registry Office of the County be not removed from the said Parish.

Of W. Anderson and others, of the Town or Borough of William Henry; praying an Act to incorporate the said Town or Borough.

Of Thomas Locker and Orrin H. Tyrrell, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Township of Malahide; praying a pecuniary grant for the construction of a Harbour at Port Burwell.

Of Patrick O'Brian, Senior, and others, of the Township of Mara, Home District; praying pecuniary aid to construct a Road from Windsor Harbour to Sturgeon Bay.

Of John Miller and others, of the Township of Nelson, in the Gore District; praying for the improvement of the mail road between Toronto and Hamilton, called "Dundas Street."

Of James Tisdale and others, of the Township of Caistor, District of Niagara; praying that the proceedings had last Session relating to the removal of the District Town of the said District be revived and re-considered.

Of the Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Plank Road Company; praying certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of Pierre Dessaint, of the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska, in the District of Quebec; praying payment of a certain amount due the late Alexander Duperré as Clerk of the Municipal Council of Kamouraska, or for such a general law as will enable claimants to obtain payment of such claims.

Of D. D. Calvin and others, of the Province of Canada, Lumber Merchants; praying that certain parts of the Act incorporating the City of Kingston may be so amended, as to exempt vessels trading only at the Township of Wolfe Island from any restrictions thereby.

Of Ferdinand Murphy and others, of St. Gabriel of Valcartier, in the County of Quebec; praying the amendment of the Education Law.

Of Adolphe Jacquiés, formerly printer and proprietor of a paper called "Le Fantasque;" representing that he was illegally imprisoned on a charge of High Treason in 1838, and that in consequence he had suffered great loss from destruction of property and otherwise,--and praying that justice may be done him.

Of William P. M'Laren and others, of the City of Hamilton; praying the incorporation of the "Burlington Bay Dock and Ship Building Company."

Of William S. Sewell, Esquire, and Felix Glackemeyer, in behalf of the Board of Health of Quebec; praying the establishment of a General Hospital in the said City, with support from the Public Funds.

Of the President and Directors of the Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company; praying certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of H. Williams and others, of the District of Johnstown; praying that persons duly qualified to practise under the Reformed or Thomsonian System of medical treatment, may be authorized to recover and receive remuneration for their services.

Of John Collins and others, the President, Vice-President, and members of the St. Patrick's Society of the City of Montreal; praying an Act of Incorporation.

Of James Paterson and others, of the Township of Toronto; praying an Act of Incorporation to enable them to construct a Plank or Macadamized Road from Lot No. 10 in the Township of Chinguacousy, of Port Credit.

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Carleton Election.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that the Recognizances required by Law, had not been entered into on the subject-matter of the Petition of Edward Malloch, Esquire, complaining of the undue Election and Return of

George Lyon, Esquire, for the County of Carleton.

Petition of E. Desjardins and others; — Ordered, That the Petition of E. Desjardins and others, of St. Vincent de Paul and other Parishes, be referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Of W. Holditch and others; — Resolved, That the Petition of William Holditch and others, of the Township of Loughborough, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Meyers, Mr. Gowan, and Mr. Conger, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of A. M'Donell and others; — Resolved, That the Petition of Archibald M'Donell and others, of Osgoode, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Lyon, Mr. Stewart of Bytown, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Jessup, and Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of J. Tisdale and others, referred. — Ordered, That the Petition of James Tisdale and others, of the Township of Caistor, District of Niagara, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the District Town.)

Fifth Report of Committee on Standing Orders. — Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Messrs. Leprohon and Berthelot, and certificates were produced before them that all the requisite notices have been given for a period of two months,--they ceased, however, in some instances one month, and in others three months, before the presentation of the Petition; this irregularity having already been waived by Your Honorable House in the case of the Petition of the Honorable Mr. Morin, your Committee would respectfully suggest that it be done in this case also.

On the Petition of John E. Mills, Esquire, for an extension of the Charter of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, your Committee find that the notices have been duly given; but in the case of John E. Mills, Esquire, and others, for authority to construct a branch Railroad, with a Bridge over the River Richelieu, they find that the notices required by the 66th Rule, only have been given,--there having been no publication of the rates of toll to be imposed, as required by the 70th Rule; they also find that the Petition does not state the precise point where such Bridge is to be constructed. They cannot therefore recommend that that portion of the Petition which relates to the erection of a Bridge, be proceeded with during the present Session.

With respect to the Petition of Joseph Tomlinson and others, your

Committee find that notice was published for many months in the Canada Gazette, and also, at intervals, in a district paper, but they are satisfied by the evidence before them, that the persons residing in the neighborhood have been fully informed on the subject; and public meetings have been held, and the greater part of the money required having been subscribed, your Committee would recommend that the Petitioners be allowed to proceed with the measure.

The Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital, and the Petitions of A. Gilkison, and of the Municipal Council of Niagara District, (relative to the support of Insane persons,) your Committee conceive are not of such a nature as to require notices, inasmuch as they interfere with no private rights or privileges.

Report on Petition of J. Prince and others.

Mr. Prince, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Prince, Esquire, and others, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee having made enquiry into the merits of the Petition referred to them, having unanimously agreed to report on the same by Bill, which they herewith submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

To be printed.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

British North American Mining Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Prince have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the British North American Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Toronto Hospital Bill.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Hospital be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Petitions to be printed.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Tribe of Montagnais Indians inhabiting the territory formerly known as the King's Posts, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and the Petition of Isaie Tremblay and others, of Grande Baie, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Terrebonne Registry Office Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Terrebonne, from the Village of Terrebonne to the Village of Ste. Thérèse.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second

time on Monday next.

New Trials Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Cameron of Lanark have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the granting of new Trials in certain cases.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered, to be read a second time on Friday, the second day of July next.

On motion of Mr. Chabot, seconded by Mr. Chauveau,

Address respecting Commissioners under the Quebec Relief Act. — *Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, the Names of the Commissioners appointed under the 9 Victoria cap. 62, the date of their appointment, a copy of the instructions given them by the Executive Government, and a copy of all correspondence between the Executive and the said Commissioners, and a copy of the Report of the said Commissioners (if they have made one) to the Executive Government; together with a copy of the general rules adopted by the*

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said Commissioners for the distribution of the money mentioned in the said Act.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Lake St. Louis Railway Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Colville have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Duggan,

Duplicate Works in the Library. — *Ordered, That the Entries in the Journals of this House which contain the Report of the Standing Committee appointed last Session to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, as recommends a portion of the duplicate copies of works in the Library to be distributed in Toronto and Quebec, be now read;*

The said Entries were read accordingly.[1]

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the said Entries.

The House accordingly resolved into the said Committee.
Mr. LeMoine took the Chair of the Committee;

At the recommendation of several gentlemen, the ... Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, was changed to the Quebec Library Association, as being more a public Institution than the other.[2]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. LeMoine reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That the Duplicate Works in the Library (with the exception of the Parliamentary Works) be divided between the Athaeneum of Toronto and the Quebec Library Association of Quebec, upon the terms stated in the Report of the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, and in consideration of the loss to these Cities by the removal of the Public Library to Montreal; and that the said Books be transferred to the said Libraries, respectively, under the direction of the Librarian of this House.

On motion of Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Hall,

Dundas and Waterloo Road. — *Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of authorizing the Commissioners or Trustees for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow a sum of money.*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

Address respecting Passengers' Act. — *Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be communicated to this House, such information as may be in the possession of the Provincial Government, or in that of the Emigrant Agent at Quebec, as to the manner in which the provisions of the Passengers Act have been observed by Vessels bringing Emigrants to this Province during the present season, particularizing any infraction of the Law.*[3]

MR. MOFFATT believed the existing pressure of destitute emigrants on the colony to be caused by the non-observance of the Passenger Act, and considered that misery and disease had been in great part occasioned by the crowding of steerage passengers in vessels coming to this country, contrary to law.[4]

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Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Macdonell of Dundas,

Address respecting Indian Monies.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to lay before this House, a Statement of the amount of Indian Monies invested in Government or other Debentures, during the last three years,--shewing the nature and description of such Debentures, the parties from whom the same were purchased, and to whom payment was made; also, the rates at which such Debentures were purchased, whether below or at par, or at a premium; and whether such investments in Debentures, if any, were made by the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Province, or any other or what officer of that department.[5]

MR. BOULTON. The Government had heretofore been in the habit of investing the deposit money of the Indian Department in Provincial Debentures, but this rule was recently broken and a sum of £5,000, ordered to be invested in Toronto City Debentures. The debentures were purchased some 10 per cent. below par, but were charged to the department at par! The object of his motion was to obtain a statement of all debentures purchased by the Indian Department, and by whom the money was so invested.[6]

MR. BALDWIN would like to understand. Did Mr. Boulton mean to say that these Debentures had been purchased at a depreciated value, and charged at their full par rate? The honorable member must be aware he made a very serious charge - it was nothing else than downright swindling.[7]

MR. BOULTON. - What I said, I meant to say. City Debentures were at the time, notoriously from 5 to 10 per cent. below par - and they were charged to the Indian Department at par.[8]

MR. SHERWOOD said the Debentures might have been below par in market at the moment, and yet full price might have been paid for them.[9]

MR. BOULTON. - I know that they were bought below par.[10]

MR. SHERWOOD. - Well, it was a fraud.[11]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the matter would be investigated.[12]

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Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Meyers, seconded by Mr. Colville,

Address respecting Timber Slides on the River Trent.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to order to be laid before this House, an Account, in detail, of the quantity and quality of timber which, during the year 1846, passed over one or more Slides on the River Trent; the amount of Revenue received as Slide dues for the passing of such timber, and when received;

and the amount of dues on timber which passed over one or more of such Slides during the said year, which are not yet paid, and why not paid; and the name or names of the person or persons by whom such dues have been paid, or by whom the same are due and owing.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Frauds against the Revenue Laws.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. M'Connell, the Honorable Mr. Cayley, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. M'Donell of Stormont, be appointed to enquire whether frauds have not been committed against the Revenue Laws, by the introduction of Cattle in this Province under false pretences, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On motion of Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Lantier,

Address for Montreal Turnpike Roads' Accounts.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure on the Montreal Turnpike Roads, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Lake Huron Mining Company Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Prince have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Quebec Marine Hospital.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Bouthillier, be appointed to enquire into the management of the Marine Hospital at Quebec, and its adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Address respecting River St. Maurice.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to pray that a Survey be made of the River St. Maurice, with a view to ascertain the practicability of improving the navigation of the same for lumbering purposes, and of opening for settlement the territory watered by the said River.[13]

MR. AYLWIN ... remarked, that the backward state of the town of Three Rivers was caused by the want of settlement in the back country, and the neglect of the natural capabilities. He commented on the natural advantages of the Districts - on the possibility of greatly improving the St. Maurice, and of, at some future day, opening a communication with the settlements on the Ottawa.[14]

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Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

Address respecting Quebec Turnpike Trust.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause the proper officer to lay before this House, Copies of all Correspondence between the Executive Government and the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Trust; and Copies of all Returns, Accounts, and Documents thereto relating, made by the said Trustees to the Executive Government, under the Ordinance and Statute in such case made and provided, from and since the close of the last Session of Parliament.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

MR. BALDWIN[15] then rose to intimate that he was prepared to go on with his motion on the Simcoe election, if the Government were ready.[16]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ... was not in the House at the moment, and on being sent for and brought in, he begged that Mr. Baldwin would postpone his motion until to-morrow. Mr. Scott's want of confidence Resolutions were about to come on.[17]

MR. BALDWIN consented.[18]

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Motion for Address respecting the Administration negatived.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Motion which was made yesterday by Mr. Scott, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, humbly praying that he will take such measures as will enable him under the present circumstances of the Province, to form a strong and efficient Administration, being read;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Motion into consideration.[19]

MR. CHABOT ... in French[20]. - M. l'orateur, je me lève pour seconder la motion qui est devant la chambre. Quoique la position du pays ait déjà été considerée assez mûrement à l'ouverture de cette session, et que la conduite de l'administration ait été discutée amplement, et peut être même trop amplement pour les membres qui la composent,cependant le sujet est d'une importance

si grave pour cette province qu'on ne saurait nous faire un reproche d'y revenir à deux fois. Si j'étais convaincu que le gouvernement actuel a dirigé nos affaires publiques, comme elles devaient l'être, pour l'avantage et le bien-être du pays, si j'étais même justifiable d'espérer qu'il les dirigera mieux a l'avenir, je ne viendrais pas seconder une telle motion. Mais l'histoire des derniers évènemens peut nous faire juger de la conduite de l'administration. Qu'avons-nous vu dans ces dernières années? Après une lutte longue et pénible dans les deux parties du Canada, pour rendre le conseil executif responsable au peuple, le combat avait été enfin couronné par la victoire, et le pays avait obtenu ce gouvernement responsable tant désiré, d'abord en théorie, puis en pratique, sous le regretté sir Charles Bagot. Cet homme d'état s'entoura d'un ministère fort et puissant. Mais pendant que cette administration était à la tête du pays, il existait, comme c'est malheureusement le cas dans beaucoup de gouvernemens, des conseillers secrets, de ces hommes cachés et malfaisans qui ne s'efforcent que d'entraver la marche des affaires; il y avait une influence secrète, un petit conseil qui parvint à fermer les yeux au ci-devant gouverneur Metcalfe sur les véritables intérêts du pays. Ce conseil secret a mis tout en jeu pour influencer l'esprit de cet homme, et il n'a malheureusement que trop bien reussi. Lord Metcalfe, peu accoutumé au fonctionnement d'un gouvernement responsable, a subi cette influence fatale, et en se séparant des ministres que lui avaient laissés son prédécesseur, nous a ramenés à l'ancien système, à l'état de choses qui existait avant l'introduction du gouvernement responsable dans cette province. L'administration, à la tête de laquelle se trouvait mon hon. ami qui est en ce moment près de moi (M. La Fontaine) résigna en masse, à l'exception toutefois du secrétaire provincial, qui devint d'abord premier ministre, puis ensuite, le ministère entier (rires); c'était là le grand maître des destinées de la province (rires). Ce fut à cette époque que l'hon. membre pour les Trois-Rivières entra dans l'administration, et fut nommé president du Conseil. Dès lors ce monsieur perdit entièrement l'estime et la confiance de ces compatriotes - il fut rejeté par le populeux comté de Richelieu qu'il avait représenté si longtems, par le grand comté de Montréal, de sorte qu'il se trouva sans siège dans l'nue (sic) et dans l'autre chambre. Vint ensuite le membre pour Ottawa, qui fut appelé au Ministère parce qu'il portait un nom Canadien-français. Personne ne désirait avoir des Canadien-français dans le ministère, on ne désirait nullement des hommes de talens ou de capacité, mais on voulait des noms les noms étaient nécessaires, afin de couvrir les apparences, et de faire voir que le Bas-Canada n'était pas entièrement négligé; et dans cette vue, on a fait choix des plus beaux noms, des noms que le pays avaient le plus respectés autrefois. Avec ce système le gouvernement s'affaiblit de jour en jour, et on craignit bientôt pour son existence même, ce qui fit qu'on se hâta d'appeler de la chambre haute, l'hon. membre pour London. Cependant il y avait encore une place à remplir; on avait cherché pendant des mois entiers pour obtenir l'assistance d'un Canadien-français. Après avoir été rebuté a diverses fois, l'administration réussit enfin à trouver un monsieur Canadien qui l'accepta; mais comment put-il être elu? en criant contre les mesures presentées par ce même gouvernement dont il voulait faire partie; (Ecoutez, écoutez) je parle de l'hon. membre pour Dorchester

qui lors de son élection s'est déchaîné contre les actes des écoles et des municipalités passés par le gouvernement actuel. Je ne dirai rien de plus sur ce sujet, puisque ce monsieur n'est plus dans cette chambre, mais je ferai quelques remarques sur sa résignation qui eut lieu le 26 avril dernier. Le 29 du même mois, M. Taschereau reçut une lettre de l'hon. membre pour Megantic, qui l'informait que Son Excellence avait accepté sa résignation, mais qui lui offrait en même tems, sans doute pour le récompenser de ses importans services, un siége sur le banc. Mais quelle conduite le gouvernement a-t-il tenus dans cette circonstance? Etait-ce dans l'intérêt public que l'on fesait cette nomination? Les ministres n'ont-ils pas pris les moyens d'empêcher le comté de Dorchester d'être representé dans cette session? Oui le ministère a défranchisé ce comté, en ne fesant pas sortir un writ dans les quelques jours qui ont précedé l'ouverture de la session. On l'a fait de propos délibéré, car sans cela, le ministère n'aurait pas même eu son infiniment petite majorité d'une voix, il eût été defait (écoutez, écoutez, écoutez.)

On s'est plaint, et avec raison, de la violation des promesses faites par le ministère actuel. En effect, que sont devenues toutes ces magnifiques promesses faites tant de fois au Bas Canada? Qu'a-t-on fait pendant l'espace de deux ans? Les bills d'éducation et des municipalités ont été présentés, mais comment les a-t-on fait fonctionner? Le ministère se propose de faire, dans le cours de cette session, des amendemens à l'acte des municipalités, mais il ne veut rien faire par rapport à celui des écoles qui est pourtant défectueux sur une infinté de points. Mais il est une mesure que je ne puis passer sous silence, et au sujet de laquelle de dois au contraire élever la voix de toutes mes forces, parce que cette mesure regardait et intéressait grandement la cité que je représente, je veux dire la cité de Québec. L'an dernier, un prêt aux incendiés de Québec fut recommandé dans le discours du trône; cependant une grande partie de la session s'est écouté sans que ce bill ait été présenté; à la fin pourtant, la chambre adopta à l'unanimité une mesure qui autorisait le gouvernement à emprunter £100,000 pour cette fin; mais qu'a fait le ministère? Je doute beaucoup que le ministère ait jamais eu intention de faire quelque chose pour secourir les malheureuses victimes des incendies de Québec, car sa conduite prouve qu'il n'a fait aucune démarche pour remplir le but de la chambre. Le bill a été sanctionné le 9 de juin, et ce n'est qu'à la fin de novembre que les pauvres habitans de Québec, ayant envoyé une députation au gouverneur général, apprirent qu'un monsieur était parti pour l'Angleterre, afin de tâcher de lever l'emprunt nécessaire. Cet envoyé est revenu sans argent. Il y a une circonstance qui aggrave beaucoup mes doutes. L'an dernier, lorsque le bill fut passé, un hon. monsieur qui est près de moi (M. Chauveau) objecta à ce que l'intérêt fut limité à cinq par cent, parce qu'il supposait que ce taux pouvait être réduit. Mais les ministres lui répondirent qu'il serait facile d'obtenir de l'argent à 5 par cent.

Il était pourtant certain qu'un prêteur avancerait l'argent beaucoup plus promptement à 6 par cent qu'à 5, et la conduite des hon. messieurs dans cette circonstance, en voulant limiter le taux de l'intérêt, me porte à douter, je le répète, des intentions du ministère de venir au secours des incendiés de Québec. Et même depuis que le parlement est réuni, quelle condite le ministère a-t-il tenue à ce sujet? Il a proposé une mesure pour rectifier l'erreur de la dernière session; mais il a dit aux pauvres incendiés qui déjà ont bâti, et qui ont même emprunté de l'argent, en étant sous l'impression qu'ils auraient le prêt du gouvernement à raison de 3 par cent, il leur a dit qu'il leur fallait maintenant payer quatre par cent; ainsi il est probable qu'au lieu de payer 3 par cent, ils seront obligés, en comptant tous leurs frais, de payer 6 par cent. On ne peut rien faire pour le Bas-Canada, non! mais on ne manque pas de récompenser le Haut-Canada pour avoir doté le pays d'une administration aussi juste et aussi impartiale. Les ministres connaissent très bien que leur pouvoir chancelant ne peut se maintenir qu'au moyen d'un gaspillage honteux de l'argent public, parmi leurs favoris, tandis qu'ils refusent au Bas-Canada la plus légère participation dans le distribution des deniers. Oh! il est pénible de considérer la corruption et la bassesse qui dégradent l'administration actuelle. L'honorable membre pour Ottawa sourit; il devrait plutôt pleurer ou se cacher, puisque lui-même a été accusé de s'être rendu coupable d'un acte honteux de corruption. Quelle réponse a reçue l'honorable membre pour Rimouski, lorsqu'il s'adressa au membre pour l'Ottawa, afin de faire ... quelques améliorations dans son comté? Ah! dit le membre pour Ottawa, pourquoi n'appuyez-vous pas le gouvernement, alors nous pourrions faire quelque chose pour vous, mais vous ne pouvez rien attendre de nous tant que nous votez avec l'opposition, (écoutez écoutez).

Je parlais tout à l'heure du ci-devant solliciteur-général dont la place est déjà vacante depuis près de deux ans; lorsque je m'informai l'autre jour si la place serait bientôt remplie, on me répondit qu'elle le serait probablement, mais qu'on ne pouvait pas dire si le nouveau solliciteur aurait un siége dans la chambre ou non. Je suppose que le ministère craint de ne pouvoir trouver une autre ville aussi complaisante que celle des Trois Rivières. Il est passablement bien connu cependant qu'on a choisi une personne pour cette place, et que cet individu ne possède point d'autres qualifications que le mérite de s'être opposé au bill d'éducation passé dans la dernière session, par les ministres. Quant aux nominations en général je me contenterai de dire que dans le district de Québec la seule qualification que l'on recherche dans les personnes nommées aux emplois, c'est une entière incapacité. Une personne qui ne peut gagner sa vie par sa profession ou ses talens, est sûre d'être choisie. L'an dernier la place de juge du district de Gaspé est devenue vacante; une acte du parlement ordonnait que la personne qui occuperait cette place devrait avoir eu au moins dix ans de pratique comme avocat. Mais comment le ministère a-t-il interprété cette loi? En nommant un individu qui n'avait pas pratiqué pendant dix ans. Il est bien

connu à Québec que le monsieur qui a été nommé à cette place n'a jamais pratiqué que tout, ou que s'il l'a fait, il y a bien longtemps. Loin d'avoir des clients, il fallait absolument lui procurer du pain. Mais je n'entreprendrai point de passer en revue tous les actes répréhensibles du gouvernement. Je dois laisser à mes amis de convaincre cette chambre que le ministre actuel est incapable de donner au pays les mesures dont il a besoin, et qu'au lieu de représenter la majorité, il ne possède nullement la confiance publique.[21]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU followed in reply[22] to the personal attacks upon himself.[23]

DR. LATERRIERE. - M. l'Orateur, je ne dois pas sur cette question donner un vote silencieux. Tout ce que je regrette c'est de n'avoir pas le talent de la parole pour exprimer tout ce que comme Canadien je voudrais dire sur ce sujet.

Jamais l'Angleterre ne pouvait en venir à une décision plus absurde pour tranquilliser les dissentions du Canada que d'unir les deux provinces en une seule assemblée législative. Ces dissentions n'originaient pas du peuple, mais bien de la mauvaise administration de la colonie, tel que le signale d'une manière évidente le rapport même du Lord Durham, dissentions auxquelles on aurait pu remédier d'une manière moins impolitique que par l'union.

Traiter les gens comme des machines à expériences, les diviser, les broyer, les pressurer et chercher ensuite à les amalgamer par des disproportions criantes dans les différentes branches de la représentation, dans le conseil même, était ce qu'il y avait de plus maladroit et de la plus grossière injustice.

Un gouvernement bâsé sur des injustices, doit tôt ou tard s'écrouler. Comment le remplacer? par des tentatives, par des expériences nouvelles plus dangereuses dans leurs conséquences que celle que nous fesons aujourd'hui.

La confédération de toutes les provinces, ce serait le premier pas à l'émancipation et à l'indépendance du reste de l'Amérique.

Si l'on veut hâter cette catastrophe, c'est de persévérer dans les injustices que l'on nous fait subir tous les jours.

On nous recommande, en nous promettant un meilleur sort, cette courte prière: Oubli du passé, patience pour le présent, et espérance pour l'avenir.

Mais, M. l'orateur, cette prière est bonne pour notre avenir métaphysique, mais pour notre avenir matériel, ce sont des fers; c'est l'anéantissement que l'on nous destine. Il faudrait être sourd et aveugle pour ne pas s'en apercevoir.

On a profité, pour accomplir et vouloir justifier ce coup d'état, cette violence criante contre tout un peuple de la spécieuse raison des déplorables troubles du Bas-Canada, soulevés par les carabins de Montréal, défiant le seul coupable, le gouvernement d'alors, de les arrêter.

Vous savez, M. l'orateur, qu'un acte énergique du gouvernement aurait facilement fait avorter ce qui n'était alors qu'un jeu d'enfants,

et que pour se protéger contre l'audace de ces jeunes fanfarons, les Enfants de la liberté en se voyant insulter, sans protection quelconque de la part du gouvernement, se virent pour ainsi dire forcés de s'organiser semblablement et de se mettre sur la défensive. Voilà l'origine des troubles. Peut on loyalement dire que le Bas-Canada a participé à ces scenes de désordres bien plus graves dans le Haut qu'elles n'ont été dans le Bas-Canada? On n'a vu aucun égard aux services rendus par les Canadiens, qui ont si fortement contribué à conserver le Canada à l'Angleterre en deux circonstances décisives, en 1775, et 1812, en 1812 surtout, quand on se rappelle que des hommes, l'élite alors de nos Canadiens, les Bédard, etc. incarcérés par le tyran Craig, sur des soupçons de haute trahison, furent les premiers eu sortant de prison à voter l'organisation d'une milice défensive, l'argent nécessaire pour la soutenir et que ces mêmes hommes volèrent à la frontière pour repousser l'invasion. Pour tous ceux qui connaissent des faits qui peuvent se renouveler d'un jour à l'autre, on peut à peine croire qu'un gouvernement oubliant si légèrement de tes services, ait pu prendre la résolution de priver tout un peuple de ses franchises politiques pour des malheurs dont le seul governement colonial a été coupable.

L'union ne nous a été imposée que comme un moyen d'écraser la prépondérance française, et de plus, pour remédier à la banqueroute du Haut-Canada qui n'aurait jamais accepté cette union sans cette considération. Voyez les mémoires de lord Sydenham page 132. "De despotisme pendant 10 ans est ce qu'il y a de mieux à faire pour les Canadiens", page 148.

C'est aux conditions suivantes que la Haut-Canada a soucrit à l'union, 50 - membres pour le Bas-Canada 62 pour le Haut - siége du gouvernement au Haut-Canada. - Voteurs, autres que ceux qui possèdent en commun saccage en 1845, défranchisés. Langue anglaise dans la législature et les cours de justice abolie, page 152. -

Pour couvrir d'un prétexte des actes d'injustices aussi criants, c'était disait-il, lui et ceux qui veulent l'asservissement des Canadiens, pour les assimiler, les amalgamer et faire de nous un seul peuple.

Depuis six ans que se poursuit cette triste expérience, le résultat nous a convaincu et nous convainc tous les jours de l'impposibilité (sic) pratique d'une telle amalgamation. C'est bien un théorie mais en pratique ce n'est plus la même chose. Vous voyez tous les jours se renouveller les scènes d'opposition qui existaient entre la chambre du Bas-Canada et le conseil législatif. Ici, c'est entre le Haut et le Bas-Canada. - Ce sont les mêmes éléments du discorde sous un autre nom.

Tous les troubles du Bas-Canada sont sortis de cette source, et ce n'est pas notre conseil responsable, qui absorbe, qui nullifie pour ainsi dire l'action de la représentation, qui remédiera et servira de contrepoids, quelque soit jamais sa composition, à un semblable état de choses et à des arrangements aussi iniques.

Le ministère responsable ici, au lieu d'attaquer, de combattre, d'absorber la puissance royale comme en Angleterre, s'efface de lui même, sert d'armes, de brandon de discorde, de moyen de division entre nous, quand chaque fois il plait ou plaira a un gouverneur d'avoir raison et de répudier son cabinet. L'administration Metcalfe en est un exemple frappant.

Avec toute la bonne foi, car enfin il nous faut marcher ainsi, malgré nous, puisque l'on a accepté ce mode de neutraliser l'union pour la rendre moins malheureuse plutôt que d'en demander le rappel, condition à laquelle furent faites les élections en 1843 et dont on n'aurait jamais dû dévier - ce serait un miracle que de trouver en ce corps une égale protection, quelque soit sa composition. D'un côté on lutte avec la justice, de l'autre avec l'argument irrésistible de £1000 à 15 cents louis, ce qui dans presque tous les cas fera faire aux membres de ce cabinet des concessions pour se maintenir au pouvoir et garder leurs salaires.

Je veux bien croire néanmoins pour le présent qu'il y a d'honorables exceptions. Nous en avons la preuve dans les correspondances differentes qui ont été entamées et rompues depuis 2 ans sans faire broncher de leur position ces honorables exceptions.

Mais toujours le mat continue. J'aimerais autant le pouvoir despotique d'un conseil spécial, qu'un gouvernement qui est obligé d'acheter sa majorité. Je le demande sans passion, je le demande à la raison, un pays sous un semblable régime, peut-il prospérer? ou tout au contraire, n'est-il pas le patrimoine, n'est-il pas dévalisé par une myriade d'intrigants intéressés a fomenter toutes espèces de discordes en faveur du pouvoir qui a le patronage de toutes les faveurs, et qui vend même pour se maintenir jusqu'aux siéges de la justice; peut-on pousser la corroption plus loin? Pour moi, M. l'Orateur, je crains que bientôt on ne saura plus où arreter; Il faudrait être aveugle pour ne pas prévoir qu'avec l'union continuée, nos lois, nos garanties sociales disparaîtront comme on a fait disparaître nos droits politiques.

Nous en avons eu un outrageant exemple ces jours derniers dans le conseil législatif de cette province. La voix prépondérante de son orateur a fait négativer et ferait mettre semblablement au néant ces droits, s'il n'était pas de l'honneur de la couronne britannique de les respecter et les maintenir en d'autres lieux; hier au soir encore, en vertu de la puissante union et de sa majorité, n'est-on pas osé nous proposer un acte de spoliation épouvantable, l'abolition de la tenure seigneuriale, baser des lois qui réglent de patrimoine des Canadiens et conséquemment leur code et leur existence civile? où finiront de tels attentats?

Je dis donc, M. l'orateur que l'acte d'union est un acte monstrueux pour nous Canadiens d'après l'aveu même de celui qui l'a mis en opération.

C'est dans ses consequences l'acte le plus impolitique que pouvait nous imposer la Grande-Bretagne.

Le Bas-Canada est le noyau pour l'Angleterre de toutes ses possessions en Amérique. La saine politique de l'empire aurait dû être celle de le protéger d'une manière exceptionnelle.

Nous avons tout autant à appréhender du Haut-Canada que des Etats-Unis.

Nous différons du lui par notre langue, ses lois et nos habitudes. Le jour que la langue française cessera, perdra son influence loi, l'Angleterre cessera pareillement de dominer en Amérique; l'émancipation de ses provinces s'accomplira.

Je le dis sincèrement, c'est ma conviction, nous Canadiens environnés de toutes parts par une population de 16 million d'habitans qui ne parlent pas notre langue, notre seul appui, la seule garantie que nous ayons de nos droits, c'est l'Angleterre. Il est donc essentiellement de notre intérêt de maintenir notre connection avec la Grande-Bretagne.

Ce qui milite encore contre nous pour l'avenir et notre connection avec la Grande-Bretagne, c'est l'immense émigration ulcérée de l'Irlande que le gouvernement britannique, pour prévenir le mal que le mécontentement de cette population pouvait occasionner chez lui, a versé sur nous avec tous ses mauvais souvenirs.

Je laisse tomber cette pensée pour que des hommes d'état puissent approfondir les conséquences politiques d'une émigration qui prend pour ainsi dire le caractère d'une invasion de Visigoths et de Vendales.

Je n'en dirai pas plus sur ce sujet. Je me renfermerai maintenant dans la question de non confiance.

La revision des actes de la présente administration lors de l'adresse au gouverneur a été faite si complètement et les accusations portées contre ces messieurs, sans réplique de leur part, si écrasantes, que ce qui m'étonne le plus, c'est de trouver encore ici, debout, ce corps paralisé, ne donnant signe de vie qu'à la remorque d'une voix ou deux de majorité matérielle. Comme preuve additionnelle de son incapacité ou de son mauvais vouloir, voilà 21 jours de session écoulés et nous n'avons pas encore une mesure de ce corps en progrès devant nous, mais beaucoup de promesses.

Les bureaux de cette chambre sont déjà chargés de pétitions, de projets de bills sur toutes espèces d'affaires privées, ponts, corporations, moulins à vents etc., pour la dépêche desquelles il en coûte au pays comme il a été dit l'autre jour de £800 à £1000 par jour. Et les grandes affaires de la province pour lesquelles nous avons été convoqués sans doute, vont rester dans la poche de ces messieurs jusqu'aux derniers jours de la session que l'on va vouloir prolonger, sans égard à la saison, pendant laquelle chacun de nous ferait bien mieux de suivre ses affaires que d'attendre bien humblement ici les convenances de ces messieurs. Voilà l'administration que l'on veut imposer au pays.

Il n'est pas possible que cette organisation depuis longtemps désorganisée, que cet état de choses, dure plus longtemps.

Je me joins au Bas-Canada, que ces messieurs ne représentent pas, je proteste contre eux au nom de mes constituants. Je leur déclare que ce ne sont pas des noms, mais des actes de justice qui auraient pu faire revivre la confiance de mes constituants en des noms autrefois

célèbres dans les annales du pays, noms qui depuis peu ont été prêtés pour diviser, compromettre, vendre les débris du Bas-Canada. N'avons-nous pas la déclaration du commissaire des terres de la couronne au sujet de la seigneurie Lauzon et par une conséquence naturelle de cette déclaration, ne doit-on pas craindre la perte de tous les bien des jésuites; cette déclaration mise en scène ferait palir la tragédie comique de l'ancien marchand de Venise Shylock.

Dix huit mois de pénitentiaire qu'a subi un de ces hons. messieurs, sans danger, auraient peut être pu effacer le souvenir des malheurs passés, si ce monsieur ne s'était pas placé depuis, je regrette infiniment de le dire, dans une fausse position.

Que le gouvernement ait eu la faiblesse, pour ne pas me servir d'une autre expression d'appeler aux honneurs de la colonie de tels hommes après les troubles de 1837, et d'en former son conseil, est pour moi une de ces toueries politiques inexplicables, à moins donc de penser que le gouvernement pour couvrir toutes les apparences de ses machinations politiques ait eu besoin de ces têtes déchues, de ces anges précipités, proscrits, pour consommer l'asservissement des Canadiens-français.

Ce ministère comptait trop sans doute sur le fait que les dépravations morales comme les difformités physiques, qui choquent à la première vue, viennent à s'effacer, et qu'à force de nous faire voir des objets hideux, on s'y habituerait, et que le plus grand nombre finirait par s'apprivoiser et s'associerait à de telles monstruosités.

C'est un secret qui, j'espère, ne fera pas plus longtemps fortune en Canada. Il est temps que les intérêts du pays, l'indépendance de la représentation nationale que ce petit conciliabule ministériel voudrait nullifier en paraissant d'accord avec le chef de l'exécutif, prévalent sur ces machinations ministérielles.

Un mot, s'il vous plait, M. l'orateur, sur les ailleux de l'exprocureur du roi du Haut-Canada à cette chambre, ce qui de sa part était mettre le comble à son habileté, et à ses ruses administratives.

Lorsqu'interpellé s'il n'avait point accepté une commission de juge, sa réponse définitive fut "dans 12 heures, j'aurai cette commission dans ma poche." N'était-ce pas nous dire en bon français, de la manière la plus outrageante, que le bon Dieu me bénisse et que votre mauvais génie vous emporte.

Je prie donc en grâce les messieurs qui sont censés représenter le Bas-Canada de se rappeler cet adieu et de remettre leurs portefeuilles; c'est un coup bien rude à leur conseiller, ils en seront peut être malades, mais il est un moyen d'abréger leurs souffrances c'est de quitter le poste où l'on ne peut plus rester avec dignité pour soi et encore moins pour l'utilité de la chose publique; à l'appui de ce conseil, je prendrai la liberté de lire la lettre de M. Papineau en date du ler d'avril, adressée à M. Caron.

Montreal, ler Avril, 1847.

Monsieur.--Permettez moi de vous référer à ma lettre du 17 du mois dernier, dans laquelle je vous ai transmis le Memorandum de Son Excellence, et à la vôtre du 13 du même mois dans laquelle vous témoignez

être prêt à faire tout en votre pouvoir pour effectuer ses intentions bienveillantes. Le moment est arrivé, suivant moi de venir de l'avant, et de vous proposer vous même, et entrer dans le conseil exécutif comme président du conseil. Au moyen d'arrangements entre nous conseillers, lesquels, nous avons lieu de le croire seront approuvés de son Excellence, on pourrait mettre à la disposition de nos compatriotes la charge de procureur-général, et je dirai même celle de commissaire des terres de la couronne s'ils ont de l'objection à m'y voir. Il y a aussi vacante une place d'assistant-secrétaire provincial.

Sans vouloir ici examiner ou décider jusqu'à quel point les Canadiens-français comme tels forment on doivent former un parti politique, il est un fait notoire constant que l'on ne peut révoquer en doute, et qu'il me semble que ni gouvernants ni gouvernés ne doivent perdre de vue dans les arrangements ministériels. Ce fait, c'est que lors de la cession du Canada à la Grande Bretagne, nous existions comme corps, social; que les membres de ce corps possédaient des lois, des usages, des institutions, une langue, une religion, des établissements de différents genres qui n'existaient pas dans l'empire auquel nous avons été cédés, ou en différaient totalement. Que, néanmoins toutes ces choses, au moins la plus grande partie, nous ont été formellement et solennellement garanties par la plus haute autorité de l'empire, le parlement tout-puissant, le pouvoir suprême. Que par conséquent, tant que nous serons attachés au droit que nous avons de les conserver et de les maintenir intacts, il est du devoir, de tous et de chacun de nous de faire en sorte que dans toutes les combinaisons qui peuvent être la suite et la conséquence de la lutte des partis politique, et qui seront toujours inévitables dans un gouvernement représentatif et constitutionnel, il y ait toujours dans l'administration un nombre plus ou moins grand d'individus appartenant à notre origine, pour veiller à la protection de nos droits sociaux, indépendamment de nos droits politiques. Leur activité ou leur inertie ne peuvent être que le résultat de l'influence et de la prépondérance momentanée ou passagère des partis politiques si sujettes à des fluctuations incessantes. Et dans un tel état de choses, je suis convaincu que tout homme raisonnable ne pourra qu'approuver la conduite de ceux qui voudront profiter de l'offre faite par Son Excellence, et qui leur permettra de travailler avec efficacité au bien être de toute la société.

J'ai l'honneur d'être Monsieur,
avec toute l'estime possible,
Votre très humble et Obéissant Serviteur,
(Signé) D. B. PAPINEAU.

L'Hon. R. E. CARON, Québec.

Je le dis donc M. l'orateur je rougis pour l'auteur de cette lettre et de son cabinet. En effet, M. que penser d'un cabinet qui fait faire de telles déclarations, et qui n'a pas honte de le faire répudier en plein conseil, par son président en face de celui même auquel elles ont été faites. L'estime publique à déjà amplement dédommagé ce monsieur de la mauvaise foi de notre cabinet et du coup

qu'il vient de lui porter.

C'est un aveu de la part de ce monsieur et de tous ses associés solidaires, que le cabinet constitué comme il l'est ne peut plus marcher.

Le président du conseil législatif qui sans doute comme membre du cabinet a donné son approbation aux déclarations de principes contenus dans cette lettre, s'est cruellement mis en contradiction avec ses collègues en répudiant par son casting vote tous ces principes.

Voilà pour la province en générale, maintenant pour le Saguenay. Si le présent commissaire des terres de la couronne avait eu de la sympathie pour ses compatriotes d'origine française, n'aurait-il pas pu faire prévaloir son influence ministérielle en leur faveur, après avoir vu de ses yeux, après avoir dépeint si véridiquement l'esprit de travail, le courage, la persévérance indomptable de ces pauvres gens accablés de misère, qui malgré les obstacles d'un pays jugé jusqu'alors inhabitable, luttant en outre contre les entraves qu'opposent à leurs défrichements, une compagnie de marchands, qui les tient encore dans ses serres, s'enrichit par le monopole qu'elle exerce sur la moitié de ce continent, tient dans l'esclavage et en personne par un commerce infâme le reste des différentes tribus aborigènes. N'aurait-il pas du dis-je se constituer le protecteur de ces pauvres gens, et proposer à cette chambre une loi toute exceptionnelle en faveur de cette localité telle que promise dans son célèbre rapport.

Le gouvernement donne bien toute sa protection à l'émigration qui nous vient de l'étranger. Pourquoi n'en ferait-il pas autant en faveur de ceux qui sont originaires du pays! mais ils sont entachés du péché originel, voilà la réprobation d'un Canadien contre ses compatriotes.

Le commissaire nous a dit plusieurs fois qu'il était chargé d'une correspondance et d'une surveillance au-dessus de ses forces et j'oserais dire au-dessus des forces d'un homme ordinaire.

Pourquoi ne diviserait-on pas ce département comme nous avons divisé celui de la milice, en bureaux pour le Haut et le Bas-Canada?

L'organisation de la milice terminée laissera ces départements presque sans occupations. Mais il n'en est ainsi des terres publiques, soit dans l'une ou l'autre section de la province. C'est un nouvel ouvrage qui succède chaque jour, qui s'accroit.

C'est cette augmentation de besogne dans ce département qui inévitablement y apporte de la corruption.

Le seul moyen de la faire disparaître serait donc de le diviser et obliger les commissaires de chaque division à faire une tournée annuelle pour visiter les bureaux et contrôler la conduite de leurs agents, qui plus ou moins se font des intérêts et s'enrichissent aux dépens des parties qu'ils devraient protéger, ce serait de remettre le bureau de l'arpenteur-général sur le pied qu'il était ci-devant. N'est-il pas ridicule de voir le représentant de l'Ottawa donner des leçons de géometrie a tous les arpenteurs de la province.

C'est à ceux qui succéderont, je l'espère, au présent ministère pour le Bas-Canada, auxquels s'adressent ces suggestions. Je pense

que cette chambre les trouvera convenables. Je pense qu'un tel arrangement rencontrerait l'approbation de tous les habitants de cette province.

Je laisse à d'autres membres plus habiles que moi à développer l'ébauche imparfaite du tableau que je viens de soumettre à cette hon. chambre, en la priant de vouloir bien m'excuser si pour lui avoir ainsi exprimé mes sentimens, j'ai eu recours au moyen supplémentaire de notes, ce qui rend la parole monotone et affaiblit son effet.

Mais enfin, tout le monde ici n'est point improvisateur - j'avais un devoir à remplir, et c'est en conclusion la meilleure apologie que je puisse offrir à cette chambre.[24]

M. CHAUVEAU. - M. l'orateur, si je mêle de nouveau ma voix à toutes celles qui se sont fait entendre dans cette grave discussion commencée dans une autre circonstance, et reprise aujourd'hui sous une autre forme, ce n'est pas que j'aie la prétention de dire rien de neuf ni rien qui puisse changer les convictions de qui que ce soit dans cette chambre. Si cette proposition de l'hon. membre qui représente le comté des Deux-Montagnes est faite et discutée, c'est parce qu'avec elle et à sa suite, il doit s'ouvrir une nouvelle ère dans la politique de cette importante colonie; c'est parce qu'avec elle et à sa suite, une opposition active, doit succéder et succédera, (à moins que les conséquences immédiates de ce vote ne nous en épargnent la nécessité) à une opposition purement passive. (Ecoutez! écoutez!)

En même temps que le vote d'aujourd'hui constatera en faveur du ministère une si faible majorité numérique dans cette chambre qu'aucun gouvernement en Europe n'oserait devoir son existence à un semblable triomphe; ce vote constatera de plus contre l'administration l'opinion d'une immense majorité des habitans (sic) du pays représentée par ce côté ... la chambre. (Ecoutez!) Si, alors, des hommes qui n'ont point la confiance de cette immense majorité des habitans du pays s'obstinent à demeurer au pouvoir, si on les maintient dans une position aussi inconstitutionnelle; alors, nous, représentans de cette immense majorité des habitants du pays, nous aurons fait notre devoir, et ce sera au peuple à faire aussi lui, son devoir. (Ecoutez!)

Je dis, que c'est l'opinion de la majorité des habitans du pays que nous constatons et que nous opposons à la minorité réelle, majorité factice dans cette chambre! C'est le pays véritable opposé au pays légal, au pays factice, au pays imaginaire qui siége de l'autre côté de la chambre. C'est la voix des élus du peuple opposée aux représentans des bourgs pourris, aux élus de la fraude, de la corruption, et de la violence. (Rires et applaudissements ... à droite.... Très bien! à gauche.)

Et ce que je dis je vais le prouver. Riez et applaudissez: les chiffres et les faits parleront plus haut que toutes vos clameurs! Voici un tableau, d'après le recensement, de la population comparative représentée par chaque côté de la chambre, et d'après l'état actuel des partis dans cette chambre; savez-vous quelle population vous représentez? En tout 472,201 individus. Et nous, savez-vous combien nous

représentons de volontés ici? Pas moins de 795,717 individus! (Ecoutez! écoutez! Nous vous doublons, presque. Nous sommes les deux tiers du pays, vous n'en êtes guères que le tiers. Vous avez bien il est vrai deux ou trois pauvres voix de majorité dans cette enceinte: vous en aurez peut-être quatre ce soir; et avec cela et avec un courage qui fera l'admiration de la postérité, vous faites ici une espèce de contenance. Mais si on décompose, si on analyse votre majorité; si on se demande qui elle est et d'où elle vient; que devenez-vous alors? Ne trouve-t-on pas que le grand comté du Montréal avec 64,895 habitans, est contrebalancé par la petite ville de Cornwall et ses 1,439 habitans? Que le grand comté du Québec, que j'ai l'honneur de représenter dans cette chambre, avec ses 45,676 habitans, se trouve neutralisé par la petite ville de Niagara et ses 2,090 habitans! Que le grand comté de Dorchester, qui grâce à vous n'est pas représenté à l'heure qu'il est, avec ses 34,826 individus, n'a pas plus de représentation que la petite ville d'Hamilton et ses 2,152 individus? Que le grand comté de Huntingdon avec 36,204 individus, ne compte pas pour plus que la petite ville des Trois-Rivières? Que le grand comté de St. Hyacinthe avec ses 21,923, âmes ne compte pas plus que la petite ville de Sherbrooke? Que le comté du Lac des Deux-Montagnes avec 26,925 âmes n'est pas plus représenté que le petit comté de Russell avec ses 2,481 âmes? Qu'enfin les six comtés que j'ai nommés et qui n'ont que six voix ont, à eux six, une population de 230,509 âmes; tandis que les cinq petites villes (une pentapole nouvelle) et le petit comté de Russell, qui ont aussi eux, six voix, n'ont que 16, 162 âmes à eux six!!! (Ecoutez! écoutez!)

Mais, si ne me bornant point à constater, le recensement à la main, de pareilles monstruosités, je fais un pas de plus: si je me demande, comment, si peu normal que soit un pareil état de choses, comment on en a tiré parti; comment non satisfait d'un état de choses dans lequel six hommes pris dans une partie de la province n'ont qu'un dix-huitième et une fraction de plus, des droits politiques accordés à six hommes choisis dans une autre partie de cette province, comment on s'y est pris pour rendre encore plus mauvaises et plus injustes, d'aussi mauvaises et d'aussi injustes proportions; si je me demande comment on a fait les élections pour lord Sydenham, et comment on les a faites encore sous lord Metcalfe; si je cherche, combien de membres siègeant à droite ont été élus aux vu et su de tout le monde par la force et d'autres par la ruse; si je cherche combien d'un côté n'ont obtenu que trois ou six voix de majorité, combien de l'autre côté, ont été élus par acclamation, ou par d'imposantes majoritées; que trouverais-je et à quoi se réduira votre majorité de deux voix? Quelle minime partie de la population ne représentez-vous point? Quelle oppression systématique de la majorité par la minorité?

Certes, il y a là de quoi réfléchir! Lorsque l'acte d'Union fût passé, un pareil état de choses dût frapper vivement ceux qui en étaient les premières victimes. Cependant, depuis, des dangers qui existaient alors, et qui n'existent plus aujourd'hui empêchèrent que l'agitation politique qui devait nécessairement résulter de pareilles iniquités

ne se prolongeât au delà d'un certain temps. On comprit que si l'on voulait seulement nous donner franc jeu avec d'aussi mauvaises institutions, nous pouvions encore nous protéger nous-mêmes, et tout en sacrifiant pour un temps, un portion de nos droits, épargner au pays, une lutte trop violente peut-être au sortir de celles qui venaient alors de se terminer. Une lueur de justice, la promesse d'appliquer à ces institutions si défectueuses, si menteuses qu'elles soient, les vrais principes de la constitution, cela a pu modérer pour un temps le sentiment de l'injustice qu'on nous fesait. Et certes notre position était délicate; que devions-nous faire? Nous, majorité du Bas Canada, que de pareilles fraudes électorales, avaient réduite à une petite minorité dans toute la province, que devions-nous faire? Devions-nous rester isolés? Ou devions-nous chercher un appui quelque part, ou du moins convaincus que nous devions pour notre protection, former une alliance quelconque; ou devions-nous jeter les yeux? Devions-nous de prime-abord, nous, qui nous plaignons du despotisme, nous qui, dès le point de départ de nos nouvelles institutions souffrions déjà si cruellement du besoin d'une réforme électorale, nous, le grand nombre, opprimés par le petit nombre, nous champions depuis près d'un siècle des droits et des libertés des colonies sur ce continent, devions-nous nous ranger du côté du petit nombre opprimant le grand nombre, du côté de ceux qui se glorifiaient d'être opposés à toute réforme, du côté de ceux qui de tout temps avaient renié les droits et les libertés populaires? Nous peuple, si longtemps opprimés par une oligarchie insolente, devions-nous appeler une autre oligarchie, une autre aristocratie à notre secours? Remarquez bien, je ne fais nullement allusion à ce qui c'est passé depuis; je justifie seulement ou plutôt j'expose la position que la majorité du Bas-Canada dût prendre alors. N'était-ce pas dans son intérêt, dans l'intérêt général de la colonie dans l'intérêt des majorités réelles quoique baillonnées et asservies, dans l'esprit du siècle, dans l'esprit des institutions auxquelles nous devons tendre, dans les destinées de ce vaste et libre continent, de former dans toute la province, un grand parti de la réforme, un grand parti du progrès à la tête duquel nous nous trouverions, et par le besoin de réforme que nous avons et par l'expérience de nos anciennes luttes, et par le poids de notre population que l'on admet aujourd'hui former la majorité de la province au total? Et, cela était si bien dans nos intérêts, si bien dans les intérêts généraux de la colonie, que la formation d'un pareil parti, a de suite alarmé les susceptibilités jalouses de la métropole, et que le gouverneur qui avait fait l'union, qui avait été le mauvais génie de ces mauvaises années, lord Sydenham a joué un double jeu, pour briser de suite un parti qui lui parut aussi redoutable! Il se fit réformiste dans le Haut-Canada et torie dans le Bas-Canada. L'honnêteté et la fermeté le l'hon. membre, qui représente de 4e Riding d'York, et d'un très petit nombre de ses amis, jointes aux abus sans nombre au dégout que fesait naître alors comme aujourd'hui une politique immorale, rendirent cette déception plus longtemps impossible.

Le parti libéral formé des deux sections de la province avisa au

pouvoir. Etait-ce aussi parce qu'on redoutait l'influence légitime de ce grand parti, que des malentendus, qui se sont si vite expliqués lorsqu'il s'est agi d'autres hommes et d'un autre parti, se sont élevés dès le premier jour, entre le nouveau gouverneur et les chefs du parti libéral au pouvoir? Je laisserai ce problême à résoudre à ceux qui savent mieux que moi apprécier les vues et les projets des gouvernans. Je demanderai seulement, qui, le premier, a abandonné la position qui nous était faite? Qui le premier a laissé la majorité de ses concitoyens, une majorité même des membres de la chambre telle qu'alors composée, pour se ranger avec le petit nombre? Qui, le premier a renié la masse des libéraux du pays pour faire cause commune avec l'oligarchie d'une section de la province? Qui le premier a dit adieu aux grandes espérances d'un grand parti pour se cramponner à une situation anomale et exceptionnelle que rien ne justifiait? N'est-ce pas un homme dont toute la vie jusqu'alors avait été une lutte pour le grand nombre contre le petit nombre: n'est-ce pas l'hon. et vénérable représentant de la petite ville des Trois-Rivières?

Et qu'a-t-il dit: que lui a-t-on fait dire pour engager ses compatriotes à suivre son exemple?

Abandonnez votre position: vous aurez des améliorations matérielles pour vos localités respectives, et des <u>places</u> pour vous, vos enfans, et vos neveux! Est-ce bien cela?

Je sais que plus tard on a été plus loin et qu'il s'est agi de mettre à l'écart la plus grande partie des membres du ministère pour la Bas-Canada, tous, moins un seul; et d'appeler les majorités des deux provinces à se coaliser. Mais l'évènement a démontré que ces propositions n'ont jamais été sincères. Ce n'était pas une coalition que l'on voulait c'était un texte d'accusations et de division. Jamais on était si heureux ni si fier que lorsque nous refusions ce qu'on nous offrait; jamais on n'a été si embarrassé que lorsque quelques-uns de nous ont failli l'accepter! (Ecoutez!)

Mais aujourd'hui il n'est plus question de cela. Nous voici revenus au point de départ. Si l'on veut agir sur le Bas-Canada, on ne peut agir qu'en détail, on n'a plus la prétention de concilier le parti; on ne cherche plus qu'à détacher du parti des individus en des localités. On en est revenu à dire après trois ans de pouvoir, et après trois négociations avec le parti; aux hommes; ralliez-vous autour de deux ou trois personnages en qui vous n'avez point de confiance; et vous aurez des places! aux localités; trahissez la cause du pays et vous aurez des améliorations locales!

Et l'on ajoute, comme on le disait alors que l'opposition veut faire de l'opposition quand-même que l'opposition n'a point d'idées pratiques; que l'opposition néglige les vrais intérêts du pays pour des théories; aujourd'hui comme alors, on ne cherche pas à justifier le ministère: on calonmie l'opposition. (Très-bien!)

J'ai encore des chiffres et des faits qui auront raison contre un vain dévergondage de paroles; les chiffres et les faits parlent plus

haut que toutes les calomnies; les chiffres et les faits vous diront ce qu'ont fait pour le Bas-Canada, pour les choses et pour les hommes du Bas-Canada, les hommes qui ont persisté à représenter le Bas-Canada malgré lui.[25]

L'union n'était pas seulement un acte d'oppression politique; c'était encore et bien plus que toute autre chose une opération financière; un pillage systématique des deniers d'une province au profit de l'autre. Or je dis qu'il n'y a eu dans ce pillage systématique, qu'un seul instant de trêve, l'instant où MM. Baldwin et La Fontaine ont été au pouvoir. Je dis que le ministère, auquel on nous pressait de ... joindre dans l'intérêt du Bas-Canada a plus fait dans ce sens pour accomplir les destinées de l'avenir, qu'il n'avait été fait avant lui; et que ces hommes qui avaient accepté le pouvoir dans l'intérêt, disaient-ils du Bas-Canada, ont pillé le Bas-Canada avec plus d'habileté et d'acharnement que leurs devanciers.

Le Haut-Canada a reçu d'abord un million et demi d'emprunt préalable à l'union, et qui en fut en partie la cause, notre solidarité pour un montant, étant fort agréable aux capitalistes de Londres; ensuite pour sa part du fameux million et demi d'emprunt sous lord Sydenham; million et demi, qui ainsi qu'on laissait opérer tant de merveilles dans la première session du premier parlement; pour sa part de ce talisman puissant le Haut-Canada veut £1,033, 6:3, qui ajouté à la dette préalable portée au livre commun donné £2,533,615.

Voilà ce qui existait avant que l'administrateur LaFontaine-Baldwin prit les rènes du pouvoir. Ce cabinet sachant dans quel triste état se trouvaient nos finances, n'eut pas la mauvaise ... de proposer de grandes, d'énormes améliorations publiques dans l'une ni dans l'autre section de la province. Au ministère Viger-Draper, était reservée une pareille audace.

M. Viger et M. Papineau arrivaient au pouvoir avec l'idée bien arrêtée disait-on de rendre justice au Bas-Canada. M. Taschereau se joignit plus tard à eux pour rendre justice au district de Québec. Qu'ont-ils fait? ou plutôt que n'ont-ils pas fait, que n'ont-ils pas laissé faire, au détriment du Bas-Canada pour demeurer en place, tant qu'on a bien voulu les y tolérer?

Voyez plutôt. Dans la première session le Haut Canada a reçu £123,699 pour des améliorations publiques (écoutez!) A cela ajoutez £40,000 dus à la sollicitation de ... l'hon. député de l'Ottawa. (Ecoutez!) Quarante mille louis, que lui, un Papineau, et son collègue Viger, ont donné au Haut-Canada pour indemniser les victimes de la rébellion des Rolph et des M'Kenzie, tandis qu'alors ils ne songeaient pas, et que depuis ils n'ont songé que pour les insulter, par une pitié vaine et dérisoire, aux victimes des Viger et des Papineau (Ecoutez! Ecoutez! Ecoutez!)

Dans la seconde session, malgré l'accession de M. Taschereau, je trouve des proportions beaucoup plus effrayantes. Je trouve dans les estimés d'abord ... £415,863 pour traveaux publics dans le Canada-Ouest.

Il parait que la ruse ou la pudeur ont engagé les rédacteurs de ce document, à diviser et à déguiser en diverses catégories les sommes votées pour les Haut-Canada; car je trouve plus loin encore, sous le titre de Canada-Ouest £11,609; sous le spécieux titre de travaux d'une nature générale, et enfin, sous le nom d'autres travaux public (quatrième catégorie inventée pour dissimuler le pillage de nos deniers) pas moins de £31,046 pour le Haut-Canada contre £2,900 pour des traveux d'une nature vraiment générale, et £24,889, pour une partie du Bas-Canada; c'est à-dire pour les townships de l'est. Cette dernière somme jointe à £34,425 sous le titre de Canada-Est ... au Bas-Canada pour sa part de votes de la dernière session en tenir £59,314. La part du Haut-Canada, résultant de l'addition des diverses sommes que j'ai détaillées donne pour la même session £458,418! (Ecoutez! Ecoutez!)

Récapitulations s'il vous plait: £2,533,615 par sa dette publique, et par sa part de l'emprunt d'un million et demi sous Lord Sydenham, £163,699 dans la première session; et £458,518 dans la seconde; donnent au Haut-Canada en tout £3,155,842.

On peut porter contre nous une petite dette antérieure à l'union de £93,985, une difference de £1,545, contre nous, entre les sommes en caisse dans chaque province lors de l'union et enfin £774,695 que nous avons reçus pour améliorations publiques jusqu'à présent, ou plutôt qui ont été votés car une grande partie n'a pas été depensée. Ajoutez toutes ces ... et la part du Bas-Canada sera de £870,213 à déduire le £3,155,832; un pillage net, clair, incontestable de £2,265,619 (écoutez! écoutez!)

De cette énorme somme un peu plus de la moitié nous ... été enlevé par l'union et par lord Sydenham: nous devons au ministère Viger-Draper, d'avoir su faire le reste. Et voilà ce qu'ont fait pour le Bas-Canada ceux qui se sont obstinés à gouverner, à représenter le Bas-Canada malgré lui (écoutez!)

Je sais qu'il y a un compte à tenir dans ces calculs de plusieurs sommes qui ont été votées deux fois: d'autres qui ont été votées et qui n'on pas été dépensées. Je suis persuadé toutefois que ces distinctions tourneraient encore en faveur de la position que j'ai prise. On ne doit pas avoir oublié le rapport, du bureau des traveaux publics où il était dit que la plupart des traveaux dans le Bas-Canada n'avaient pas pu être exécutés faute de matériaux, faute de bois (écoutez!) Il n'y a point de bois dans le Bas-Canada! (écoutez!)

Je n'ignore pas que l'on prétend qu'une grande partie de cette dette du Haut Canada a profité au Bas-Canada, que les travaux publics dans les districts de l'ouest ont créé le commerce de notre partie de la province, enfin l'on va jusqu'à dire que les canaux qui coûtent si cher ont bâti Québec et Montréal; on parle aussi du revenu qu'apportent au fond commun toutes ses propriétés publiques. Il serait peut-être hon. d'attendre pour se vanter de tout cela que les résultats de la nouvelle politique commerciale, et de toutes les nouvelles entreprises des chemins de fer et de canalisation dans les Etats-Unis et dans le Haut Canada vers les Etats-Unis soient bien connus; mais indépendamment de cela quelqu'agréable qu'il soit pour nous d'apprendre qu'en dépensant notre argent dans

le H.-Canada nous nous sommes fait du bien à nous-mêmes, sans nous en douter; ne serait-il pas encore plus agréable d'améliorer notre condition directement et avec connaissance de cause? N'y a-t-il donc rien à faire dans le Bas-Canada et à toute la province? Peut-être, si vous nous laissiez disposer de ce qui nous appartient, trouverions-nous le moyen de nous faire du bien à nous-mêmes directement et à vous par contre coup (écoutez). Ce ne sont pas des travaux publics dans le Haut-Canada; c'est l'absence de toute entreprise sérieuse et profitable dans le Bas-Canada, compatée a ces énormes travaux que je vous reproche. (Ecoutez.)

Quoi! Il n'y a rien à faire dans cette partie de la province? Quel est le grand mal, la grande infirmité initiale de notre pays; quelle est la plaie, plus ... que toutes les autres? N'est-ce point le partage indéfini des terres, et l'émigration ... d'une grande partie de la population que chaque année, votre mauvais gouvernement, chassé vers les Etats-Unis? Ne pensez-vous pas que des améliorations publiques bien entendues, et bien conduites dans le Bas-Canada apporteraient un remède à ce mal? (Ecoutez.)

Il y a, M. l'orateur, plusieurs vastes territoires incultes, plus vastes, que tous ce qui est cultivé, et sur lesquels les membres de l'opposition dans cette chambre n'ont cessé d'attirer l'attention du ministère. Il y a les townships de l'Est, le territoire compris entre l'Ottawa et le St. Maurice; celui, qui s'étend entre le St. Maurice et le Saguenay, et enfin le beau territoire de Rimouski.

Rimouski! Il semble lorsqu'on prononce ce nom qu'il soit question de quelque coin du monde inexplorable terra ignota. Les représentans du Haut Canada, rient quand on leur parle de Rimouski; parce que l'hon. membre pour le 4e Riding d'York a été élu dans ce comté, ils semblent aussi que c'est quelque petite bourgade comme London ou Niagara, quelque comté comme le comté de Russell. (Ecoutez!) Ils ignorent que ce comté a déjà une population, de plus de 20,000 âmes, qu'il y a là des parts d'où les plus gros vaisseaux s'expédient tous les ans pour l'Angleterre; qu'il y a là des forces motrices et des sites de moulins en quantité, qu'il y a plus de commerce, plus de ressources si on les dévloppait (sic) dans cette partie de la province que ... tout le reste comparativement. Cet immense territoire fertile au plus haut degré et cultivable sur presque tous ses points pourrait recevoir bien vite une population de 80 à 150-000 âmes; si l'on en développait les ressources, si l'on y jetait un peu d'argent pour des chemins et des quais. Mais on sait ce que le gouvernement est disposé à faire pour ce comté; et l'hon. membre qui représente cette partie du pays a pu s'en assurer par lui-même. (Ecoutez!)

Maintenant, le Saguenay! N'entendons-nous point tous les jours, l'hon. membre qui représente le comté voisin de ce territoire, presser l'administration de ses questions, l'accabler de ses reproches et tout cela en vain? N'y a-t-il pas là aussi un vaste territoire cultivable, des forces motrices, de la chasse, de la pêche, des mines de fer et probablement aussi de plomb et de cuivre, enfin des ressources de tous (sic)

genre? Qu'a obtenu le Saguenay? On ne songe pas même à rétablir un chemin qui existait autrefois derrière Québec jusqu'au lac St. Jean et qui jetterait derrière. Il est vrai que les rives du Saguenay ont un grand avantage ... elles ont pu contempler l'hon. et venérable représentant du comté de l'Ottawa. (Ecoutez!) Ce venérable M. est descendu au Saguenay, en grande pompe; comme lord Sydenham, il était accompagné d'un aviseur légal (on rit) comme lord Durham aussi il a fait un rapport ... et rien de plus! (Ecoutez! écoutez!)

Le territoire du St. Maurice! Vous savez tous quel énorme gaspillage, quel monopole on y a fait des terres et des richesses publiques.

Les townships de l'Est sont peut-être la seule partie du pays qui ait été un peu developpée. Cependant j'ai entendu un de leurs représentans dire, il y a peu de jours, que l'ancienne chambre d'assemblée du Bas-Canada avait plus fait pour ces localités que le gouvernement du jour.

Eh bien qu'est-ce qui s'occupe de tous ces importans objets, le ministère où l'opposition? On nous reproche de ne nous occuper que de théories; sont-ce là des théories? Rimouski, est-ce une théorie; le Saguenay, est-ce une théorie? Le prêt pour les incendiés de Québec, est-ce une théorie? ... J'en ai bien peur (écoutez!) La peste et la famine, sont-ce des théories (écoutez! écoutez!) Oui, la poste pour laquelle vous avez eu toutes les attentions imaginables, à qui vous avez préparé les voies; que nous aurions eue certainement, s'il n'avait tenu que de vous ... la poste, est-elle une théorie?[26]

Ici, M. VIGER s'agite sur son fauteuil, et donne des signes répétés de désapprobation.[27]

M. CHAUVEAU ((continua:)) Allons donc! Je me trompe peut-être la poste est une théorie! Dans ce cas je me flatte que l'hon. représentant des Trois-Rivières publiera un pamphlet sur cette théorie! (rires et applaudissemens).

Voilà donc ce que vous avez fait pour le progrès matériel pour les choses du Bas-Canada. Voyons pour les hommes. Il y a une jeunesse canadienne pleine de talens d'énergie et de connaissances, à qui l'on avait fait espérer de bien grandes choses. Il y a des Canadiens-français, capables de remplir toutes les situations importantes sous le gouvernement; car on veut bien nous accorder malgré tout quelques connaissances et quelque capacité, et lord Durham, dans son rapport, a été jusqu'à dire que la classe instruite parmi nous l'était plus que parmi le population d'origine britannique! En bien, qu'avez vous fait pour la jeunesse du pays? Sur 180 employés dans les bureaux de l'administration civile supérieure, il y a actuellement 9 candiens d'origine française! (écoutez! écoutez!)

Et les hommes d'une haute position sociale qui se sont ralliés à vous, comment les avez-vous traités! L'hon. et vénérable représentant des Trois-Rivières comment l'avez vous traité?

Il était dans l'administration avant tous ceux qui y sont aujourd'hui; comment se fait-il qu'il n'y est plus? Tout doucement, tout doucement,

on l'a poussé près de la porte et on l'a fait sortir. Dans la correspondance de M. Draper, il était un obstacle. (Ecoutez.) Plus tard, il est devenu une nuisance. (Ecoutez!) Je ne sais pas ce qu'il est aujourd'hui, mais je sais bien que quoiqu'il défende le pouvoir avec acharnement, il n'est plus dans le conseil. Et tous les jours vous nous reprochez de ne pas le respecter; et lui même tous les jours implore le respect pour sa vie passée, pour ses écrits, pour ses discours, pour toute sa vénérable personne, depuis la pointe de ses vénérables cheveux jusqu'à la pointe de ses vénérables pieds; (on rit) et l'avez-vous bien respecté? L'avez-vous respecté, quand vous l'avez mis dans la position où il se trouve? Qu'avez-vous fait de lui? De lui, qui autre-fois avait l'amour la confiance, le respect de ses concitoyens; qu'avez-vous fait de lui? N'avez-vous pas fait de lui, une contradiction de lui-même, un embarras pour tout le monde, la de ses concitoyens, la risée de l'avenir! (Ecoutez, Ecoutez!)

Et son vénérable cousin l'honorable commissaire des terres; lui aussi s'est rallié à vous. Il n'avait point de passé à flétrir; mais enfin il a fait qu'il a pu et il fait encore ce qu'il peut pour vous servir. Comment l'avez-vous traité? Comment le traitez-vous? Tous les jours il se lève quelqu'un, soit de ce côté, soit de l'autre côté de la chambre, pour l'accuser d'ignorance, d'incapacité, de corruption ... et vous ne dites rien? Et lui, il reste là à endurer ces insultes, il reste là à combattre nos compatriotes, jusqu'à ce que vous l'ayez honteusement, ignominieusement chassé. (Ecoutez! Ecoutez! Ecoutez!)

Un autre encore a voulu grossir vos rangs; mais pour me servir de l'expression si juste de l'hon.représentant de Terrebonne comme vous il a eu une place; mais il n'a pas eu de pouvoir. Et comment l'avez-vous traité lui aussi? J'ai demandé copie de la correspondance entre l'exécutif et M. Taschereau, et en voici quelques extraits. (Ici M. Chauveau fait lecture d'une lettre de M. Taschereau et de la réponse de M. Daly.)

Ainsi il n'y avait pas huit à dix mois que ce Canadien-français avait été réduit par vos promesses, et déjà vous lui aviez fait une injustice; déjà vous l'aviez forcé par une insulte (ce qu'il appelle a slight) à abondonner vos rangs: vous lui aviez préféré un homme inconnu dans la vie publique; il ne m'appartient pas ici de discuter la conduite de l'ex-solliciteur-général; d'examiner s'il y avait bien de la dignité pour lui à accepter l'espèce de consolation que vous lui avez offerte; mais avouez-la, quelle humiliante position il nous a due!

Si je suis bien informé, il manque quelque chose à cette correspondance. Il manque plusieurs lettres probablement confidentielles, et une relation du voyage de M. Taschereau à Montréal. (on rit.)

Mais avec ce que j'ai en main je puis porter contre les ministres une accusation grave et à laquelle je les défie de répondre. C'est le 26 avril que M. Taschereau a offert sa résignation. Le 29 on lui a offert la place de juge de circuit. Le 2 mai la place est acceptée; et ce n'est que le 30 du même mois, juste trois jours avant l'ouverture de la session que la commission est émanée. (Ecoutez!)

Maintenant quelqu'aient été les raisons, le ministère s'est mis dans cette position que le premier venu à le droit de l'accuser et de dire deux choses: d'abord vous avez voulu faire voter M. Taschereau, comme M. Draper, après une acceptation formelle, d'une place qui le disqualifiait vous avez voulu faire de lui un vote, une mécanique votante, comme vous en avez tant d'autres, vous l'avez tenu suspendu pendant trente jours entre l'honneur et la conscience d'un côté et une place de juge de l'autre. (très-bien!) Mais la seconde accusation est encore plus grave que la première; elle est plus claire car il ne s'agit plus d'une supposition, d'un soupçon, si terrible qu'il soit, il s'agit d'un fait. Vous avez privé un des comtés les plus populeux du pays de représentation pendant presque toute une session. Vous avez défranchisé ce comté (Ecoutez.)

Ils n'ont pas voulu en effet, M. l'orateur, et c'était là sans doute de leur part un acte de prudence, ils n'ont pas voulu que la voix du représentant de Dorchester égalisât les voix à l'ouverture de cette session, et les mit dans la nécessité de recourir à la votre (nécessité cruelle j'en conviens dans les circonstances) comme ils ont été forcés de recourir dans une autre chambre à la voix du président de cette chambre, membre de leur administration (écoutez!)

Mais il est un autre Canadien-français dont la position était certainement plus élevée, plus belle, plus enviable que celles des autres hommes que je viens de nommer. Sans être plus disposé qu'un autre à renier la cause de leur pays, sans être dépourvu de ces beaux sentimens qui font le bon citoyen et le véritable patriote; il y a des hommes qui ont une manière moins absolue et moins rigide d'envisager les grandes questions publiques; il y a des hommes à qui la nature a donné un caractère plus conciliant un goût moins prononcé pour les luttes politiques. Assurément que l'hon. ci-devant président du conseil législatif était de ce nombre. Sans vouloir blâmer sa conduite et encore bien moins soupçonner les motifs qui l'ont guidé; je dois dire que dans mon humble opinion cet honorable M. avait plus fait qu'il n'aurait dû faire, pour l'administration du jour; croyant en même temps (nous en avons maintenant la certitude) servir son pays et servir le parti auquel nous appartenons. Il avait pour cela compromis une des plus belles réputations, une des plus belles popularités (écoutez!) Comment l'ont-ils récompensé? Comment l'ont-ils traité? Du moment qu'ils se sont aperçus que lui, bien différent des hommes avec qui ils avaient agi jusqu'alors, que lui, avait de l'honneur, qu'il avait l'amour de son pays, ils l'ont brusquement destitué; ils l'ont jeté là, comme un instrument rebelle dont on désespère de tirer parti, et que l'on brise par une sotte vengeance! Ils n'ont pas même voulu se servir d'un prétexte qu'ils avaient préparé d'avance. On devait réunir la présidence des deux conseils. On ne l'a pas fait. On n'a pas su couvrir et dissimuler une injustice, une trahison par une mesquinerie (très bien! très bien!)

Ainsi les Canadiens-français qu'ils ont appelés à eux ont eu des

places, et n'ont pas eu de pouvoir! Ils ont été des instrumens de dérision, plus ou moins passifs, et plus ou moins actifs, et ceux-même qui ont de bonnes intentions sont venus au secours de cette administration corrompue qui gâte tout ce qu'elle touche et ont chèrement payé leur imprudence.

Et voilà avec des faits incontestables, avec des chiffres, voilà le tableau de ce que le ministère a fait pour les hommes et pour les choses du Bas-Canada.

Et ils pensent que cela va durer, qu'ils peuvent continuer encore leur système d'intrigue et de déceptions, que toute lutte est finie, qu'une opposition parlementaire que l'on démembre, que l'on défait au moyen d'une majorité d'une ou de deux voix qui se recrute d'elle-même, est là tout ce qu'ils ont à craindre. Il se trompent. Ils auront une lutte plus sérieuse que celle-là à rencontrer, (écoutez! écoutez!) Le vote de ce soir, c'est toute une nouvelle politique qui commence, (écoutez.) Les nations qui luttent pour leur liberté ne se lassent jamais et si elles devaient se lasser et se désespérer quelque part, ce n'est certainement pas sur le continent où nous sommes, ni dans le siécle où nous vivons. L'histoire des luttes passées n'effraiera personne. Leur résultat politique a pu être mauvais; leur résultat moral, leur résultat social est excellent. Une poignée d'hommes ont formé dans peu de temps une population imposante,ils se sont instruits, ils ont grandi, ils se sont fortifiés, ils se sont éclairés dans la lutte. Ce qu'ils vous demandent aujourd'hui, ce sont les institutions britanniques; les institutions de la métropole mais vous ne leur ferez pas croire que ce gourement (sic) consiste uniquement dans la fraude et la déception; ils sauront bien ne pas prendre l'abus du système pour le système lui-même. Les questions politiques,les discussions politiques se déploient avec le temps; et l'histoire nous dit que la plupart des gouvernemens n'ont rien gagné à ces déplacemens; que les peuples au contraire y ont rarement perdu, (écoutez!)

Et déjà un déplacement s'opère. Ils n'ont plus personne à tromper. Ils ont tant trompé, tant intrigué, tant remanié de fois, leur pauvre ministère, que déjà ils commencement à éprouver une nouvelle espice de résistance, l'opposition des honnêtes gens de leur parti. (Très bien!) Ils se disent conservateurs, et voilà un corps essentiellement conservateur, un corps formé par eux, livré à leur merci, qui se prononce contre eux. Ce sont d'autres idées, d'autres principes qui se découvrent. Et dans le conseil législatif tout comme ici, ils sont restés je ne sais combien de temps, chancelant, oscillant sur une seule voix comme sur la pointe d'une aiguille.

Mais parce qu'ils savent la science de l'équilibre, ils ne tombent point. Les griefs oubliés seront agités de nouveau, lorsqu'aucun remède ne pourra plus être trouvé dans l'état de chose existant. Mais qu'ils n'espèrent point tirer parti par la violence de l'agiation qui se prépare. Une folie ne se fait qu'une fois dans l'histoire d'une nation, (écoutez!) J'ai cette confiance que la mesure des injustices et des fourberies une fois comblée, elle doit deborder et

que les peuples finissent toujours par avoir raison.

Une seule chose est à regretter dans tout cela. C'est l'exemple scandaleux donné aux populations; c'est la démoralisation des peuples à l'école de l'immoralité des hommes publiés; c'est qu'à force de les voir faire, on viendra bientôt à se persuader, que la vertu et l'honnêteté nécessaire dans les transactions de la vie privée sont inutiles et dangereuses dans la gestion des affaires publiques. Car dans leurs trois années de pouvoir, commencées avec deux voix de majorité, et qui vont finir ainsi, ils ont plus faire pour démoraliser le peuple de cette colonie que n'auraient pu faire vingt années de despotisme![28]

MR. DUGGAN. - The honourable members who have spoken have not confined themselves to the question under discussion, but assailed one or two of their countrymen of French Canadian origin, who have had the courage to stand forward and join the present Administration. One honourable member had, while the Answer to the Speech from the throne was under debate, called the attention of the House to the fact, that this House cost the country 6s 6d for every minute it sat. Why was not this brought forward now? Why was it that this economising spirit did not induce the honourable members opposite to make shorter speeches, and cost the country less.[29] He (Mr. D.) contended that the debate could lead to no good - it was unnecessary. There was no general measure in dispute between the parties in the House[30]. It is generally agreed, he said, that all that is wanted to complete the present Administration, and enable it to proceed with the business of the Country, is the good will of both parties. If honourable gentlemen opposite would only cast aside that ill-natured hatred they have to men, and look more at the principles of the measures that were brought forward by them - then all might go on in peace and harmony. This would be far better for the country, and more becoming to the honourable gentlemen, than fighting for one another's place. If the honourable member for Terrebone (sic) were sent for by the Governor-General, what kind of an Administration would they form? what majority would they be able to command? And in case they felt it necessary to cause a dissolution, do they imagine that they would be enabled to bring a large majority into the House? He doubted it. If they could not before, when they had a Constitutional Society, using all the exertions it could; when they had the printing presses at their command, flooding the country with publications in their favour, and that of their principles; he did not think that if the gentlemen could not before succeed, that they could do so now. He (Mr. B.) and his principles have been once rejected by the country, and will be again. The ministry has been taunted by the opposite side of the House with the loss of their supporters; for himself, he (Mr. D.) could not notice any change, except the secession of the honourable gentleman from Two Mountains, who has left the ranks of the ministry, because they will not rebuild the church of St. Eustache[31].

MR. SCOTT denied that that was the sole reason; he had given others.[32]

MR. DUGGAN ((resumed:)) The honourable gentleman from Drummond, who has done the same, because the ministry would not make all the roads which he wanted; and the honourable member for Essex, who, for some like cause, has left us. He wished the honourable gentlemen opposite joy of the consistent support which will be given to them by the honourable member for Essex. He would beg honourable members to recollect the course passed by the honourable member for Essex in the First Session of the present Parliament. What was his course in the debate on the Answer to the first Speech from the Throne? He here read several extracts from different speeches of Colonel Prince's, taken from the "Mirror of Parliament."[33]

Here the hon. member ((Mr. Duggan)) was interrupted by a ... noice coming from the lobby, in the midst of which MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD's voice ... ((was heard)) above the storm[34].

SIR A. MACNAB. - The Speaker was under the necessity of ordering the Serjeant at Arms to go into the lobby and restore order.[35]

COL. PRINCE ((answering to Mr. Duggan)). - Leave him ((Colonel Prince)) alone till he speaks; perhaps he might vote for you. Have a little mercy.[36]

MR. DUGGAN ((continued:)) - He could see no reason for passing the motion now before the House. Changes had taken place which had given stability to the ministry. The late Attorney General West, who, although it must be admitted, was possessed of great talent, yet did not possess the confidence of the conservatives of Upper Canada, has given to the present Attorney General, in whom the conservatives of Upper Canada have the greatest confidence. The late Attorney General was not calculated for the post of governing a country. He believed that it was for the good of the country that that gentleman had retired from the House. He said that it appeared from the correspondence that the Governor General was ready to enter into the views of the hon. gentleman opposite. He (Mr. D.) thought that as much had been offered them, as they could reasonably expect. His Excellency had anticipated the wishes of the gentlemen opposite; he had taken the only course, that was open to him to pursue, to attain the desired end. Nor was the proposed coalition so much to be deprecated. The honourable and learned member for the North Riding had coalesced with the late Attorney General West during Lord Sydenham's government, - having accepted the office of Solicitor General. This example set to them, might have been followed with advantage by the gentlemen from Lower Canada. The number of offices, 3 out of 6, was as much as could have been expected by them; does not this offer show that the proposition was made in a spirit of friendship. He (Mr. D.) felt sure that the present members of the Executive had no

particular desire to have the honourable gentlemen opposite beside them. He hoped and trusted, that if any complaints were hereafter made, that they should not be laid on the present members of the Government, but at the doors of the gentlemen opposite. He (Mr. Duggan) was prepared to support the present Administration; little as he thought of the late one, he supported it; he would rather put up with it, than go farther and fare worse, by having the honourable member for the North Riding, and his particular friends, as the Administration.[37]

MR. MACDONALD of Glengarry conceived the question before the House was one of the utmost importance, and was surprised at the cool indifference with which the Honourable Attorney General West appeared to regard it. The hon. Member for York asked what would be gained by the discussion of this question now. He would readily admit that the Administration had a small majority determined to support them, but if the Administration had done that side of the House justice, if they had issued a writ for the County of Dorchester as quickly as they issued the writs for Kingston and Toronto, there would have been another hon. member in his place who would have reduced their paltry majority still lower. And why was it not done? was that not corruption? was that justice to the country? did it not amount in reality to a disfranchisement of the County of Dorchester?[38] Mr. Taschereau resigned office on the 3d of May last and though Mr. Draper only resigned a week ago, the election for his successor was to be two days before that of Mr. Taschereau.[39] The hon. Member for York said he was desirous to see a cordial cooperation of the French Canadians with the majority of Upper Canada. How could he expect it from the French Canadians who were maligned and misrepresented constantly by the Administration, who only endeavoured to conciliate them when they found their power tottering (hear, hear), who were repeatedly solicited to betray their trust by overtures made from the other side. Every person well knew how those overtures were received; the Ministerial majority paltry as it is, is composed of office-holders, a majority that the late Administration never would have trusted, as they always had ten or fifteen votes besides their own.[40] He knew the Resolutions would be thrown out to-night, but it would be by a majority of office-holders voting for their salaries.[41] Now forsooth the Administration hold their seats merely by their own votes, and they call that British practice! And of those hon. members who do support them, a large number would wish nothing better than to see them ejected from thier (sic) seats[42]. Mr. Duggan had asked what difference a change of Administration would make, and he wished to know where Mr. Baldwin would find supporters to make his Government strong and efficient; - he (Mr. McDonald) could tell him where they would be found - <u>on his (Mr. D's) own side of the House</u>, and he felt sure that from that source alone Mr. Baldwin would have a majority of eight or ten, in a week after he came into power.[43]

No, no[44].

MR. MACDONALD. - But he says yes[45].

MR. GOWAN. - Name, name.[46]

A voice. - You, for one.[47]

MR. MACDONALD said it was unnecessary to name the gentlemen he alluded to, but they all knew he spoke the simple truth.[48] Have not hon. gentlemen fallen away from them already[49].

"You've only got three".[50]

MR. MACDONALD ((resumed:)) Yes, but did it not show a want of confidence on their part? did not the hon. gentlemen who withdrew their support from his hon. friends Administration show a want of confidence in that Administration?[51] The Opposition had gained ten votes from the Ministry since last Session. These votes must have come to them on principle, for the Opposition had nothing to offer to deserters - the loaves and fishes were all on the other side of the house, and the position of the Ministry was so critical that any one of their supporters could gain whatever he wanted by simply threatening to go into opposition.[52] And instead of the majorities of six or seven that were confidently predicted, was it not notorious that they worked through last session with a majority of three, and the only reason why those stick to them is not because they would not gladly see them all turned out of their places, but simply because they do not wish to see British principles thoroughly carried out (hear, hear).[53] Allusion had been made to the Reform Association, and while he admitted the great moral force which it wielded, yet they all knew that in Canada the Executive influence was more powerful than fifty Associations. It was Executive influence which got the present Ministry their places, and hs (sic) was fully convinced that were Mr. Scott's Resolutions to carry, the Ministry would not resign office, but dissolve the house, and trust to that Executive influence unscrupulously exercised, to keep them still in their places. But they would find even that resource would not answer their purpose again.[54] He regretted to hear the strain his hon. friend used in speaking of Mr. Draper. That gentleman has sacrificed himself repeatedly for that very party which now vilified him in his absence. That gentleman had broken through all the rules of decorum to support that party, had vacated his seat in the Upper House in order to take the leadership of that party and by the most able and delicate manoeuvring had kept it together during a space of three years. He looked upon it as a piece of the blackest ingratitude, and must confess his astonishment at the hon. member for York saying it was a Godsend that that hon. gentleman had left the country. Certainly that did not correspond with the tone hon. members on the other side of the house had formerly held.[55] Such black ingratitude had never been equalled. He would ask, if these were now the sentiments of the gentlemen opposite, how they could have given the late

Attorney-General a complimentary dinner before he left Montreal.[56]

Several gentlemen here started up on the Ministerial benches, and denied that any such dinner had ever been given.[57]

MR. MACDONALD said he got his information from the Conservative press.[58] The hon. gentleman then adverted to the correspondence which had passed between his friends and some members of the present Ministry, intimating his entire approval of their conduct in reference to join((ing)) an Administration lost to all principle, which had claimed the right of nominating the seventh member of the Ministry, a proposition never heard of before and which had been scouted as it deserved. It was plain however that determined to hold their seats in defiance of all justice, by a pitiful majority of four office-holders; the Administration could not be affected except by a new general election.[59] We have been reproached by the gentlemen opposite, continued Mr. McDonald, with not having petitions from the people to support our demand for a change of Ministry; Mr. Speaker, there will be no more of such complaints. We have been content to let matters go along smoothly until they find their own level - but since we are reproached with apathy, we shall change our policy. The country shall be thoroughly agitated, sir, and it will be begun before many days are over. They shall have no lack of petitions. I shall vote for the resolutions, sir, and that they are urgently required is evident from the fact that a proposal - it is strongly rumoured and I believe it - was this day made to a portion of the Opposition to form a coalition administration.[60]

MR. SHERWOOD not with my consent.[61]

MR. MACDONALD replied that there was no doubt of the fact, however, and though the proposition was not made direct from the Administration - they were too sharp for that - yet it was on good authority he had no doubt.[62]

At this moment there were loud cries of "question." The Members were called in and the Speaker was about to put the motion[63].

MR. AYLWIN rose[64] and said that hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to look upon this question as too much a matter of course to draw from them a single word, although the country was placed in an extraordinary position. They knew that they would have a majority of four, and that if they lost that vote seven gentlemen sitting on that side would lose their places, and therefore it was they sat - judges on themselves. No wonder that the hon. gentleman took no part in this discussion; this discussion was painful to them and therefore they wisely remained silent. But that was not the first time that discussion had been there, it had been already debated in the other House and the result was similar to what it would be in this House, a majority of one caused by the vote of a Member of the Cabinet to save himself and his colleagues (hear, hear). The day then had arrived for solving the problem - this is the country for solving problems - the

problem was this viz: how small a majority would enable hon. members on the other side of the House to retain their seats in defiance of the wishes of the people? What his hon. friend from Quebec had stated was a truth that the people of Canada reposed all their confidence on the opposition, so that in reality, in spite of their majority of four they were in a minority, nevertheless, they would retain their seats in defiance of common decency, in defiance of the expression of opinion of this House, until a power out of the House will hunt them from their places (hear, hear and cheers). An hon. gentleman sitting on the other side said on a former occasion, "where are the petitions? Where are the complaints? What grievances do they set forth? There is nothing of the kind, and all these difficulties are created by a few agitators.[65]

So they are.[66]

MR. AYLWIN would stake his credit if that was all that was required, they should be satisfied, and they shall be forced to feel the pressure from without. - They shall have petition after petition until the table groans under their weight begging to be freed from this combination of fraud and tyranny. Yes if men were deprived of their rights as citizens at the hustings, if they were beaten down with clubs, and trampled under the feet of the military, still should their cry be heard through their petition. Did hon. members forget what had occurred at Terrebonne? - did honourable members forget the scenes of murder and bloodshed in the metropolis at the last general election? Was there not a gentleman sitting on that side of the house who was never returned by the Returning Officer, but confirmed by a committee of this house in a seat obtained by fraud, and was it a majority obtained by such men that was to rule this country? - Aye, it mattered not whether they retained power by a majority of one or a majority of four so long as an indignant people did not invade the halls and tear them from their seats which they were unworthy to occupy (cheers.) And it would have been done long ago, if it were not that there remained a spirit of moderation and obedience to the laws in the bosoms of the governed, that unfortunately is not to be found in the governors. Hon. gentlemen thought they might remain silent, when there is no matter of moment which could unlock their mouths? A great revolution had occurred in England by which her relations with the colonies were completely altered, and are they the men who are to be entrusted with the alterations which the exigency of the state demands. Are they the men that will perfect such measures as will enable you, when you arrive on the shores of Britain as aliens to compete successfully with your rivals? Is a policy of that kind he would ask to be entrusted to men who retain office merely by their own votes[67].

Hear, hear, "why should we not vote."[68]

MR. AYLWIN ((resumed:)) The hon. Atty. General knew well that if

this question instead of affecting his right to one of the highest offices in the country, was merely one representing some Minining (sic) Company in which he was concerned, he could not give his vote, and was quite confident that he could not by his vote give force to his argument. And is it right he reiterated that with this majority of four or rather with this majority of two, for it would be reduced to two when the vacant seats were filled up - was that the position a Government ought to occupy at this time, when the peace and welfare of the country demand the most important and comprehensive measures. If they said they were in that position, then they could tell that House exactly the reverse of what they told His Excellency two monts (sic) ago, when they informed him that there was a necessity for recruiting their ranks in order to give the whole body health and vigor, and the result was the abortive negociations which had been already mentioned. The hon. gentlemen felt that themselves stragly (sic), they felt they could not do without the aid of some hon. members from his side of the House. And for what reason did hon. members think they required that aid? It was pretty well known but nevertheless he would mention it. It was because hon. gentlemen knew well that altho' public opinion might be stifled in this colony, there was another quarter in which it could not be stifled. It was because they well knew that Britain desired to rule this colony irrespective of party, and with liberality and justice. Therefore it was, that when the cabinet was in formation they wanted two or three French names in order to justify themselves before the British people. - And who were the men whom they solicited, to show to Great Britain that Lower Canada had her fair share in the administration. Men who certainly professed French names, but whom they repudiated themselves, one of whom they had ejected already, and had shown every wish to do the same with the other. - Men who the moment they had joined the ministerial party, were instantly sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. Who dare not walk the public streets and hold up their heads, so much did they feel themselves to be the objects of universal contempt and detestation. And on whom every eye was turned with reproach and indignation. When was it that the member for Three Rivers left the cabinet? No one could tell, there was no period, all that was known was that he left it ignominiously! It was a deed of darkness of which the particulars were known to himself & his colleagues alone, and good reason they had to keep it secret, for if the day had been known, the event would have been celebrated throughout Lower Canada by a general bonfire. And as to his worthy colleague and relation, the hon. member for Ottawa, whose dread of corruption was so great that he was obliged to seek amongst his own cousins for support. Was not that man a burthen on the administration? Were they not ashamed of him, and would they not gladly take the first opportunity of throwing him overboard? Yes, it was all true for the hon. gentleman had with his own hand written to a French Canadian gentleman informing him that the government could not go on as long as he (Mr. P.) was a member of it. So that acdording (sic) to his own account that hon. gent. was placed

in as degrading a position as any of his opponents could wish, but although well aware of the facts, he appeared to be perfectly contented (hear, hear.) The policy of the administration was a wise one; they are wise in their generation. They were well aware that it would not answer to have a cabinet composed exclusively of Anglo Saxons. They were well aware that it would not do to deprive the French Canadians apparently of all share in the administration, and therefore as he said before they had procured the protection of a couple of French names - names which were at one time good, and having thus modelled the cabinet to their own pleasure, they proceeded without scruple to their old plan of imposing the minority upon the majority, and would govern this country like Ireland and every other despotic country was governed, till the people rose and tore them from the places to which they had appointed themselves. - He insisted on it that the Government wanted strength, it was their own declaration, in private, to the head of the Government, and they dare not deny it, but there was another course which they appeared inclined to adopt, "We," say they, "have made overtures to the French Canadians of the most liberal nature, we have offered you the half of the offices under the crown, but not content with that, you want every thing, and instead of being tyranized over want yourselves to become tyrants"[69].

Cheers from the Ministerial benches.[70]

MR. AYLWIN ((continued:)) Now in his opinion it was a curious question, to discover on what particular point these overtures failed. Here the hon. gentleman diverged for a few moments, to remark that the late Attorney General West had affirmed lately the doctrine for which his hon. friends had contended when they were in power, the right of being consulted on all appointments before they were made. That that doctrine is carried out by the present Administration to a greater extent than his hon. friend had ever contemplated, and that they were applauded for doing that which was called treason in himself and his friends. Returning then to the point from which he had diverged, he said that at the time the appeal was made to the Lower Canadian Members to co-operate with the present Ministry, those hon. gentlemen felt how strong their obligations were to his friend from North York, who had stood side by side with them ever since the union. They felt keenly, how sore, how difficult it would be to part with him; but their duty to the public was paramount to all these considerations, and to it they were prepared to make every personal sacrifice; they replied to that appeal that since it was the wish of the majority of Upper Canada that they should join the Cabinet, they would sacrifice their personal feelings, which were diametrically opposed to such a course, and would endeavour to co-operate with those to whom they were hitherto opposed, and ameliorate the condition of the country, which was governed by a faction and not by a majority. - What then was the obstacle to this union? Why a gentleman, for whom in private life he had the highest respect, but who by the merest accident was appointed Attorney General,

for which he was totally unfitted, was to be raised to the Bench according to the first stipulation on the part of the Government. That gentleman unfitted as he was for the Attorney Generalship was still more unfit to be raised to the Bench; but, nevertheless, hon. gentlemen laid aside their well founded objections and the appointment was consummated. Well then what was the obstacle that remained in the way? It was not the hon. Member for Ottawa, for the Government had testified its willingness to throw him overboard, by placing his office at the disposal of the other negociating party. "We are willing," said the Cabinet, "to get rid of an old, useless, worthless French Canadian, of whom we are completely ashamed, and beg you to nominate some active and useful man, who will give efficient aid in drawing us out of the snare into which we are now plunged." On the part of himself and his friends he thanked the Administration for the highly liberal conditions they had offered (hear, hear); and for the complete freedom from self regard which they exhibited throughout. There was no difficulty on that point then, since all parties were equally anxious to get rid of him. Next he came to the hon. Member for Megantic, who alone found the stumbling block. And he would call on hon. Members to witness how fond the Ministry was of making stipulations, for although they had virtually placed the office of Provincial Secretary at the disposal of His Excellency, they stipulated at the last moment, after places they first named were filled up, the seventh Member should be appointed by the whole Council, and in case of a difference of opinion they should leave it to the decision of his Excellency. What was the meaning of that? Was there a lacking desire on the part of Hon. Gentlemen opposite to retain by these means the service of a gentleman who had done good service in fighting out the battles of every Governor who had come out to this country, and appeared equally well disposed to fight out the battles of those who are yet to come (hear, hear.) And he begged hon. gentlemen to listen to the protestations of the hon. Inspector General, as in his blandest tone, he avowed the obligations the Cabinet lay under to Mr. Daly, and how utterly impossible it would be for them to forsake that hon. gentleman. Of course the idea was scouted as it deserved, for it evinced the utter hollowness, the utter insincerity of the advances made by the Government. (Hear, hear.) - From the first they had not the slightest desire to come to terms with the opposition, for they well knew that the moment those French Canadian gentlemen would be gazetted, a large number of their present supporters would desert them - in fact he had in his eye at that moment those hon. gentlemen who had prevented the completion of that arrangement. - The government bowed to the dictates of the mammoth of commerce, and sacrificed the good of Lower Canada to the preservation of his protege. What then could they expect from the opposition? Who did they expect would hereafter listen to their complaints? - Did they immagine they would be anything than an object on which the opposition would vent all their scorn and contempt?

Did not even their own friends join in ridiculing them, whilst the jokes and jibes of the opposition found a ready response on the ministerial benches in the chuckles and grins of the hon. members for Three Rivers and Ottawa? For they had made themselves obnoxious to the whole Province, they had shewn by their acts, whatever might be their protestations, that it was not the good of the country they regarded but merely their own retention of office, in spite of the public feeling of a great majority in this Province being opposed to them. Are those the men to be entrusted with power? That was a question which would have to be put to the vote, but it was in reality decided already. It was a question on which there was no further doubt, and hon. gentlemen who would negative this vote from a spirit of party, heartily wished to get rid of them, if it were not that they dreaded the advent to power of his hon. friend from North York. But was it absolutely necessary that his hon. friend from North York, or his hon. friend from Terrebonne, should form a component part of the Administration? He was perfectly confident that they were careless on that point - that in reality they did not desire it; for he was perfectly cognizant of the whole of those negotiations, and had received a communication in writing from one of the hon. gentlemen, stating that it was his determination not to accept office. - If they were fearful, then, of his hon. friend, if he was an obstacle to that amalgamation of parties, that obstacle was removed. And was it not possible, he would ask, to find other gentlemen capable of filling the offices placed at the disposal of the Lower Canadian party? - Was it absolutely necessary to fix upon those rebels - those democrats - those tramplers upon the prerogative of the Crown - who were stigmatised by the late Attorney General West in his closing speech in this House? Had not His Excellency a free choice, and could he not find other gentlemen in that House worthy of the honour of filling those high offices? - It was a lible (sic) on hon. gentlemen in that House to say that was not the case, it was a reproach to their constituencies who had sent them there, thinking they were well qualified to perform their duty. He insisted upon it that there were hon. gentlemen in that House, who could form an Administration that would carry with it the voice of the country. And he well knew that there was a feeling on the part of the people to sacrifice not merely their personal feelings with regard to their rights in order to secure an Administration, in which they had confidence, and on which they could depend to carry out British principles to their full extent. Yes, they were willing to make concessions which he could not mention now from motives of delicacy, but which would become hereafter matter of history, and the Government would then have to bear a double portion of reproach and opprobrium. And yet the motion was to be put to the vote in silence! Hon. gentlemen opposite did not appear to think it necessary to explain their views. Where did hon. gentlemen conceive themselves to be? Did they imagine they were in any of the petty dependencies of the Empire? Did they imagine themselves to be in New Zealand, or in New Brunswick, or in any other of the petty Colonies which acknowledged British sway? No! they were in Canada,

an empire in itself, and in the midst of a population which ought to be as intelligent as that of the neighbouring States - descended from the two most polished and enlightened nations in Europe; and was it their intention tacitly to admit that they could not form a strong and efficient Government within this House? - an admission that would cover them with shame, and make us a by word among our neighbours. But the whole mystery would be unveiled - the working of the infernal machine would be found out - and then they would endeavour to shift the odium from their own shoulders, and charge it on this man and that man instead of at once confessing the corrupt influences which were at work (hear.) Why was it that they went beyond the walls of this House to seek for gentlemen capable of filling the vacant offices. The late Att. Geneal (sic) West had cited precedents from English ((practice)) to establish the correctness of that mode of proceeding. It was very possible to adduce numbers of bad precedents from English practice, but could he adduce any evidence of those appointments being approved of? Was it any justification of the ministry to cite bad precedents from the English Parliament? what was the result of the course they had adopted? Why to their utter confusion, they were obliged to yield to the determination of the hundred and twenty votes of the little town of Cornwall, to elect none but a family compact man. Why was it that they had selected the gentleman who now sits opposite, as Attorney General East? who had ever heard of that hon. gentleman before? on what occasion of public importance had he ever distinguished himself? And although he belongs to a profession, which in Canada makes every one of its members a statesman, it could not be alleged that was the case with regard to that hon. gentleman, or that his political influence was such as to entitle him to the position he now holds? Nothing of the kind. They took him from a lower Bench of Judicature, and as the nominee of an hon. gentleman who is stronger than the Government - in consequence of its weakeness (sic) - instead of tramping through the country from one end to the other as a paltry judge, sent him cap in hand among those very people whom -[71]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said he never was in the County before.[72]

MR. AYLWIN thanked the hon. gentleman for the information, and begged to pardon his (sic) (Mr. A.) for his ignorance in now knowing that Mr. Badgley had always carefully eschewed the County of Missisquoi in his frequent perambulations.[73]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY merely stated the fact.[74]

MR. AYLWIN would give him the benefit of his fact, and tell him that if he had gone more frequently among the electors of Missisquoi, they would have known enough of him to prevent his ever being returned as their representative (laughter.) And was it a Cabinet composed of such matterials that was to govern this country as Ireland had been governed, with oppression and misrule? If hon. gentlemen thought so, they were mistaken; for although they might disregard the voice of that House, there was a voice still stronger that they must hear - the voice of the people, who would resort to their ultima ratio (hear, hear.) The ultima ratio regum was war and bloodshed; the ultima ratio populi was a loud cry - a cry for liberty and justice - a cry that

would cross the Atlantic, and demand of Great Britain whether French Canadians were still to be trampled under foot, and whether the old system of tyranny and misrule was to be brought back? And if the answer unfortunately was "Yes," what would be the inevitable result? Not a state of apathy! Not the letharic repose of a people quietly suffering under their wrongs, but a longing for change, (hear) and a desire that would be quite justified to seek under Democratic institutions and a foreign Government that liberty which they could not enjoy here.[75]

Hear, hear, and loud cheers from the Ministerial Benches[76].

MR. AYLWIN ((continued:)) Hon. gentlemen might cry "hear, hear," but there were many of them on the Ministerial benches who had greather (sic) and stronger sympathies with tae (sic) United States than he or his hon. friends; and however they might disclaim any idea of a connection with the United States in that House, they admitted freely in their private conversation that such an event must one day occur. It was the threat they held out repeatedly when dissatisfied with the measures of the Government, and so much was one of them impressed with the truth of his conviction that such would be the case, that he not merely said it, but wrote it and printed it. The hon. gentleman then adverted to the charges which had been brought against his loyalty - charges which, he said, he could laugh to scorn; but, nevertheless, he was not to be deterred by a mawkish sensibility from stating truths which were well known on the other side of the Atlantic. But with respect to the motion of his hon. friend, how did it affect the right of hon. gentlemen to their seats? It merely requested his Excellency to take measures to form a strong and efficient Administration; and if hon. gentlemen opposite feared that such measures would turn them out of their places, then there must indeed be "something rotten in the state of Denmark." He was, however, well aware that the motion would not be carried out, not because hon. gentlemen opposite had any liking for the Ministry, but because they feared that in the event of his hon. friends being returned to office, they would have to deal with a strong and efficient Administration, which would unhesitatingly negative those unjust demands which they can now enforce on the imbecile Government of the day (hear, hear, hear.) Certainly of all the Governments in the world, there is none more fitted for a corrupt people than a government situated as the present one is. It was certainly easy for the hon. members to get whatever they require, since they had merely to say to the Minister - "My vote, sir, keeps you in place, but if you do not accede to my demand, I will join the opposition and turn you out." The Ministry dare not refuse, and the consequence is that the people of Lower Canada must submit to taxation, and be trampled under foot in order to enable the favourites of the Government to fatten on the spoil which they thus obtain. A strong Government could at once put a stop to such a course, by giving a decided negative, or else by assigning such reasons as would satisfy even the

most importunate, but it was a course the hon. gentlemen opposite dare not pursue. They would submit to any demands, make any concessions in order to retain their places, and would do so by their own votes, instead of taking the constitutional course which was open to them, of placing in His Excellency's hands their commissions and telling him that they left him free and unfettered to form such an Administration as would command the respect of the country (hear, hear and cheers). Such a Government deserved to be held up to scorn, and they might depend upon it that their difficulties would not terminate with the vote of that night. They had to deal with an opposition that was conducted on principle, and they knew that. One that would remain at its post scrutinise every measure they introduced and not allow them to pass without such amendments as they thought necessary. After animadverting severely on the shameful manner in which the Ministry had treated Mr. Caron, who had suffered severely for their sake, he concluded by saying that he was well aware that if all the gentlemen on his side of the House were to speak with the tongues of men and angels they could not move the determination of hon. gentlemen opposite who were fighting pro aris et focis.[77]

The hon. gentleman was much applauded throughout the ... delivery of ((his)) speech, and was cheered ... at its close by hon. gentlemen on the Opposition Benches.[78]

MR. HALL said it was not his intention to make a speech; but he had heard one of the observations of the hon. and learned member for the city of Quebec, to which he felt disposed to reply. He knew he rose under a great disadvantage; the House had just heard a most eloquent, a splendid spech (sic) - the best he (Mr. H.) had ever heard. But it was not because he admired the language or style of an hon. member's address that he should forego expressing his views of its merits. The hon. and learned member said at one time in his speech that the vote about to be given would not be one of want of confidence, but in half an hour he stated the contrary, and told the House what was perfectly understood before, that it would be a state of want of confidence. With regard to the coalition lately attempted, and of which so much had been said, he should say that he had never objected to it. He should like to see certain hon. members on the Opposition side take their places on the Ministerial Benches that very night: he believed they were Conservative in heart, and that they would be in their proper places in the Government. The hon. and learned member disclaimed against Ministers voting for themselves: he (Mr. H.) would be glad to see a precedent for the demand that seven members of the House should relinquish their votes, should vacate their seats, and disfranchise the counties they represented on particular occasions (hear.) - A great deal has been said about iniquiry (sic) towards Lower Canada in not expending money in her favour; he should like to have the cases of injustice pointed out, declamation was not sufficient to influence members of that House however it might elsewhere; again it was complained that the constitution of the Ministry as regarded Lower Canada was unjust,

and yet it was required that the Conservatives of Upper Canada should place themselves in precisely the same position, this is by consenting to such a change in the Ministry as would reduce them to a minority in it, although they were the large majority in the country - they would be even still worse - they would not get such chances to increase their numbers in the Council as had been so often afforded to the present opposition. He was not a little surprised at the attacks on the hon. Members for Ottawa and Three Rivers. And for what were these hon. and learned Members condemned? For doing that which the very parties who abuse them have expressed themselves willing to do, viz; to take seats in the Executive Council with the difference that they want more than those hon. members have been contented to take. He (Mr. H.) denied the position that there are others on either side of the House who might be applied to form a Ministry than those who are the acknowledged leaders; this was not correct, and the manner in which Mr. Caron proceeded shewed it. Who did that hon. gentleman apply to for the purpose of carrying the late views of the government and his own? To the known leaders of his party and no others, and failing there his mission failed. A few evenings since the hon. Member for Leeds was accused of attempting to throw a fire brand among hon. members on the opposite side by reading portions of Lord Durham's Report, but he (Mr. H.) would ask what was the object of the many allusions lately made to the family of the Solicitor General West? (hear, hear) was that intended as oil thrown on the troubled waters? As to the charge against the learned Solicitor General of being a member of the family compact he knew not what force was in it, connected with it, however, was the fact that he was the son-in-law of one of the leading Reformers of Upper Canada (hear, hear). Was it a fault that the only family alliance for which the hon. and learned gentleman could be held accountable was with the Chairman of the Reform Association (hear, hear). It was made a charge against the Attorney General East that he had been a Circuit Judge. What was there inconsistent with Responsible Government in this? had that learned member not a right to resign his office if he thought proper to do so? Again it was said that he had never been in Missisquoi before his election. What was there more improper in that than in the facts of two hon. leaders of the opposition having been once elected for Rimouski and York, respectively, without either having seen the place for which he sat before his election? (hear, hear) The Ministry were loudly accused of favoring their supporters with grants of money; but it would also appear that they had refused to give in some instance; did hon. members know how much the present vote arose from a refusal to grant money to Rebels of Lower Canada?[79]

MR. DRUMMOND. - Who are, and who were the rebels for Lower Canada?[80]

MR. MURNEY. - O, there were none - not one.[81]

MR. HALL continued: - Did the honorable member for Two Mountains desert the country, because they had the courage to refuse his demands?[82]

MR. SCOTT. - Not the case; I gave other reasons.[83]

MR. HALL. - Much had also been said about £2,000,000 being spent in Upper Canada, and comparatively nothing in Lower Canada; but he would ask whence came the monies to meet this expenditure? Was it not notorious that although goods came from Europe to Lower Canada it was Upper Canada purchased and paid for them. The large expenditure referred to was occasioned by the canals, and was it the present Ministry who began these works? He did not mean to blame the late Admistration (sic) for the undertaking, - far from it; but he thought those who did find fault with the expenditure ought not to impute it to the present Ministry. The works had been begun, and they properly continued and completed them; and he (Mr. H.) would refer those who conconceived (sic) they (the Ministry) were wrong in doing so to the fact that corn growers in the United States were losing half a million yearly because of the Erie Canal being too narrow, a defect caused by the Democrats stopping the progress of the work when they went into power. With regard to money for local improvements, he could assure the House that no money had been spent in his county for many years, and all his efforts could not induce the Administration to give any.[84]

MR. GOWAN. - We are all like you.[85]

COL. PRINCE. - There are too many like you.[86]

MR. HALL. - The hon. and learned member for Quebec said that the British Government would not lend to a Provincial Government supported only by a majority of 4. How could it be known that their successors would not repudiate the loan? This was certainly paying a compliment to the hon. member's own side of the House, it being from that quarter only successors to the Ministry could be chosen (hear, hear.) The hon. Inspector General ought, it appears, to have known that he could not get money in England; he ought to have forseen a famine, such as was never known in history before, and the unprecedented demand for interest at the Bank. If the opposite side of the House could furnish a financier of such foresight, he (Mr. H.) should be glad to consent to his taking office; but until such a one were produced, he would not join in turning out the man they had. The hon'ble member concluded by declaring his desire to proceed with the business of the country. It was clear, he said, if the present Ministry were defeated, their successors should appeal to the country, and that would delay important measures till next summer.[87]

MR. WATTS said it was easy to throw out such insinuations against the motives of hon. members. They did not even amount to an assertion, and <u>that</u> would be no argument.[88]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY. - He rose to make some explanation relative to the correspondence, as the honorable member for Quebec mis-stated it. That honorable gentleman has indulged in his usual abuse of the honorable members for Three Rivers and Ottawa.[89] If there was, he

said, one charge which, more than another, all men shrunk from, it was that of unmanliness.[90] Would not, he asked, the honorable member for Quebec, shrink from a charge of unmanliness? Why then does he bring the charge on himself.[91] If a young man in the pride of his strength threatened a blow at the head of the aged the act was unmanly, so also was that of a young man hurling by the strength of his lungs and volability of his tongue[92] to indulge in such unsparing abuse of the two hon. and venerable gentlemen of whom he had spoken[93].

Cheers from the Ministerial benches.[94]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY ((continued:)) It was said all the venerable member's long life of good was annulled; and why? - Because he had joined a party which the hon. Member for Quebec said he, himself, had no objection to join, and to the success of which he told us that neither of the hon. members for Terrebonne or North York would be an oppossing (sic) party (hear, hear.) It would almost appear that the hon. member had sketched a skeleton outline of a plan by which he might yet join his (Mr. C's) side of the House (hear, hear and laughter.) -[95] He said that it appeared, from the correspondence, that the hon. gentlemen opposite were prepared to throw overboard the hon. and learned member for Terrbonne (sic); as to the charge of the Ministry throwing overboard the venerable member for Three Rivers, it is untrue. That hon. gentleman placed his office at the disposal of his compatriots. The charge of the correspondence being commenced, carried on, and ended in insincerity, is also unfounded. The very correspondence itself shows that such was not the case, but that all was intended to be in good faith.[96] He (Mr. C.) would ... ((refer)) to Lord Elgin's memorandum, in which certain members of Opposition were invited to join the Administration on fair terms, without sacrifice of principle, and without reference to party and personal feelings. If Mr. Caron's intention was not to negociate on those terms, he should not have entered upon the affair, or tried to induce an arrangement contrary to what was intended as the very basis of the whole proceeding. When that hon. gentleman proposed, among other questions, whether it would be useless for him to name any particular person, he was answered that the Ministry would raise no objections of a personal character.[97] He said that the hon. member for Megantic had been, as usual, not passed over. Now, the fact was, that the hon. member for Megantic had placed his seat at the disposal of the Council, and it was only at their earnest request that he consented to remain. Again, repeatedly has it been told to hon. members, that the late President of the Council and the Commissioner of Crown Lands held their seats at the disposal of their compatriots. The correspondence, he had been told, had been commenced by the hon. gentlemen opposite, not in a spirit of fairness, but for the soul (sic) purpose of using it as a lever for a return to power of the Radical party.[98] Here the hon. member read lengthy portions of the correspondence, already published, and argued therefrom that the onus of the failure of the negociations rested with the Liberal party; and contended also, that it was never

intended on the Ministerial side to form a Ministry for Lower Canada, the object being to induce a certain number of the Liberals to join an Administration for United Canada.[99]

MR. CAUCHON spoke ... in French.[100] Monsieur l'orateur, je ne sais vraiment pas pourquoi je suis debout, je m'attendais si peu à parler sur cette question que je ne me suis pas même livré préalablement à quelques minutes de méditation pour rappeler et pour classer mes idées. (Parlez, parlez). Je ne vois pas bien non plus ce que je puis dire qui soit écouté à la suite des magnifiques paroles qui sont tombées de la bouche de quelques orateurs. (Parlez, parlez). En! bien oui, je vais parler, car il y a tant de choses à dire sur le compte du présent cabinet, ses fautes administratives et législatives sont si nombreuses et si variées qu'il n'y a qu'à saisir au hasard pour rencontrer quelque nouveau motif d'accusation grave, quelque nouveau sujet de juste plainte, quelque chose de profondément immoral qui nous dégoute et qui nous indigne. (Très bien)!

Il est surtout un point capital que, non seulement n'ont pas developpé mais même qu'on a peine indiqué les orateurs que m'ont précédé, je veux parler de la question de l'indépendance des juges. (Ecoutez, écoutez)! L'administration a porté à plusieurs reprises atteinte à cette indépendance qui tient essentiellement à la base des libertés sociales et politiques des peuples. (Ecoutez, écoutez)! L'indépendance du juge une fois détruite la société est soumise à l'arbitraire. Dès le moment que vous faites disparaître le prestige qui environne le juge placé comme médiateur entre le pouvoir et la société, entre l'arbitraire et l'anarchie, dès le moment que vous lui donnez des passions et des désirs en lui créant des intérêts, dès ce moment vous avez détruit son indépendance, il est sorti du sanctuaire jusque-là immaculé de la légalité et de la justice, il se jette avec fureur dans l'arène des luttes politiques où il se courbe lâchement devant la volonté d'un tyran ou les instincts désordonnés d'une populace ameutée. (Très bien, très bien). Tous les législateurs sages se sont efforcés de placer le juge en dehors de toutes les influences qui ne sont plus celles de la justice, de la raison et des faits légaux, parce qu'ils ont compris que ce n'était qu'à cette condition que les sociétés qu'ils organisaient ou qu'ils reconstituaient pouvaient se promettre une existence durable. (Ecoutez). C'est l'indépendance du juge qui protège le citoyen et la société contre le despotisme dans les pays régis par le principe monarchique et l'état et le citoyen contre l'anarchie là où domine l'élément démocratique. (Très bien).

Le gouvernement qui oublie ou qui viole ce principe fondamental de l'ordre, qui pour satisfaire ses instincts du moment, fait plier la conscience du juge sous sa volonté brutale, ce gouvernement s'expose à devenir plus tard la victime des instincts opposés. L'expérience doit avoir appris à tout le monde que la réaction morale est aussi réelle que la réaction physique; et si le juge

est vulnérable par l'arbitraire, il l'est également par l'anarchie, (très bien). Si cette réaction n'a pas lieu par l'anarchie agissante, échevelée, introduisant son glaive meurtrier et sa torche incendiaire jusque dans les appartements où trône le despotisme, elle a lieu par le silence des témoins par l'action négative des jurés, par cet instinct sublime, incompréhensible, insaisissable qui lutte contre un autre instinct, qui a un corps qui le combat sans cesse et sous toutes les formes possibles pour conserver, sauver ce que l'autre veut détruire. (Très bien). Est-ce là la société dans son état normal? Et ceux qui créent cet ordre de choses, ceux qui mettent ainsi odieusement, inconsidérément en lutte brûlante des éléments si opposées, pour obtenir le résultat du quart d'heure, méritent-ils autre chose que l'indignation et la réprobation universelles, qui les a frappés pour longtemps et qui leur préparent une chûte dont ils ne se relèveront probablement jamais. (Ecoutez, écoutez).

Donnez l'indépendance au juge et je vous donne la liberté, je vous donne la liberté la plus pure et la plus réelle, dans les limites du droit et de la société; placez le juge uniquement dans son pays légal et dans sa conscience sans entraves, sans préoccupation étrangère à la nature de ses attributions et de ses devoirs en dehors des atteintes du pouvoir et des nécessités de la popularité, et vous aurez la société humaine, pour ce qui a rapport à la vie et à la propriété du citoyen, dans les meilleurs (sic) conditions possibles d'existence et de stabilité. Mais faites-le sortir de là, vous n'avez plus que le despotisme ou l'anarchie.

Parcourez l'histoire des peuples anciens et des peuples modernes et dites où ont été et où sont encore politiquement et civilement les sociétés les plus libres, si ce n'est là, où le principle constitutif de ces sociétés, a créé l'indépendance du juge, (très bien). L'ostracisme qui, chez les Grecs libres représentait les passions populaires et l'anarchie comme conséquence, a-t-il produit la liberté réelle? Non, puisque le plus vertueux des citoyens était honni de sa patrie à cause de ses vertus mêmes. Il est vrai que l'ostracisme est tombé du dernier coup qu'il venait de frapper pour faire place à quelque chose de plus rationnel et de plus social. La liberté civile se trouve-t-elle dans les steppes de la Russie où le souverain est le juge et l'arbitre suprême de la vie et des propriétés de ses innombrables sujets? Les souffrances de 26 millions de malheureux vous disent assez le contraire (écoutez).

Je n'ai pas besoin de fouiller les annales de l'antiquité et celles des peuples modernes pour m'assurer combien il est dangereux pour tous de placer le juge, par la législation ou par votre influence administrative, entre sa conscience et ses intérêts. Est-ce que les jours mauvais qui ont passé sur le ciel de ce pays, comme le vent destructeur de la tempête et qui ont marqué leur passage par du sang ét (sic) des ruines qui fument encore? Est-ce que ces jours qui sont encore tout frais dans la mémoire de chacun de nous, n'établissent pas avec l'éloquence des faits et du malheur et de l'horrible souvenir du passé la vérité du principe fondamentalement social que je viens de proclamer et de développer. L'acte du despotisme s'exerçait sur l'esprit du juge et la réaction de l'anarchie silencieuse mais réelle saisissait instinctivement et involontairement l'esprit des jurés. Placés entre leurs intérêts et leur conscience,plusieurs juges succombèrent, trois seuls firent un noble, un

vertueux, un sublime effort, et secouèrent l'influence délétère du despotisme, et pour se tenir strictement dans les limites de la légalité et de la constitution, ils furent sacrifiés; mais l'effet moral était produit et cette glorieuse et consciencieuse résistence (sic) apparaîtra dans les fastes de notre histoire somme une étincelle de liberté dans le sombre cahos de nos jours de tempête.

Mais ces faits isolés et rares vous justifient-ils de placer incessamment l'arbitre de la vie de ses semblables entre le droit, son devoir et sa conscience d'un côté, et ses passions et ses intérêts de l'autre, quand on sait ce qu'est l'homme d'ordinaire trop naturellement instinctif, presque toujours trop porté par un sentiment de conservation propre à ne voir les choses qu'à travers le prisme de ses intérêts et de ses passions. Le passé devant vos yeux, vous avez fait une loi pour établir l'indépendance judiciaire. Cette loi pourquoi l'avez-vous rendue illusoire par la corruption? pourquoi l'avez-vous annulé (sic) en réveillant des passions et des intérêts que l'indépendance et l'isolement avaient paralysés à l'avantage de la société tout entière, (écoutez! écoutez).

Il est vrai qu'il faut plus maintenant que l'acte de votre volonté arbitraire pour déplacer un juge, qu'il juge pour ou contre vous; mais vous le déplacez par l'appât d'émoluments plus lucratifs et souvent plus honorifiques en réveillant son ambition et son intérêt, et du domaine froid de la loi vous l'attirez dans la sphère de votre attraction et de votre influence. Vous faites plus, en invitant le juge à se mêler aux luttes des partis, en lui fesant comprendre qu'il peut améliorer sa condition sociale et servir ses intérêts et ceux de sa famille, au moyen de la politique, vous réveillez mille ambitions chez tous ceux qui sont juges comme lui, vous les engagez à se servir des puissants moyens d'influence qu'ils peuvent exercer en cette qualité de juges, au sacrifice de la justice, afin de se créer des partisans pour une élection prochaine. (Très bien.)

En fesant du juge une créature du pouvoir, en le livrant par l'appât du lucre et des honneurs aux passions qui agitent les partis, vous faites disparaître l'utile prestige qui environnait sa personne, vous faites douter de son intégrité, vous faites planer sur sa tête des images fatals (sic) à l'influence bénigne que la loi doit exercer sur les passions et les intérêts, vous détruisez d'un coup le plus puissant des éléments sociaux. La confiance a disparu pour faire place aux soupçons les plus funestes aux intérêts généraux de l'humanité. Au lieu de paraître devant un juge qui ne peut pas avoir de passions, qui ne peut pas avoir d'autres intérêts que ceux de la justice et du droit, vous sentez que vous avez à lutter corps à corps avec un adversaire qui a cependant sur vous le pouvoir de vie et de mort. Plus que cela, si le pouvoir juge sainement le pouvoir qui se sert du juge comme d'un instrument de circonstance, il se défiera de lui parce qu'il n'a pas raison de croire à son intégrité, il se défiera le lui parce qu'il sait qu'il l'abandonnera demain si son intérêt le presse à se placer sous une autre influence. Dès le moment que vous arrachez le juge à ses préoccupations naturelles, vous devez tout attendre de lui; tous devez vous attendre qu'il suivra de l'oeil les mouvemens variés et vacillants de l'opinion

pour saluer par ces actes le soleil levant. Vous serez donc les premières victimes de votre système absurde et abominable, de ce tripotage pour lequel non seulement vous réveillez des ambitions dans le sanctuaire de la raison mais encore des ambitions mauvaises, des ambitions qui tendent à placer sur le banc des juges l'ignorance et l'incapacité. Avec tout cela vous découragez l'homme de talent, de savoir et de mérite,en lui préférant les nullités et les capacités secondaires. (Ecoutez).

Ai-je besoin maintenant de démontrer autrement que par des exemples les conséquences funestes de ce système de dégradation et de corruption qui souille et qui prostitue ce qu'il doit y avoir de plus sacré au monde, la conscience et l'indépendance du juge; qui démoralise l'homme par le fait et par le droit, qui lui donne une opinion désolante de la valeur et de la dignité de sa nature. (Très bien)

Comme il s'agit ici uniquement de la discussion d'un grand principe social, qu'il soit bien entendu que si je fais allusion aux personnes dont je respecte d'ailleurs le caractère privé, c'est uniquement pour constater des faits qui tombent naturellement et forcément dans le domaine de cette discussion.

Quel a été le premier pas de l'administration vers ce sentier mauvais? Un homme, intègre, il est vrai, est descendu du banc des juges pour aller s'asseoir sur ceux des greffiers et ceux qui étaient au paravant ses égaux et ses collegues sont devenus tout à coup ses supérieurs? Pourquoi cela? parce que le salaire du greffier était plus considérable que celui du juge, parce qu'aussi ses goûts bien honnêtes, et que je ne veux pas blâmer en ce qui le regarde personnellement, parce que ses goûts le portaient à accepter une situation moins brillante, au milieu de ses amis et de la bonne société plutôt que le titre de juge, dans l'isolement loin de toute société et de toute jouissance sociale. C'était bien pour la personne, elle avait droit de preférer moins à plus, sous un certain rapport, parce qu'elle y trouvait la compensation qu'elle voulait; mais était-ce bien pour l'administration? N'était-ce pas là porter atteinte à l'indépendance du juge en le plaçant dans le sphère de son influence et de ses faveurs?

C'était un premier coup porté à un principe sacré et fondamental; mais ce n'était rien, absolument rien, quand l'ordre judiciare, fondement des libertés civiles et politiques, s'écroulait sous les coups redoutés d'un système inique. Il y avait à Québec, un homme qui fut autrefois avocat titré, et qui devint plus tard enrégistrateur d'un des petits districts du Québec. Cet homme, comme je viens de le dire, était avocat depuis douze ans, n'avait jamais pratiqué et pour prix de son mérite inaperçu, avait été fait enrégistrateur. Cependant il se trouva qu'il était même incapable de remplir cette situation facile, car Monsieur Crémazie se trouva obligé en 1845 de faire un rapport spécial au gouvernement sur la tenue du bureau de Dorchester, le faire spécial afin de le faire secret pour ne pas placer cet homme dans une humiliante position. Si je ne me trompe, c'est le seul que le surintendant ait signalé au gouvernement comme absolument incapable de tenir un simple bureau d'enregistrement. Cet homme était donc littéralement ignorant et dépourvu des facultés intellectuelles les plus ordinaires. Croiriez-vous que ce

fut là une recommandation auprès de l'administration et qu'on fit de cet homme le juge du district de Gaspé, c'est-à-dire le juge de la partie la plus lointaine du pays, complètement isolée et privée des lumières des hommes spéciaux.

On l'a fait juge parce qu'il était le fils d'un des juges du banc de la reine alors là teinté d'une autre espèce portée à l'indépendance judiciaire. Si on ne donne pas au père des espérances d'avancement pour lui, on les lui donne pour ses enfants. N'est-ce pas atteindre précisément le même but, n'est-ce pas placer le juge entre une conscience et et ses intérêts et ses affections les plus chères, les affections de la paternité. J'en appelle au membre de Gaspé, et je lui demande s'il est satisfait et si ses constituants son satisfaits de cette nomination; comment il a le courage, que je ne veux pas qualifier, d'appuyer de sa voix, puissante dans la situation exceptionnelle où se trouve actuellement le pays, une administration qui ravale à ce point la dignité et l'indépendance du juge. Je lui fais cet appel à lui surtout qui a rempli la Gazette de Québec de ses plaintes amères contre les actes multipliés de la présente administration, et qui cependant, pour donner une preuve ostensible et publique de ses contradictions, des ses vacillations politiques et de ses tergiversations incessantes, vient chaque jour s'asseoir silencieux sur son siège pour donner incessamment sa voix à une administration qu'il a faite si méchante dans ses écrits.

Probablement qu'il croit que l'homme qui vote peut penser autrement que l'homme qui écrit, parce que l'un s'appelle M. Christie et l'autre Citoyen (on rit)!

Pense-t-il qu'il y a autre chose dans cette nomination absurde que la perpétuation de ce que nous appelons nous aussi dans le Bas-Canada, le family compact. Le père est juge, il faut que les fils soit juge, qu'importent ses qualifications, qu'importe que l'ignorance et la stupidité montent sur le banc du juge, qu'importe que la vie et la propriété du citoyen soient soumises, sans contrôle et sans garantie, au jugement de l'homme qui loin d'avoir les connaissances profondes et les lumières que requérient sa position, peut à peine trouver la limite qui sépare le juste de l'injuste, (écoutez).

Mais laissez-moi vous présenter un à un les chaînons de cette longue chaîne d'iniquités sociales. On offre à un juge une situation politique; ce juge c'est M. Taschereau qui est redevenu juge. Lorsqu'il est encore juge, il se rend dans un comté pour briguer ses suffrages, il le fait au moment où il peut être appelé d'un instant à l'autre à juger ces mêmes électeurs auxquels ils demande des voix. N'est-ce pas encore là placer le juge entre sa conscience et son intérêt personnel. Non seulement vous arrachez cet homme à ses occupations officielles en mépris de la justice et de l'intérêt public, pour en faire tout à la fois un arbitre de la societé et un jouteur politique et par conséquent un homme à intérêts, à passions et à préjugés; non seulement vous flétrissez son caractère par une ambition qu'il ne doit pas avoir, non seulement par cette simple ambition que vous lui créez, il s'expose, au milieu des luttes acharnées des partis lorsque la colère et peut-être la haîne montent jusqu'à son coeur, à laisser tomber dans la poussière, le glaive de la justice que

vous avez eu l'imprudence ou la méchanceté de laisser dans ses mains, mais vous lui avez encore ravi son indépendance, vis-à-vis de vous, le pouvoir, par l'appât d'un salaire plus considérable que ses émoluments actuels. Dans ce fait seul il y a tous les genres de corruption possibles, toutes les espèces possibles d'atteintes à l'indépendance et la dignité judiciaires et à l'ordre social.

Passons à un quatrième fait. Contrairement à la pratique suivie invariablement en Angleterre à une exception près, depuis plus de cent ans, on a fait d'un juge ruiné, un juge en chef, portant encore atteinte dans cette circonstance à l'indépendance du juge et le plaçant entre son devoir d'un côté et le pouvoir de l'autre par l'appât du lucre et d'honneurs plus grands. Comme je ne veux ici qu'indiquer les conséquences d'un système mauvais, je m'abstiendrai de rebrousser chemin, et de feuilleter les pages de l'histoire récente du Canada. Si je m'abstiens, c'est que j'espère qu'on ne reverra plus des juges ayant à choisir entre leur conscience et les dictées du pouvoir, entre les règles invariables de la justice et du droit et leur existence et l'existence de leurs familles. Est-il nécessaire de rappeler qu'un des juges trébucha dans cette lutte pénible et resta juge pour prix de sa chûte; que trois juges ses collègues, se courbèrent glorieusement devant leur conscience, se dressant la tête devant la volonté injuste et illégale du pouvoir, et qu'ils furent destitués. Cette lutte est trop cruelle, quelque belle qu'elle soit, elle est trop dangereuse, pour en désirer le renouvellement. Mais si l'on doit oublier le passé, il convient de se prémunir contre les dangers de l'avenir, il convient de se tenir dans les limites si rationnelles de la constitution qui a fait si grand l'empire britannique et si libre civilement et politiquement la nation anglaise. (Très bien).

Malgré les promesses du gouvernement sous lord Gosford, vous voyez trois juges d'origine britannique sur le banc pour représenter un quart de la population, et un seul juge d'origine Canadienne-française, pour représenter les trois quarts de la population du district de Montréal. Eh! encore, si le dernier juge nommé avait été un de ces hommes pour lesquels il convient quelquefois de faire des exceptions, si ç'avait été un de ces magnifiques talents comme l'homme qui vient de descendre dans la tombe, peut-être devrait on passer sous silence ce qui n'en serait pas moins une injustice et une infraction à une promesse ... ((solennelle)) fait à la très grande majorité de la population du pays. Mais non, un ordre de choses tout a fait exceptionnel et anomal avait fait d'un avocat médiocre un procureur-général, un homme politique et un homme d'état, pour se débarrasser de lui, on le nomme à une des plus hautes situations judiciaires du pays. C'est ainsi que cette administration méchante et incapable tout ensemble, se crée des embarras sans nombre, dont elle ne se défait que par des injustices et des absurdités; c'est ainsi qu'un avocat médiocre, est devenu un homme politique nul et un homme d'état plus nul encore s'il est possible, c'est ainsi que plus tard pour faire le chemin pour ceux qui se pressaient sur le seuil des honneurs et du lucre, cette capacité légale secondaire, cette nullité politique et administrative, a laissé tomber de ses mains impuissantes les rênes

du gouvernement pour aller prendre dans ces mêmes mains inhabiles le sceptre plus difficile et plus dangereux encore de la justice. (Ecoutez.)

Malgré les faits nombreux qui se présentent encore en foule à ma mémoire, je veux terminer par le fait immoral que le présent procureur général était naguères, juge de circuit. Bientôt sans doute, lorsque l'administration dont il fait partie verra que son dernier jour approche, elle déplacera les ... ((infirmes)) pour le placer de nouveau sur un banc plus élevé que celui qu'il occupait précédemment. Je me sens l'impuissance de dérouler plus longtemps ce dégoûtant tableau. (Très bien.)[101]

L'honorable commissaire des terres nous a dit: "Quoiqu'on en dise, j'ai lu un peu et je connais quelque chose de la constitution britannique du droit parlementaire anglais. Vous nous avez reproché d'avoir fait descendre du conseil législatif dans la chambre basse celui que tout le monde reconnaissait avec nous pour le chef de l'administration; or le chef de l'administration britannique est toujours dans la chambre des lords, le premier c'est qu'un simple conseil de revision tandis que l'autre représente un corps d'hommes riche et puissant, la noblesse! (Allons donc.)

L'hon. député de l'Ottawa a trop la (sic) peut-être pour le bonheur du pays, car si au lieu d'aller chercher ses exemples dans les mauvaises pages de l'histoire du passé, lui et ses collègues les avaient pris plus près de lui, plus près de sa conscience et de sa raison, ils ne serait (sic) pas obligés aujourd'hui de chercher des justifications et des palliatifs pour tous les crimes possibles et tous les attentats possibles, commis contre la constitution, la justice et le bons sens. (Très bien)

Comment vous dites que le conseil législatif ne remplit pas dans notre constitution le rôle de la chambre des lords dans la constitution d'angleterre! Est-ce que ce corps comme la chambre des pairs n'est pas le moyen terme entre la royauté et le peuple pour établir l'équilibre entre ces deux extrêmes de la constitution: est-ce qu'il n'est pas médiateur naturel entre deux tendances opposées l'une vers l'arbitraire, l'autre vers l'anarchie, l'une vers l'absolutisme, l'autre vers l'anéantissement de toute autorité: entre deux élémens trop distants l'un de l'autre et qui ont peut-être besoin de l'être pour conserver l'un sa majesté et l'autre pour se tenir dans les limites du respect au moins pour ce qui est légal et constitutionnel, entre deux éléments qui se heurteraient indubitablement et qui finiraient peut-être par s'entre-détruire sans la bénigne influence de cet élément intermédiaire et médiateur. Le rapprochement, la comparaison immédiate entre les deux premiers éléments ferait mal à l'un et par contre coup ferait mal à l'autre, il faut donc cet élément de transition réciproque entre le souverain et le peuple. (Très bien). Jusqu'ici les rapports sont identiques entre les divers éléments constitutifs des divers parlements, celui de la Grande-Bretagne et notre parlement canadien.

Maintenant si vous me dites que nos éléments à nous ne sont pas les meilleurs possibles je suis avec vous. Nous n'avons pas une noblesse indépendante de la majorité et du peuple et tenant pourtant de l'une et et de l'autre, tenant de la première son blâson, ses immenses richesses et ses instincts de conservation, et de la seconde par son intérêt,

l'intérêt du propriétaire qui doit vouloir le bonheur et la prospérité de ceux qui enrichissent son domaine. Un quatrième élément, cependant l'élément industriel, est venu récemment déranger quelque peu cet équilibre entre les grands éléments constitutionnels.

Dans tous les cas, jamais le pouvoir ne peut dominer la chambre des lords autrement que par la conviction et ces nécessités politiques contre lesquelles il ne peut y avoir nulle part de résistance possible, parce que ce corps se recrute par lui-même, par l'hérédité beaucoup plus que par les créations du gouvernement. Ici au contraire notre chambre des pairs n'est d'ordinaire que le pâle reflet de la lumière qui vient d'en haut; elle n'est ni assez intelligente ni assez courageuse pour prendre sa position naturelle vis-à-vis de tout le monde; elle n'a pas cette indépendance qui lui est nécessaire pour maintenir l'équilibre entre les communes et la vice-royauté, parce qu'elle se recrute sans cesse parmi les créatures les plus ignorantes et les plus serviles du pouvoir. Mais si, comme je viens de vous le dire suffisamment, ces élémens sont mauvais, ils n'en sont pas moins dans les mêmes rapports que ceux de la constitution britannique, et ce n'était pas à vous, le pouvoir, à porter une pareille atteinte à la dignité, à l'indépendance d'une des branches de la législature, de la faire douter elle-même de sa dignité et de sa valeur et de décourager les hommes de talents qui à l'avenir ne voudraient pas faire partie d'un corps qui n'est là que comme un écran derrière lequel le pouvoir manie les fils qui doivent le mouvement à autant de manequins. L'homme qui se soumet à cette transformation dégradante, quels que soient ses talents, n'a pas de respect pour sa propre personne destinée pour ce qu'il y a de plus sacré au monde, l'honneur! Vous avez vu des lords privés de la patrie pour des actes infâmes; mais avez-vous vu un descendre même par un instinct de dégradation dans la chambre des communes, bien que la plupart des chefs politiques qui aiment d'ordinaire à se tenir plus près des sources de l'influence populaire, ne trouvent de préference dans cette dernière branche de la législature. Vous avez beau me dire que vous aviez besoin de cet homme qui pouvait seul vous défendre un peu contre les forces trop formidables de l'opposition; cela peut être. Mais pourquoi n'avez-vous pu trouver des hommes de talent pour vous représenter dans cette branche de la législature? Pourquoi vous êtes-vous placés là où le pays ne vous appelle certainement pas; les premières dignités de l'état ne doivent pas appartenir aux capacités secondaires ou aux nullités ambitieuses. Vous avez beau dire que la chambre élective, d'abord, ce n'est pas là une nécessité absolue, devant laquelle doit fléchir toute considération d'honneur et de dignité; et ensuite, c'est à vous et a vous seuls la faute, si vous ne pouvez obtenir l'adhésion des hommes de talents qui aiment mieux se tenir à l'écart, loin du pouvoir, que de consentir à compromettre des convictions sacrées et des réputations sans tache jusque là. (très bien.)

Mais un souvenir vient frapper ma mémoire. L'honorable député des Trois-Rivières qui ne cesse de nous répéter qu'il aime son pays; qu'il a la connaissance la plus profonde de la constitution anglaise, et qui a bien voulu nous dire plus d'une fois, publiquement et privément qu'il avait le chagrin d'avoir à dire que lui seul dans le pays connaissait

cette constitution; et l'hon. député pour justifier ce tripotage ignoble, énonçait cette proposition l'autre jour. Bien choisir c'est bien gouverner. Or, de votre propre aveu l'honorable ex-procureur-général est un homme de très grands talents, pourquoi donc vous faites nous un crime de l'avoir choisi. Bien choisir c'est bien gouverner, je distingue. Il ne suffit pas de bien choisir sous le rapport du talent, il y a un autre choix qui touche à la moralité et à l'influence politique des personnes, choix qui doit l'emporter sur le premier dans la balance des considérations. Ensuite choisissez tant que vous voudrez un homme de haute capacité, et d'une réputation publique jusque là sans reproche, cela ne vous donne pas le droit de porter atteinte à la constitution de votre pays. Mais je veux pour un instant que votre définition soit complète, et comprenne toute l'étendue des obligations d'un gouvernement vis-à-vis du pays. N'avez-vous pas fait choix de cet homme depuis longtemps? ou plutôt ne s'était-il pas choisi lui-même depuis longtemps pour vous commander a tous, car ce n'était pas le choisir, c'était le dégrader que de le faire descendre du conseil dans la chambre. (Ecoutez.)

Pour ma part tout en regrettant les erreurs capitales, volontaires pour la plupart dans lesquelles est souvent tombé l'ex-procureur-général (M. Draper), j'aurai toujours la plus haute estime pour ses talents. Mais j'ai vu avec le sentiment d'un dégoût profond que ses amis, ceux qui s'agenouillaient devant lui comme devant une idole, qui ne l'aimaient pas, il est vrai, qui le haissaient au contraire dans toute la sincérité de leurs erreurs, qui cependant n'avaient jamais eu le courage de l'attaquer, lorsqu'il était dans cette chambre, et qui se ralliaient tous à sa voix comme de dociles agneaux, j'ai remarqué, dis-je, avec un sentiment profond de dégoût et de juste indignation que ces hommes lui donnent le coup de pied de l'âne, dès qu'il est dépassé le seuil de la porte.

L'année dernière ces mêmes hommes soutenaient que l'administration était forte, forte du talent de cet homme et forte moralement. Cette année, quand il a laissé cette chambre et le pays, il n'est plus vrai que cette administration était forte l'année dernière, mais elle est forte cette année parce qu'un autre homme l'a remplacé, un autre homme possédant la confiance du parti conservateur du Haut-Canada, cependant cette substitution a-t-elle ajouté quelque chose à la force morale et numérique du parti ministériel? Non, car l'opposition est plus puissante de toute manière qu'elle ne fut jamais.

L'hon. inspecteur-général n'a répondu que par des jeux d'esprit à la parole éloquente de l'honorable député de la cité de Québec. Trouvant cette parole trop accablante et trop magnifique, il s'est efforcé de la travestir pour en détruire le prodigieux effet sur cette assemblée. Ce n'était pas là le langage qu'il devait employer dans sa position, au milieu d'aussi graves débats. Il me semble que son caractère de financier et la solennité du lieu devaient lui inspirer un langage plus sévère et plus digne s'il se sentait impuissant à répondre à un pareil adversaire, il devait garder le silence: le silence vaut quelquefois mieux qu'un discours. Mais je prie l'hon. député de Québec de se con-

soler d'un pareil traitement en se rappelant que Scarron a travesti Virgile et que cependant le phare de Mantone, allumé depuis plus de deux mille ans ne cesse de verser sa douce et brillante lumière sur le monde des intelligences et des grandes inspirations. (Rires prolongés.)

L'honorable député de Québec a dit: "Vous dites que vous avez des précédents pour vous justifier, je le sais bien, car il y a des précédens en abondance pour toutes choses dans l'histoire d'Angleterre." Moi j'ajoute qu'ils ne cherchent que précédents mauvais comme justifications d'actes mauvais. Des précédents, il y en a pour toutes choses dans l'histoire des nations, pour peu qu'elles soient anciennes, surtout dans celle de la grande nation à laquelle nous appartenons, il y en a pour le bien et pour le mal, pour la morale et pour l'immoralité, pour la vertu et pour le vice, pour les bonnes actions et pour le crime, pour la justice et pour l'injustice, pour le meurtre et pour le dévouement sublime, pour la lâcheté et pour les actions généreuses, pour la légalité et pour l'illégalité, pour la constitutionnalité et pour l'inconstitutionnalité, pour la raison et pour l'absurdité, pour la liberté et pour l'esclavage. Vous trouverez tout cela dans l'histoire de la Grande-Bretagne. Mais nos ministres n'y choisissent que ce qui est mauvais par impuissance et par goût comme autrefois les jeunes architectes du nord allaient étudier à Rome, les chefs-d'oeuvre de Michel-Ange. Eblouis par les beautés sans nombre de ces ouvrages immortels, ils ne les voyaient pas; mais ils copiaient dans leur patrie avec un foût dépravé puisé à la source même du génie et du beau. (très bien).[102]

Voulez-vous des justifications pour vos pires actions, je vais vous en donner, laissez-moi pour cela ouvrir les pages les plus regrettables de l'histoire d'Angleterre. N'avez-vous pas vu une monarchie criéée (sic) par des chambres qui s'étaient d'elles-mêmes érigées en convention et sans l'assentiment du peuple à ce qui... ((était)) moins nécessaire quand l'anarchie a pris la place du pouvoir constitué? et le roi sorti de cette urne conventionnelle, quelques jours plus tard, constituer un parlement, au moyen ... ((d'une)) proclamation, cette même convention qui venait de le faire roi. (Ecoutez.) La couronation ne pouvait se ... ((Constituer que par la participation)) de la nation: le parlement ne pouvait exister sans un roi, puis qu'il est l'élément qui ... ((tient à)) le dissoudre ou à le reconstituer, et ... ((si parfois)) ce lieu n'existe plus par la mort du monarque ou autrement, il n'y a plus de parlement par le fait même de la constitution. Mais quand les lieus de la constitution étaient ... ((évités)), et le peuple était là pour dire ce qu'il voulait, on devait au moins lui livrer la branche législative ... ((qui aurait coutume de partir sans terme)) électoriale (sic), mais non, ceux qui avaient brisé un trône pour sauver la constitution ... ((venaient)) aussitôt après lui porter les plus violentes ... ((tortures.)) (Ecoutez.)

Plus tard des ministres n'ont-ils pas eu la bassesse de sacrifier un innocent à la colère désordonnée du peuple anglais, et ... ((de tuer)) le brave et habile ... ((homme)), qui n'avait cedé qu'à la nécessité, qui n'était coupable que d'avoir suivi les ordres de ses supérieurs, Bing ... le voilà en holocauste sur l'échafaud pour expier les crimes de ces minis-

tres responsables. Le peuple voulait une victime, ils eurent la lâcheté de lui sacrifier une victime innocente pour sauver leurs propres têtes. (Ecoutez.)

Est-ce qu'on n'a pas vu un ministre ... ((déversant)) des sommes d'argent considérables si pour mettre dans la balance sa valeur ministérielle en faveur d'une ... ((affaire)) désirée par de puissants spéculateurs? Et les révélations de sir Ed. Seymour, qui pour se rassurer lui-même avait demandé un acte d'indemnité, ont donné des preuves évidentes d'une dépravation à faire horreur.

Feuilletons encore un instant les pages les plus sombres et les plus dégoûtantes du passé pour trouver des faits semblables à ceux qui s'offrent chaque jour à nos regards.

Sir Robert Walpole, un homme de talents, gouverna pendant vingt-deux ou vingt-trois ans l'Angleterre au moyen de l'argent et de la corruption. On entendait bien quelquefois pendant cette longue suite d'années, la voix du peuple s'élever puissante contre cet ordre de choses; plus d'une fois le flot de l'opinion, poussé par le souffle violent de l'indignation publique, est venu se rabattre terrible sur la plage ministérielle menaçant de tétruire ce rampart de ... ((pierre)) derrière lequel s'abritait le ministre méchant. Mais au moyen de sa baguette magique le noveau Moise; qu'on me pardonne cette comparaison, appaisait (sic) les éléments, calmait la tempête, et reprenait sensiblement sa marche tortueuse sans ... ((recherche)) du passé, sans crainte de l'avenir. (Ecoutez). On entendait d'espace en espace les représentants de la nation pousser des cris de colère, en dedans et en dehors de l'enceinte parlementaire; on prédisait la chute du ministre comme certaine. Mais tout à coup par une puissance magique que tout le monde comprenait mais que personne ne pouvait saisir, les imprécations se changaient en louanges ... ((officieuses)), ou les députés, indignés un instant auparavant, disparaissaient comme des ombres de l'enceinte législative, et échappaient à ceux qui enfin croyaient les tenir dans les limites de ... ((leurs)) conscience respectives et de touts (sic) obligations sucrées envers le peuple.

Vous comprenez maintenant la puissance magique du pouvoir, et vous concevez difficilement sans doute comment on peut maintenir une opposition aussi formidable contre un pareil talisman, une opposition aussi intègre et aussi désinteressée, une opposition qui, si elle n'a pas l'administration, tient entre ses mains la législation du pays. Pour rendre la comparaison plus parfaite, il est seulement à regretter que nos ministres ne possèdent pas les moyens de Walpole et que l'opposition ne soit pas plus flexible sous le rapport des convictions et des principes. Qu'on vienne me dire après cela éléments nous manquent ici pour constituer la véritable responsabilité dans le gouvernement, l'indépendance, je veux dire l'indépendance sous le rapport de la fortune, et l'intégrité qui en est souvent le corollaire; je lirai les annales de la Grande-Bretagne, et en face de ces annales, je placerai glorieusement la noble et patiente constance de l'opposition Canadienne.

Cependant que nos ministres se rappellent que si Walpole tenait à paralyser pour un temps et pour longtemps les volontés et les intérêts

constitutionnels du peuple anglais, le jour de la justice arriva enfin pour lui. L'opinion publique, comme le volcan qui fait de longs et pénibles efforts pour vomir l'élément qui tourmente ses entrailles profondément lacérées, mais qui s'en débarrasse enfin par un dernier et terrible effort, en boulversant la terre et la mer, et renverssant tout ce qui s'oppose à son passage, l'opinion publique longtemps comprimée finit par lancer ... ((sa justification)) de l'arène politique et des conseils du souverain celui qui avait tant de fois acheté et vendu impunément les libertés et des droits sacrés d'une noble et grande nation. (écoutez.)

Telle est la destinée que vous attend bientôt. Je me console de l'état de choses actuel, quelque désolant qu'il soit, dans la pensée que le ciel aura pitié de ce pauvre pays et que votre règne achève. (très bien.)

Voulez-vous des grands noms, des noms, pour justifier votre conduite infâme, je vais vous en donner. Lord Chatam (sic), c'est-à dire le vieux Pitt, ce grand défenseur des libertés publiques de son pays, l'homme peut-être le plus éloquent le l'Angleterre, voulut oublier son long et glorieux passé pour se jeter par vanité dans des voies inconstitutionelles. Il forme un ministère de toutes les nuances politiques de la Grande-Bretagne, ministère que Burke appela une mosaique ... ((pourvue)) de toutes les couleurs et dont les pièces multiples s'attachaient sans se lier ensemble. Il perdit la confiance de ses compatriotes; cette confiance il ne la regagna qu'en se retirant de ce ministère et en revenant à ses principes d'autrefois. Eh! N'avons-nous pas aussi cette mosaique dans notre banquette le (sic) ministérielle (on rit!) Qu'y voyez-vous d'abord? Un homme qui avait appartenu à tous les partis possibles et qui appartenait en realité à aucun parti, à aucun principe arrêté (M. Draper): c'était le premier ministre. Qu'y voyez-vous maintenant? Un membre du family compact qui a ... ((écarté)) son parti (M. Sherwood); un autre qui appartient au family compact par alliance; un autre par affiliation, on l'y a greffé (M. McDonald); un cinquième, un libéral du Bas-Canada, libéral dans ses antécédents, libéral dans sa famille, libéral dans le glorieux nom qu'il porte (M. Papineau); un sixième, un juge de circuit dont on a fait un homme politique; un septième enfin, et c'est le plus prodigieux, car il est à lui seul une mosaique parfaite (on rit.) Il vous donnera instantément la couleur que vous désirez: tant depend de l'incidence sous laquelle vous le présentez à la lumière, et si vous le faites tourner assez rapidement, il vous donnera à la fois toutes les couleurs de prisme, pourvu que ce soit sur son pivot chéri, son fauteuil de secrétaire provincial. (Rires prolongés.)

Tels sont les éléments hétérogènes qui composent notre présent ministère,et avec cela peut-il exister longtemps? Je le demande au bon sens de la chambre et au bon sens du pays (très bien.)[103]

MR. GOWAN ... ((rose)) to speak[104].

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY caught him by the arm and begged he would not.[105]

MR. GOWAN. - The hon. gentleman at once resumed his seat.[106]

Cries of divide, divide, now resounded from the ministerial benches[107].

MR. PRICE rose to say that he trusted a division would not be taken until Mr. Attorney-Gen. Sherwood had an opportunity of explaining the cause of his being turned out of the Government last summer, in what way he was induced to join an administration by whom he had been kicked out so unmercifully. No doubt after the Hon. Attorney General had given his explanation, other gentlemen would like to speak, and especially as he saw that hon. gentleman had been absent from his seat for some time, he would move an adjournment of the debate until to-morrow.[108]

Cries of "no, no, divide, divide," came ... from the ministerial side.[109]

MR. PRICE withdrew his motion[110].

(68)

And the said Motion being again read, and the question being put thereon, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Franchère, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(41.)

So it passed in the negative.[111]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD[112] ... rose and told Mr. Baldwin that "the Government were now prepared to go on with the Simcoe election case!"[113]

MR. AYLWIN said he had no doubt they were - their majority of from 1 to 4 were quite ready to vote anything, and he believed it would be time thrown away to debate the matter.[114]

The Government Benches resounded with cries of "same division! same division!!"[115]

MR. BALDWIN had no objection to do so if the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery were in attendance.[116]

That officer not being present, the question was dropped.[117]

(68)

Supply. Mr. Leslie, from the Committee of the whole House to whom it was referred to consider of the Motion made on Thursday last, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, reported, according to order, the Resolution of the said Committee; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

Customs Acts. Mr. Stewart of Bytown, from the Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the several Acts relating to the Duties of Customs; reported, according to Order, the Resolution of the said Committee; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts regulating the Customs and imposing Duties of Customs, including so much of any Imperial Act as imposes Duties, with a view to amend and consolidate the whole.

Customs Bill. Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the Customs, and for granting Duties of Customs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Orders deferred. Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Foster,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 23 JUNE 1847.

((ENQUIRY RESPECTING TITLES OF INHABITANTS OF LAKE BRANDON.))

Enquiry of ministry respecting titles to inhabitants of Lake Brandon, Mr. Armstrong was called, but was not in his place.[118]

((POSTPONED NOTICE OF MOTION RE: TRADE OF CANADA.))[119]

MR. ERMATINGER's resolution, on the Trade of Canada were among the notices of the day, but were postponed to Monday next.[120]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PRESENTATION OF PAPERS CONCERNING LAKE ST. PETER.))

MR. ARMSTRONG enquired of ministers when the papers would be produced relating to Lake St. Peter.[121]

MR. ROBINSON replied. - The paper (sic) were being prepared, and would be shortly laid before the House.[122]

FOOTNOTES: 23 JUNE 1847.

1. This motion was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 June 1847, PILOT, 26 June 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847, in accounts which are identical except that BRITISH COLONIST's report is somewhat longer; and GLOBE, 3 July 1847. The GLOBE, 3 July 1847, contained a commentary.
2. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
3. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847, in accounts which are almost identical; and GLOBE, 3 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
5. The debate on this motion was reported by: GLOBE, 3 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts.
6. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 2 July 1847.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
15. This matter was reported by: GLOBE, 3 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 29 June 1847; and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. Commentaries were found in PILOT, 29 June, 6 July 1847.
16. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 26 June 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847, in accounts which are identical except that in BATHURST COURIER some speeches have been omitted entirely; GLOBE, 3 July 1847, copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24, 25 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 June 1847; PILOT, 29 June 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847; GLOBE, 30 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 24, 28 June, 1, 5, 8, 12, 15 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 25, 28, 30 June 1847; and L'AURORE, 8 July 1847. Mr. Aylwin's speech was edited and translated by LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847, from PILOT, 26 June 1847; Laterrière's speech was translated by PILOT, 6 July 1847, from LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847; and LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847, and LE CANADIEN, 9, 12 July 1847, contained identical accounts of Laterrière's speech. Commentaries were found in: GLOBE, 3 July 1847, copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 June 1847; PILOT, 26 June 1847; GLOBE, 30 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 24 June 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 25, 28, 30 June 1847.

20. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
21. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847.
22. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
23. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 June 1847.
24. LA MINERVE, 28 June 1847.
25. IBID., 1 July 1847.
26. IBID., 5 July 1847.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
30. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
32. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
34. GLOBE, 30 June 1847, which described the noise as "horrid".
35. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
37. IBID.
38. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
39. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
40. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
41. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
42. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
43. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
44. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
45. IBID.
46. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
53. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
54. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
55. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
56. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
60. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
61. IBID., which reported that he spoke "with immense pomposity".
62. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
63. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
64. According to most of the accounts Mr. Aylwin spoke for two and a half hours. GLOBE, 30 June 1847, commented: "During his speech, Mr. Aylwin alluded to some statement of Mr. Attorney General Sherwood's predecessor as member for Toronto, and several members asked

'who he was'?"
65. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID., which reported that the opposition cheered Aylwin "with much warmth and enthusiasm".
79. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
80. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
81. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
83. IBID.
84. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
85. IBID.
86. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
87. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
88. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
89. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
90. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
92. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
94. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
95. IBID.
96. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
97. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
98. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
99. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
100. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
101. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
102. IBID., 12 July 1847.
103. IBID., 15 July 1847.
104. GLOBE, 30 June 1847.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.

111. LE CANADIEN, 25 June 1847, commented: "C'est vers une heure du matin que s'est terminée la discussion du vote de non confiance, proposé par M. Scott."
112. This matter was reported by: GLOBE, 3 July 1847, copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847; and PILOT, 29 June 1847. The GLOBE, 3 July 1847, copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, contained a commentary.
113. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
114. IBID.
115. IBID.
116. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
117. IBID.
118. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
119. This notice was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 25 June 1847; GLOBE, 3 July 1847; and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847. Commentaries were found in: BRITISH COLONIST, 25 June 1847; and GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
120. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
121. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847.
122. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Powell,--The Petition of Philip Smith and others, of the District of Talbot.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of William Mulligan and others, of the south western section of Canada West, from Fort Erie to Sandwich.

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of François Caron and others, of the Town of Amherstburgh, in the Western District; the Petition of Theodore Hart and others, stockholders in the Echo Lake Mining Company; the Petition of Joshua Adams and others, of the District of Bathurst; and the Petition of John Corrie and others, Trustees of the Baptist Church of Perth.

By Mr. Dickson,--The Petition of James Little of Seneca, Grand River.

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By Mr. Williams,--The Petition of Henry S. Reid and others, of the Townships of Darlington and Cartwright, in the District of Newcastle; and the Petition of John H. Cynon and others, Bible Christians, of the District of Newcastle.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Very Reverend T. Cooke and others, the Committee appointed by the inhabitants of Three Rivers to the charge of the Christian Schools in the said Town; praying a grant of money in aid of the said Schools.

Of the Reverend J. B. Coté and others, of the Parishes of St. Jérôme de Matane and Metis, in the County of Rimouski; praying aid to construct a Road between Metis and Matane, and to erect the necessary Bridges over the Rivers Blanche and Tartigon.

Of the Bank of Upper Canada; praying the repeal or reduction of the present Tax on Bank Notes in circulation.

Of the Reverend John M'Caul, D.D., and others, members of the Managing Committee of the House of Industry of the City of Toronto, and others; praying pecuniary aid to enable them to erect a suitable building for the purposes of the said Institution.

Of William Gamble and others, of the Township of Etobicoke, in the Home District; praying for an Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Humber Harbour and Road Company.

Of George Witherspoon and others, of the Township of Harwich, in the Western District; praying that certain Townships in the County of Kent be formed into a new District, and that the necessary Tax be imposed for that purpose.

Of Joseph Stafford and others, of the Township of Camden, in the Western District; praying that certain Townships in the County of Kent be formed into a new District, and that the necessary Tax be imposed for that purpose.

Of J. W. Little and others, of the Township of Raleigh, in the Western District; praying that certain Townships in the County of Kent be formed into a new District, and that the necessary Tax be imposed for that purpose.

Of Thomas Mawlam and others, of the Township of Dawn, in the Western District; of James Robertson and others, of the Townships of East and West Tilbury, in the Western District; and of Adam Geddy and others, of the Township of Romney, in the Western District; praying that certain Townships in the County of Kent be formed into a new District, and that the necessary Tax be imposed for that purpose.

Of the Reverend Louis Gingras, Procureur, of the Seminary of Quebec, and others, the inhabitants of St. Thérèse and other Parishes; praying that the privilege of constructing a Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, be granted to Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise, and Joseph Brien.

Of Kenneth Cameron and others, of the Township of Thorah, in the Home District; praying aid to complete a certain part of the Road from Sturgeon Bay to Windsor Harbour.

Of Zozime Maçon and others, of the County of Two Mountains; praying that should the privilege of building a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus at St. Eustache, be granted to E. M. Leprohon and J. A. Berthelot, Esquires, the rates of Toll may be fixed at a certain scale lower than that proposed.

Of John M'Gill Chambers and others, of the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, in the District of Bathurst; praying a survey of the Boundary Line between the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, that the same may be more clearly defined.

Of Cornelius H. Finlay, of Côte St. Paul, in the District of Montreal, Contractor; praying the payment of a certain claim for work done on the Beauharnois Canal.

Of James Biggar, Mayor, and James Botham, Secretary, on behalf of the Municipal County of Godmanchester; praying the removal of the Circuit Court from the Village of Beauharnois to Durham, or otherwise that the County of Beauharnois be divided into two Circuits, with a Court at Huntingdon.

Of Peter Warren Dease and others, members of the Committee of Management of the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company and others; praying an Act of Incorporation, and a grant of the wild Lands along the proposed line of the said Road.

Of W. E. Blanchard and others, of the County of Two Mountains; praying the consideration of their Petition of last Session for the removal of the Circuit Court of the said County to the Village of St. Andrews.

Of Chester Roberts and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi; praying that a specific duty be imposed upon American goods, to enable them to compete with the United States in the manufacture of scythes and axes.

Of Messieurs Stephens, Young, and Company, and others, merchants and citizens of Montreal; praying for the encouragement of the Lumber Trade, by the remittance of the duties on certain articles.

Of Jonathan Ferris and others, members of the Religious Society of

Friends, commonly called Quakers; praying an Act of Incorporation to enable them to establish a Seminary in the Township of Hallowell.

Of the President and Directors of the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company; representing the importance of the said Railroad, and the necessity of Government aid in carrying it into effect,-- and praying its consideration.

Of L. M. Cressé and others, members of the Municipal Council of St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet; praying the repeal of the Ordinances relating to winter roads and vehicles.

Of Pierre Boisvert and others, inhabitants of the Municipality of Arthabaska; praying the repeal of the present Education Law, and the passing of a more liberal Act in lieu thereof.

Of Pierre Pascal Fortin and others, of the Parish of L'Islet, in the County of L'Islet; praying the repeal of the Education Law.

Of Joseph Bouchette, of the City of Montreal, Esquire; praying aid to enable him to sustain the heavy expenses incurred in the compilation of his Map of Canada and the other British North American Colonies.

Of Edouard Normand, of the Parish of Ste. Marie de la Magdeleine du Cap de la Magdeleine, Joiner; praying indemnification for loss sustained by the construction of a Bridge over the River St. Maurice.

Of the Reverend Charles Dion and others, of the County of Nicolet; praying that the Bridge to be constructed by the Board of Works on the River Beçancour be constructed near the church.

Of Jacques Laverdière and others, of L'Assomption de Berthier and other Parishes; praying for the construction of a wharf at Berthier.

Of O. E. Casgrain, Esquire, in behalf of the Municipal Council of L'Islet; praying that the Registry Office for the County of L'Islet be held for the future at the Parish of L'Islet.

Of the Municipal Council of the District of Johnstown; praying that measures may be adopted to cause the navigation of the River St. Lawrence to be thrown open to vessels of all nations.

Of A. W. Blanchard and others, of the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown; praying that certain School Trustees be authorized to sell a lot of land granted by the late James Haskin for school

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purposes, and to purchase another in a more suitable site.

Of P. P. Lacroix and others, of the Western District; praying that certain enquiries be made and measures adopted to stop the carrying out of the instructions of the Crown Land Department with respect to the Clergy Reserve Lands, until the decision of the Legislature has been taken thereon.

Of George Babcock, of the Town of Brantford, in the District of Gore, Stage Proprietor; praying to be authorized by law to convey the American Mail over a certain tract within the Province.

Of Theodore J. Sack and others, of the Town of Amhertsburgh, in the County of Essex; praying for the incorporation of the said Town.

Of Isaie Tremblay and others, of Grande Baie; praying for a free grant of the Lands occupied by them on the Saguenay, or that they be sold to them on easy terms.

Petition of W. Anderson and others.

Resolved, That the Petition of W. Anderson and others, of the Town or Borough of William Henry, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Nelson, the Honorable Mr. Morin, Mr. DeWitt, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Rousseau, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of J. M'Gill Chambers and others.

Resolved, That the Petition of John M'Gill Chambers and others, of the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, in the District of Bathurst, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, Mr. Jessup, Mr. Cameron of Lanark, Mr. Gowan, and Mr. Petrie, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Of A. Simpson and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of A. Simpson and others, stockholders in the "Lake Huron Silver and Copper Company," be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Of P. P. Lachapelle;
Of C. Germain and others;
Of Rev. R. Mercier and others;
Of E. Hetier and others;
Of J. N. Muir and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of P. P. Lachapelle, junior, of the Parish of Sault au Recollet, in the District of Montreal; the Petition of C. Germain and others, Members of the Municipal Council of St. Vincent de Paul, County of Terrebonne; the Petition of the Reverend R. Mercier and others; the Petition of Eusèbe Hetier and others, of the lower part of Ste. Rose, in L'Isle Jésus; and the Petition of J. N. Muir and others, of the Parish of La Visitation du Sault au Recollet, in the County of Montreal, be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

First Report on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:

Your Committee have taken into consideration the Petition of La Banque du Peuple, and they are of opinion that, as the Petitioners do not ask for any privileges not enjoyed by other Banks in this Province, the prayer of their Petition should be granted.

Humber Harbour and Road Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Humber Harbour and Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Macdonell of Stormont,

Agriculture and Wheat Acts. — Ordered, That the proper Officer do lay before this House, a Return of the amount of Duties collected under the Act for protecting Agriculture, and the Wheat Act, 6 Vic., cap. 31, on each separate article, for 1846.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Address respecting L.F. Dufresne. — Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause the proper Officer to lay before this House, copies of all Petitions addressed to the Executive Government by the Reverend Joseph Laberge, or any other inhabitant or inhabitants of the County of Quebec, complaining of the conduct of Louis Flavien Dufresne, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, and of all documents, evidence, and papers thereto annexed or relating thereto; and also, copy of all Correspondence between the Executive Government and the said Reverend Joseph Laberge, or other inhabitants of the County of Quebec, relating to the said complaint against the said Louis Flavien Dufresne.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A. Gilkison Attorney Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Dickson have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Archibald Gilkison to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

British North American Telegraph Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Chabot have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the sixth of July next.

Pickering and Markham Road Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Monro have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Motion for an Address respecting the office of Civil Secretary, negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Aylwin moved, seconded by Mr. Chabot, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying to be informed of the nature and extent of the duties of the Civil Secretary, and wherein those duties differ from, or are incompatible with, those of the Provincial Secretary, and wherein those duties differ from, or are incompatible with, those of the Provincial Secretary; and also, whether the duties of both Officers are not susceptible of being performed by one and the same Officer.[1]

MR. AYLWIN said, that though he had been himself at one time a member of the Provincial Administration, he could not tell what were the duties of the Civil Secretary. There was a Civil Secretary and a Provincial Secretary; we knew what were the duties of the latter, but we did not know what were the duties of the former, and we did not always know to which of these public officers to address ourselves[2]. Could the Ministry give this information? Perhaps they could, but he (Mr. A.) believed they knew just as much as he himself did;[3] nevertheless, this mysterious functionary, the bounds of whose responsibility was knwn (sic) to no one, was intrusted with the Indian Affairs and with all matters relative ((to)) emigration, and received the sum of £1500[4] per annum. He (Mr. Aylwin) considered that we were more interested in affairs affecting the Indians than the people in Great Britain, and emigration was as much a Provicial (sic) as an Imperial question.[5] The Civil Secretary, he said, was in the receipt of a larger salary than any Provincial officer, the Chief Justice not excepted[6]. He (Mr. A.) was desirous of getting explicit information respecting all the duties of the office, and he would therefore move an address to His Excellency to that purport.[7]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD replied, that the honourable member (Mr. A.) should have addressed an inquiry to the Ministry, instead of making the motion under consideration. That the course taken by the honourable member, in addressing the Head of the Government for the purpose of asking the duties of a particular officer, was unconstitutional and unprecedented, and that it would be resisted by Ministers. He supposed that the origin of the title Civil Secretary was, that formerly there were two Secretaries, one Military and one Civil.[8] The Civil Secretary was the Private Secretary of the Governor, who assists him in matters essentially his own. Hon. gentlemen might call him by what name they pleased, but he considered that the Governor ought to have a Secretary. The Government conceived the office necessary, and that the duties of the office could not be mixed up with those of the Provincial Secretary.[9] He was supposed to be the gentleman who assisted the Governor in writing his Despatches; the Correspondence between the Home and Provincial Governments passed through his hands; and he was entrusted with large interests in reference to Emigration and the Indian affairs.[10] He should

oppose the Address to His Excellency on the subject in question; he would give any information respecting the office that was in his power; but should resist any enquiries into the duties of an officer of the Government.[11]

MR. AYLWIN ((for)) the Opposition then ... ((opposed)) the Administration for saying that they could not ask the Head of the Government, what the duties were of an officer whose salary was paid by the House--they had a perfect right to show how the public money was applied, and if retrenchment could be effected. As to the statement that the Governor was unable to give them the information desired, it was just another of the ministerial quibbles; though such addresses were made to the Governor, yet, in fact, they were put and answered by his Responsible Ministers. And if the ministry wished to know why they preferred an address to a simple question and answer, the reason was that they could not depend on the verbal answers given to questions by the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches.[12] He anticipated nothing better from the hon. member from Toronto than a "I suppose" and such like vagueness, but he (Mr. A.) did not want mere suppositions, he wanted solid information.[13] The course he adopted was unprecedented in England, because in England such an office as that of Civil Secretary would not be tolerated. The Home Government would be compelled ere long to make such alteration in the Union Act as the people of this Colony required.[14] It appeared from what ministers stated, that the Governor's Secretary was a mere correspondent, and surely such work might be done for a less salary, than the large sum now paid.[15]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD, ((for)) the Government replied, that[16] the office, the hon. gentleman knew, was coeval with the union of the Provinces,[17] ((but)) the salary under the new Civil List sent Home for approval was only £750[18]; the House had voted that sum last Session, and it was absurd to bring up the duties und (sic) emoluments for a second discussion.[19]

MR. AYLWIN, ((for)) the Opposition rejoined, the Civil List voted last Session might be considered a dead letter, as nothing had been heard about it, and they must treat matters as they now stood.[20]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said that the Civil List of last Session must not be treated as a dead letter, for the whole reason why it and the Resolutions of the House as to the French language had not become Law by Imperial Statute, was that the Home Government did not wish to be constantly tinkering at the Union Act, but were waiting for all the amendments to be thrown into one Bill.[21]

MR. LAFONTAINE expressed his extreme astonishment that such contradictary statements (to say the least of them,) should be made to the House by Government. It was but the other night that one of the Ministers had answered to a question put by the Opposition, as to the French language resolutions-- that not a word had been heard from Home on the subject; and now they were told that the Government had heard and a specious story was given to account for the delay![22]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said that the Hon. member had misunderstood him, all he meant to say was, that such was his impression as to the detention of these acts by the Home Government. They had been sent home with the other Bills of last session; all the others had been assented to or disallowed, but of these no notice had been taken, and he inferred that the reason for it was as he had formerly stated.[23]

MR. VIGER opposed the address and said as we understood, that the opposition leaders when in office did not interfere with the office of Civil Secretary.[24]

MR. LAFONTAINE said the hon. member for Three Rivers had been an Executive Councillor and did not know what took place in that Council. The late Ministry did take action in the affairs of the office of Civil Secretary.[25]

MR. MOFFATT.--Although he should like to have the information desired, yet he should vote against the present motion, for he believed that it was proposed with no other view than to harrass the ministry. Nor did he think that it was proper to bring the subject up now, when the House had voted last Session a salary of £750[26] not ... £1,500[27] to be attached to this office[28], now to enquire what it was for. The House last year considered that this officer was necessary to manage the confidential correspondence of the Governor General, and he understood that the hon. member for North York concurred in that view.[29] Had the information now required been applied for last year, previous to the salary being voted, he would not have opposed the application.--[30]

MR. AYLWIN said, the question was whether the duties of the Civil Secretary could not be performed by the Provincial Secretary?[31]

MR. BALDWIN said the learned Attorney-General had made the most extraordinary statement he had ever heard coming from so high a quarter. The Civil List Bill was perhaps the most important constitutional measure which ever came before the House. The Civil List voted under the Union Act gave the right to the Home Government to dispose of our property without our consent--a concession which no free legislature should ever have made. It was of the deepest importance that this great constitutional defect should be wiped out--the whole House had felt this--and great pains were taken to make the new measure as perfect as possible. Well, how did it now appear that this all-important document was treated? Why, it was bundled home with all the trifling turnpikes and charity Corporation Acts, and not a word had since been heard about, and not an inquiry made as to it by the Provincial Administration! Was that the way to treat such a measure? He would leave it for the Hon. members opposite to say; and the reason given for the delay was most curious: the Imperial Government were waiting till we got all our amendments ready--until our suggestions as to the Union Act, rolling on like a large snow ball gathering as it went, were piled into one mountain, so that they might not be troubled with trifles! And was this Civil List then so trifling? On the contrary its importance could not be over-estimated--it was well entitled to separate

and careful Legislation, and it was difficult to conceive that the reason for its detention by the Attorney-General could be the real one. If an Imperial Act were not passed within two years from the day our measure received the Governor General's assent it would become dead letter. It was considerably over a year since then the Imperial Parliament was probably risen ere this, and would not sit again for many months--so that there was every reason to believe the Home Government were not willing to give their assent to it, and that all the labour of the Canadian Legislature would go for nothing. Knowing all this, he would put it to the House if the Ministry were not chargeable with gross negligence in allowing the time to pass along without an effort on the subject, and in coming down to Parliament so utterly indifferent to the fate of this deeply important measure. The Ministry had declined to give Mr. Aylwin a written answer, but were willing to give a verbal one, and they considered the Hon. gentleman's course a very objectionable one. He (Mr. Baldwin) did not see the slightest objection to it, and he would have thought it much the more desirable course of the two for the Ministry, they would have time to con over their answer and to dilate with great eloquence upon the days and nights of labour spent in his country's cause. It might be however that the gentlemen opposite had other engagements on their hands of a more urgent character, negociations with friends without, and friends within, no doubt left small room for framing answers to addresses however important their nature. Mr. Baldwin then showed the absurdity of saying that the House was not entitled to know the duties of an officer whose salary they paid and concluded by urging the necessity of having written replies from the Ministry after the repeated prevarications made in their verbal answers. He did not believe that even their supporters would go the length of sustaining the Ministry in their refusal.[32]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said, he thought a sufficient reason had been given. The Civil Secretary was the Governor's confidential Secretary; but the plan pursued throughout this session was, for the hon. gentlemen opposite to bring forward a motion, and fly off to the discussion of another subject totally opposite, merely that the Ministers might be unprepared with a defence.[33]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD again addressed the House, on the inconsistency of presenting an Address on such a subject to the Governor His Excellency would say--"these gentlemen appoint a Civil Secretary, with a certain salary, and then come and ask me what are his duties?" It would be both stultifying to the hon. gentlemen who presented the Address, and would place the House in a ridiculous position.[34]

MR. AYLWIN ((again opposed the Ministers)).[35]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD wished to reply to Mr. Aylwin[36].

SIR A. MACNAB, the Speaker would not allow him.[37]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--The Hon. gentleman ((insisted)) upon it[38].

The House cried, chair, chair[39].

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--[40]

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier,

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Franchère, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(37.)

So it passed in the negative.

Emigrant Sheds.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House, "Copies of any Instructions that may have been given to the Chief Agents of Emigrants, or any other person respecting the erection of Sheds for the reception of Emigrants within the City of Quebec, and copies of any Correspondence that may have taken place on this head; and also, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause immediate inquiry to be made whether such Sheds, as may be necessary, might not be erected at some distance from the City, or on the opposite side of the River at Quebec, and also, respecting the most convenient place for a temporary Hospital out of the precincts of the City, for the reception of such persons as may be unable, from want or sickness, to proceed to their respective places of destination."

App. (R.)

(For the said Return, see Appendix R.)

Forges of St. Maurice.

Also,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 10th instant, praying "that all documents and information in relation to the sale and disposal of the Forges of St. Maurice, and the lands dependent thereupon, be communicated to the House."

App. (S.)

(For the said Return, see Appendix S.)

Indians.

And also, Section 3 of a Report on the affairs of the Indians in Canada.

App. (T.) *(For the said Report, see Appendix T.)*

DR. NELSON[41] rose, and said he considered it his duty to call the attention of the House to the alarming state of the emigrants at the sheds, and the danger thereby incurred to[42] the public health of Montreal[43]. He believed, now, that the Government was doing all that lay in its power to remedy the evil; but still he thought that attention should have been given to the subject sooner. He would lay the blame on no one; perhaps it was the will of Providence that this affliction should come, but he would call attention to the startling fact, that three months must elapse before the greater number of the sick, now at the sheds, would be able to contribute toward their own support, and then, the rigour of a Canadian winter would be fast approaching. What a state of things was this to look forward to! He was far from wishing to be an alarmist, but the poor creatures at the sheds were in a shocking condition. Here the hon. gentleman drew a most harrowing picture of the Scenes he had that day witnessed at the sheds; and said, that notwithstanding all that was done--notwithstanding all the efforts of the benevolent, and the almost superhuman exertions of those most excellent ladies, the Grey Nuns, the sickness was on the increase. Some cases of typhus fever had occurred among the emigrants. He had that morning visited a female in the Quebec Suburbs, a stout, healthy looking woman, who was labouring under an attack of typhus fever, and in a state of dilerium (sic). A friend of his had also been called to visit two persons in Griffintown, who were attacked by the same disease, but who, so far as had been ascertained, had had no communication with the sheds. These facts called for the earnest attention of Government,--he thought that the danger to the city was most imminent.[44] He had no specific proposal to make, but would suggest to Government the propriety of appointing a Committee to inquire what could be done in the emergency.[45]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD reflected on Dr. Nelson for bringing such alarming statements before the public. The Government had done all in their power.[46] He was perfectly aware of the extent of the evil. That morning the reports to the Government had been that the number of deaths was on the increase.[47] They had appointed a medical man to take charge of the sheds, and told him he would get everything which the necessities of his patients required. The other day it was reported to the Government that there were 150 orphan children, some of them at the breast, without a creature to look after them, and they had at once hired a building, and placed a proper person in charge of it. Nothing would be refused which the proper officers said was required.[48] The Government... would be happy to listen to any suggestions that would tend to decrease the alarming state of affairs among the emigrants.[49]

MR. LAFONTAINE said the Government were much to blame in not foreseeing all this. A large number of the emigrants were helpless paupers sent out of the country, by their unfeeling landlords, to die. There were old men and women without families, and children without parents; all shipped off by men who were bound to support them, with the full knowledge that they

would land on a foreign shore without a shilling to keep them from starvation. There should have been a protest sent home against such a shameful system, for they knew months ago what was about to happen. Finding this, the Government should have made ample preparations for what they knew must be the consequence. But their conduct had been far different, and they had foiled their hands, until the pestilence was among us. They boast of what they are now doing--but as long as the misery was confined to the poor emigrants they had done nothing--it was only when the progress of disease was at our own doors, when we ourselves were threatened, that they thought proper to bestir themselves. He had certainly expected that the Government would at any rate have brought forward an address from this House to the Home Government exposing the system of emigration which was going on, and the misery it was entailing.[50]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said such an address would be offered to the House for its concurrence,[51] OR MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY, said that intimation had been forwarded to the Home Government, stating the difficulties experienced by the Ministers through the present emigration.[52]

MR. MOFFATT said that the hon. gentleman who had spoken of the number of widows and orphans, should bear in mind that a great number of them had become widows and orphans since their arrival in Canada.[53]

(71)

On motion of Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

Niagara District Town.

Ordered, That the Entries in the Journals of this House of last Session, which relate to the removal of the site of the District Town of Niagara, be now read.

The said Entries were read accordingly.

Mr. Cummings moved, seconded by Mr. Merritt, That the said Entries be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the District Town,) and other references.[54]

MR. DICKSON opposed the motion on the ground that proper notice had not been given.[55]

MR. CUMMINGS said the Bill was before the House last Session, and the people were all fully aware it was to come up again this Session.[56]

MR. THOMPSON hoped any defect in giving notice would be waived.[57]

MR. DICKSON said the Bill of last Session was quite different from this. By it the Legislature had to fix the site of the District Town; by this Bill the selection was left to the District Council. The people of Niagara were not aware that such a Bill would be brought up, and he hoped the rules would not be departed from.[58]

MR. CAMERON agreed with Mr. Dickson.[59]

MR. HALL supported the view of Mr. Cummings.[60]

MR. MACDONALD and MR. GOWAN spoke also in favor of allowing the Bill to be brought in.[61]

(71)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it passed in the negative.

Special Constables Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the Peace.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Orders deferred.

Mr. Hall moved, seconded by Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.[62]

MR. HALL ... ((made this motion)) in consequence of the day being one generally celebrated by the Canadians[63].

MR. GOWAN opposed the motion as a waste of time, which ought to be devoted to the business of the country.[64]

MR. LAFONTAINE said the hon. gentleman had turned wonderfully careful of the time of the House. He recollected that hon. member to have voted for an adjournment of three weeks![65]

MR. GOWAN,--For what purpose?[66]

MR. LAFONTAINE,--To give the ministry time to prepare their measures.[67]

MR. GOWAN,--No such thing.[68]

(71)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, Accordingly.

Then, on motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 24 JUNE 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: INTENTION TO CREATE A JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN GASPE.))

MR. BERTRAND made an inquiry of the Ministry, if it was intended to create a Judicial District in Gaspé.[69]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY answered that, a similar application had been received for Aylmer; but that it was not thought adviseable to introduce partial measures, especially as it was the intention of the Ministry to lay a Judicature Bill on the table this Session, and during the recess appoint a Commission to consider the matter.[70]

FOOTNOTES: 24 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this motion was reported by: GLOBE, 3 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 June 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 June 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847, in identical accounts; LE CANADIEN, 28 June 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847; BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25, 26 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847; and PILOT, 29 June 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts. The BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, incorrectly identified its source as the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847.
3. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847. The MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847, both reported the amount as £1500 while the PILOT, 29 June 1847, reported it as £1000, and GLOBE, 3 July 1847, reported it as £1300.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847.
6. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
7. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847.
9. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847.
11. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
12. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
13. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847.
15. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
16. IBID.
17. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
18. GLOBE, 3 July 1847. The PILOT, 29 June 1847, noted the amount as £700.
19. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID. According to the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847, Mr. LaFontaine "addressed the House in English, yet such is his peculiar style of articulation that we could not understand but a word here and there."
23. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
24. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
25. IBID.
26. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847.
27. BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847.
29. BRITISH WHIG, 29 June 1847.
30. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
31. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
32. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
33. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.

34. IBID.
35. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. There was some discrepency in the reports of this division: the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847, the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847, and GLOBE, 3 July 1847, reported it as 32 to 38; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847, as 32 to 39, and the PILOT, 29 June 1847, as 35 to 41. The PILOT, 29 June 1847, made the following comment on Mr. Murney's vote: "MR. MURNEY voted on this division by mistake he had paired off with Mr. Scott till 6 o'clock, but believing that it was till 4 o'clock had returned to the House before the latter gentleman. When Mr. M. discovered the mistake he at once explained, and had his name stricken off the list which reduced the majority to 5."
41. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847; and GLOBE, 3 July 1847. The newspaper sources consulted indicate that the following remarks were after Daly had presented all three Returns, the first of which concerned the Irish emigrants.
42. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
43. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
44. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
45. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
46. IBID.
47. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
48. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
49. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
50. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
51. IBID.
52. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
53. IBID.
54. The debate on this motion was reported by: GLOBE, 3 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts. Commentaries were contained in GLOBE, 3 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847.
55. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. The debate on this motion was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847, MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 June 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847, in accounts which were identical except that the account in the BRITISH COLONIST was a bit longer; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847; and GLOBE, 3 July 1847.

63. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847. The MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 June 1847, remarked: "In order to let the French Members attend the Soiree given by the Institut Canadien."
64. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 June 1847.
70. IBID.

FRIDAY, 25 JUNE 1847.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of L. M. Cressé, Esquire, and others, of the Parishes of Nicolet and Ste. Monique, in the County of Nicolet; the Petition of Joseph Brouyard and others, of the Parish of St. David; the Petition of A. C. Taschereau, Esquire, and others, of the County of Portneuf; the Petition of J. G. Gagnon and others, of the Parish of Ste. Anne Lapérade, in the County of Champlain; and the Petition of Jean E. Paré and others, of St. Feréol, in the County of Montmorency.

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of James Willson and others, of North Easthope and other Townships in and adjoining the District of Huron.

By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of William Shore and others, of Aldborough and other Townships, in the District of London.

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of George Shaw, of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. M'Connell,--The Petition of Solomon B. Buswell and others, of the Townships of Bolton and Hatley; and the Petition of Ralph Merry and others, of Stanstead.

By Mr. Conger,--The Petition of Thomas Morgan and others, of the Province of Canada.

By Mr. Brooks,--The Petition of Joseph S. Walton, of the Town of Sherbrooke.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of William Elliott, Esquire, and others, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, and others, of Sandwich, in the Western District; praying that the profession of Barrister and Attorney at Law may be divided and practised distinctly in Canada West, as it is in the United Kingdom.

Of the Reverend Edward Denroche and others, the Minister, Church Wardens, and Parishioners of St. Paul's Church, Brockville; praying to be authorized to sell an old Parsonage and Lot for the purpose of building a new Parsonage in the said Town.

Of Pierre Deguise of the Parish of St. Thomas; praying remuneration for his services as Clerk to the Municipal Council of St. Thomas.

Of Joseph Antoine Larocque, Esquire, and others, of Montreal, Members of the Canadian Agricultural Society; praying an Act of Incorporation.

Of Felix Hooper and others, of the Parishes of St. Thomas and St. Pierre, in the County of L'Islet; praying that the Registry Office of the said County may not be removed from St. Thomas.

Of William Ritchie and others, Trustees of the Sherbrooke Academy; praying pecuniary aid for the said Academy.

Of the Right Reverend Patrick Phelan, Bishop of Carrhae, and Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston; and of the Very Reverend Angus Macdonell of the same place; praying for pecuniary aid for the College of

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Regiopolis in Kingston.

Of Peter Freil and others, of the County of Prescott; praying that the grant made for the front road leading from Bytown to Nation River and L'Orignal, may be expended on the same.

Of Donald Alexander M'Donald, of the Township of Lochiel, in the Eastern District; praying indemnification for loss sustained by the riots of the Beauharnois Canal.

Petition of Rev. A. Théberge and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend A. Théberge and others, of the Parish of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, be referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Of R. Carney and others.

Resolved, That the Petition of Richard Carney and others, of the Districts of Simcoe and Wellington, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Webster, the Honorable Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Chalmers, and Mr. Seymour, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of P. W. Dease and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Peter Warren Dease and others, members of the Committee of Management of the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company, and others, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Notarial organization Bill.

Mr. Laurin, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill for the organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Sixth Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee having examined the Petitions of John Paterson and others, for incorporation of the Village of Dundas, and of Lewis Burwell and others, for incorporation of Brandford, and find that in both cases notice has been published in the Canada Gazette only: it would appear, however, by a Petition (that of the Reverend William M'Murray and others, referred to your Committee) having been presented against the former Petition, and by the proceedings of a public meeting held at Brantford in relation to the latter case, that the inhabitants of those places were fully aware of the respective applications; they would therefore recommend that the notice in each of these cases be deemed sufficient.

With respect to the Petition of Joseph Major and others, for an Act to incorporate them as the Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Company, it appears that notice has been published in the Canada Gazette only, and this notice even does not specify the rates of Wharfage or Port dues, which the Petitioners desire to impose; your Committee therefore do not feel warranted in recommending a suspension of the Rule in this case.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of the Quebec Bank, and find that the usual notices have been given so far as regards the District newspapers; but they would respectfully submit that this Petition is not of such a nature as to come, properly, under their order of reference.

Osgood Side Lines Bill.

Mr. Lyon, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Archibald M'Donell and others, of Osgoode, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House a Bill to declare the mode in which the side lines of the Lots in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, shall be run, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the sixth of July next.

First Report on Printing.

The Honorable Mr. Aylwin, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have, in accordance with the practice followed during former Sessions, received tenders for the printing required by Your Honorable House during the present Session, in the French and English Languages; and the tender of Messrs. Lovell and Gibson for the daily printing, and of Messrs. Campbell and Perrault for the Journal and Appendix, being the lowest, your Committee have accepted the same, upon the said parties furnishing good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the work; to which they pray the concurrence of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee would beg leave to call the attention of Your Honourable House (touching economy in that principal branch of expenditure "Printing of Bills") to the unnecessary (as your Committee conceive) expense of printing in both languages, certain local Bills; and have agreed to recommend that in future no local or personal Bill, relating exclusively to Upper Canada, shall be translated and printed in the French Language, without a request being made for the same to the Translator, by any three of the Members of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee further beg leave to state, that in receiving the tender for the printing the Journals and Appendix of the present Session, they have made it a condition with the contractor that that work shall forthwith proceed with every possible despatch, in order to avoid the heretofore great delay in finishing the same. Your Committee believe with this arrangement, that, in at least three months after the close of the Session, the Journals may be in the hands of Members. And further,

Your Committee suggest that three extra copies of the Journal part of this work be furnished and delivered to each Member of the House in sheets, daily, during the progress of the work: to these conditions and suggestions your Committee would also pray the concurrence of Your Honorable House.

Montreal Telegraph Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Leslie have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, seconded by Mr. Duggan,

Reports on Private Bills. — *Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until Saturday, the tenth day of July next.*

Adjournment. — *Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by Mr. Conger, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.*[1]

MR. THOMPSON ((made this motion)) ... in consequence of Monday, being the anniversary of the Coronation, and Tuesday being a Fete d'Obligation,[2] and to supply the loss which would thus be sustained[3].

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD opposed the motion. Tuesday was a Fete d'Obligation, and must of course be a holiday; but Monday was "only coronation day," and he saw no necessity of adjourning the House over that day.[4]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bertrand, Chalmers, Christie, Conger, Cummings, Dickson, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Jessup, Jobin, Lantier, Macdonald of GLENGARRY,

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M'Connell, Merritt, Meyers, Morin, Murney, Powell, Price, Scott, Seymour, Thompson, Webster, and Williams.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cameron of LANARK, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Duggan, Franchère, LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, Nelson, Papineau, Riddell, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Viger, and Woods.--(31.)

So it passed in the negative.

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY gave notice of the alteration of the day for the despatch of Government business from Tuesday to Wednesday, as in consequence of the former being a fete day, it might be distasteful to many of the members

to transact business.[5]

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The Honorable Mr. Aylwin moved, seconded by Mr. Chabot, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until Wednesday next.

MR. AYLWIN ((said this would)) ... enable members to go home,[6] on the ground that the bills which were before the House would not be printed till Tuesday.[7]

MR. SHERWOOD contended that there was a considerable amount of business which admitted of being done upon Monday.[8]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Brooks, Cauchon, DeWitt, Drummond, Franchère, Jobin, LaFontaine, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, Nelson, Rousseau, Scott, and Woods.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Bertrand, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Chauveau, Christie, Conger, Cummings, Daly, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, Lantier, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Merritt, Meyers, Moffatt, Morin, Murney, Papineau, Powell, Price, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Stewart of BYTOWN, Thompson, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(40.)

So it passed in the negative.

Quebec Bank Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Railway Companies. — *Ordered, That a Copy of the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the Address to Her Majesty on the establishment of Railway Companies, communicated to this House on the eighteenth instant, be referred to the Standing Committee of Railroads and Telegraph Lines.*

Division Courts (U.C.) Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws affecting Division Courts in Upper Canada.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Public Lands Bill. *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the disposal of Public Lands, and to allow further time for making certain claims under the same.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Petition of W. Duncan. *On motion of Mr. Lantier, seconded by Mr. Méthot,*

Ordered, That the Entries in the Journals of this House, of last Session, which contain the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of William Duncan of Coteau du Lac, be now read;

The said Entries were read accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Entries be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Wednesday next.

COL. PRINCE ... ((was)) called, ... ((was)) not... in his place[9].

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On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark,

Agricultural Products. *Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of removing the Duty on Agricultural Products on certain conditions.*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. MERRITT said that the existing duties were not advantageous to the Agricultural interest; and did not cause an increase to the Treasury.[10]

MR. GOWAN, seconded by MR. WILLIAMS, moved to adjourn the consideration of the subject in Committee, till Wednesday next[11].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chauveau reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Dickson, seconded by Mr. Merritt,

Address respecting St. Davids and Jordan Road. *Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause the proper Officer to lay before this House, a Statement of the amount expended in the pretended construction of a macadamized Road from St. Davids, in the Township of*

Niagara, through Grantham and Louth to Jordan, in the Niagara District, and the amount expended in the construction of the new Hill at Jordan, and under whose local superintendence the said Road and Hill have been constructed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Surveyors (U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Surveys in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, the fifth of July next.

Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Duggan,

Address respecting Toronto Harbour Dues.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause the proper Officer to lay before this House, a Return of the amount collected for Harbour Dues at the Port of Toronto, for the year 1846; and also, a detailed Statement shewing the balance, (if any,) still due to the Government, on account of sums advanced by the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, for constructing and repairing

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the Queen's Wharf at the entrance of the said Harbour.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

Address respecting Road from Bytown to Hatfield.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the Report of Thomas C. Keefer, Assistant Engineer to the Board of Works, of date the 18th and 19th of June instant, together with ten accompanying Documents, with reference to the survey and line of Road from Bytown to Hatfield; and also, Mr. Keefer's general Report on the Trade and Public Works on the Ottawa.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Canada Assurance Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a new Assurance Company, under the name of the Assurance Company of the Province of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the sixth of July next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

Address respecting Lands in Brandon. — Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to direct the proper Officers of the Crown to institute, in the name of Her Majesty, such legal proceedings as may protect and secure the inhabitants of the Township of Brandon in the possession of their lands.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Chalmers,

Petition of J. Major and others. — Ordered, That the Petition of Joseph Major and others, of the Township of Hope, in the District of Newcastle, praying to be incorporated as the Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Company, may be proceeded with, notwithstanding the Rule of this House which requires that notice be published during two months in a newspaper of the District that such application may affect, has not been complied with,-- the same having been published in the Official Gazette from the first day of December last, up to the present period.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Dundas and Waterloo Road Bill. — Mr. Boulton, from the Committee of the whole House to consider the expediency of authorizing the Commissioners or Trustees for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow a sum of money, reported, according to Order, the Resolution of the said Committee; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Commissioners or Trustees for the Dundas or Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow a sum not

exceeding Six thousand pounds, upon the security of the Tolls of the said Road, in order to complete the same.

Ordered, That Mr. Webster have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Commissioners for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow money to enable them to complete the said Road.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Lock-up Houses Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to establish Lock-up Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday next.

Magdalen Islands Justices of the Peace Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to Justices of the Peace in the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to dispense, as respects them, with the property qualification by Law required of Justices of the Peace in the other parts of the Province, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Government Claimants Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to afford a legal recourse in this Province, for the recovery of legal and just claims upon the Executive Government thereof, being read;*

The said Bill was read accordingly.

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON[12] moved that the House do resolve that a Petition be presented to Her Majesty on the subject of Emigration, and that the standing orders of the House requiring notice of any motion be dispensed with, in order to enable them to send the Address home by the mail which was to leave on Monday next. The hon. gentleman, in making the motion, said, that all the members were aware of the vast amount of sickness, destitution, and death, which had occurred,[13] ((and)) the danger of general disease to which our citizens are exposed[14], and that it was therefore unnecessaary (sic) for him to say anything to shew the necessity of taking such a step. The petition set forth these facts, and called upon the Imperial Government to take into consideration the state in which the emigrants left, to which the present lamentable state of things was to be attributed, with a view of preventing the shipment of emigrants in like circumstances again; and also to re-imburse the Provincial Government for the large expense which it had been put to, over and above the sum already granted by the Imperial Parliament, in rendering necessary support to the poor ad (sic) destitute emigrants.[15] The learned member said the Administration had prepared this Address at the suggestion of the hon. member for Terrebonne.[16]

MR. BALDWIN seconded the motion.[17]

COL. PRINCE ... took a part ((in the debate)).[18]

MR. HALL said he had no doubt the Address then submitted would be sent to Her Majesty but would it ever be answered? It might or might not (hear, hear); and in the meantime, he should like to know whether that House had power to prevent emigration?[19] ((He)) wished to know if they had no power to prevent English landlords, after they had cheated, oppressed, and ruined the poor tenantry, transporting them to this country? He wanted to see a large emigration taking place to this country, but not one of paupers.[20] He said if people went from this country to England without money in their pockets they were at once apprehended as vagrants--but the helpless paupers of England and Ireland were sent over here by ship loads for the people of Canada to support.[21] Was he bound to support a body of men who had been robbed at home and then sent out here as paupers by the scoundrel landlords who robbed them[22]?

Hear, hear, from both sides of the House.[23]

MR. HALL. He was not opposed to emigration, but he desired to see it properly regulated. Let the Governor settle emigrants on the wild lands at once upon their arrival, and help them so that they may get over a year or more.[24] He was not inclined to support the present motion, unless he could be shewn that some benefit would be derived from it.[25]

MR. CAMERON, of Lanark, said there was no subject so calculated to touch the feelings of the House as that then under consideration: it was truly a painful one; his views and feelings had been fully expressed by the hon. member of Peterboro',[26] but notwithstanding, he would support the motion, he was glad to see a demand made for repayment of money expended by the Provincial Government, which ought, he thought, to be borne entirely by the British Government. He hoped that the subject of Emigration would be taken up by the House, during the session.[27] The Government ought to have made arrangements for the influx of emigrants long ago. There was a large block of land on Lake Huron, 5,000,000 acres unsurveyed. A line of conveyances should have been put on between Quebec and that point, and the emigrants run up there at once.--During the winter they might have been employed in opening up the roads and farming the country--payment for their labour to be given in goods--and these goods to be paid for by the returns on the improvements and the increased value of the lands.[28] He condemned and deplored the condition in which the British Emigrants reach the shore of Canada. Contrast their state with that of the Dutch emigrants who are arriving: the latter, cared for and protected by their Government, came not in crowded ships, nor were they impoverished and born down in body and mind; no they arrived in good health and spirits, and were conducted from the ships to hotels in the city. Why was there not some such care as this to the Irish? They were deserving of it: no people made better settlers after they had acquired rights and an interest in the country. He (Mr. C.) could refer to a large number of Irish whom

he represented, than whom there was not a more industrious and comfortable class in the country: and it is remarkable how they had changed and improved with their condition. When they arrived, they were disorderly and riotous; now they were among the best of the inhabitants, and their children among the most intelligent and best educated (hear, hear.)[29]

MR. GOWAN was very sorry to hear the remarks which had fallen from the member for Peterborough; he[30] objected to the terms pauper emigrants[31]. (Mr. G.) thought that every man, who, with a strong arm and good health,[32] and a willing heart[33] emigrated to this country, was a benefit to it. Let him be ever so poor, the poorest emigrant made the best settler[34]. It would be found that the most prosperous in Canada were those who came to prepare for the struggle, and not those who brought small capitals and with it the habits and tastes of half gentry (hear, hear.) He would take that opportunity of stating that he was not pleased with the government[35] which he thought had not done all that they should have done; they should not have waited until the emigrants had arrived before they took steps; it was their duty to have anticipated their arrival, and to be prepared for them on their arrival.[36] At the same time[37] he would admit that much was to be allowed for the great amount of sickness engendered by famine in Ireland[38]. It was occassionsioned (sic) chiefly by causes over which the government had no control[39] and ... could scarcely have been anticipated.[40] He was not prepared to vote for the address; he thought the government ought to adopt energetic measures to settle emigrants, should fix them on the wild lands in huts, &c., and open roads for them to the nearest settlements.[41]

MR. HALL rose to explain. It might be thought from what had been said by the hon. Member for Leeds that he (Mr. H.) reflected on poor emigrants; he meant nothing of the kind, and wished no such impression to go abroad. It would ill become him, who was not worth a dollar ten years ago, to speak so; besides many of his constituents were at one time poor people, some drawn out of the mines of England, & others of the class referred to by the hon. Member of Lanark--a class in whose favour he (Mr. H.) desired, also, to bear his willing testimony.[42] He did not say anything against the emigrants, but against the landlords in Britain, who had them sent out.[43]

MR. GOWAN did not intend to charge the hon. member with using the terms opprobiously (sic), and his (Mr. G's.) only object in referring to them was to oppose the views entertained by some who thought that because a man was poor he was, therefore, a pauper. No man who brought a strong arm was a pauper.[44]

MR. HALL--The poor people now coming did not bring strong arms; they had been robbed of their strength and rights by the scoundrels who sent them here, and it was that infamy he meant to denounce and oppose.[45]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD hoped that the address would be unanimous; he defended the Government from charge of neglect; it was not possible, he said, to have anticipated that so much misery and distress would occur. They knew that a large emigration would take place, but they did not

and could not anticipate that so much sickness could occur amongst the emigrants.[46] He stated that 28,000 emigrants had already arrived, and that the Emigrant agent was advised that 60,000 (we understand in all) had sailed for the St. Lawrence.[47] If the Government had spent twenty or thirty thousand pounds in erecting hospitals as it had done, and they were afterwards not required, there would have been more outcry against the Government, for wasteful expenditure, than there was now for neglect. The Government had done everything in its power.[48]

MR. AYLWIN said that the hon. member had taken credit for what the Government had done; but the result of the enquiry which was now being made by the committee, of which he was chairman, would show that the Government was highly culpable. About the result of the petition, he thought them called upon to make representation with respect to the present manner of shipping the emigrants, and to complain against their crowding the vessels, with such large number (sic) of passengers as at present, notwithstanding the law and the appointment of agents by the British Government in every sea-port, to watch over emigration. So long as vessels were crowded with such a large number of Emigrants, disease and distress must occur; he was sure their representation would have some effect on this point. With respect to the remarks which were made against landlords, he thought they were just with respect to some, but not just to others. A large number of landlords he knew, had taken every means in their power to make the emigrants comfortable on their passage, and to settle them in this country in a proper manner. He would support the address.[49]

MR. COLVILLE wanted to know what Mr. Hall meant by talking of the cruelty of "English landlords." He had heard of no complaints against the landholders of England.[50] ((He wished)) to know how many of that body were blameable for the emigration in question.[51]

MR. HALL--Lord Palmerston was one, who we were told is sending out 1,000 persons.[52] If a battle were won by the British armies, all Englishmen claimed it as an "English victory!" as they got the credit they were fairly entitled to the discredit too.[53]

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

Address to Her Majesty on Emigration.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, on the subject of the present Emigration; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as regards the present motion.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, the Honorable Mr. Cayley, the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, and the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, be appointed to draw up and report the draught of an humble Address to Her Majesty, in conformity with the said Resolution.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, from the Select Committee

appointed to draw up and report the draught of an humble Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the present Emigration, presented to the House the Address prepared by the said Committee; which Address was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly venture to represent the apprehensions which we entertain for the unprecedented influx of Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of destitution, starvation, and disease, unparalleled in the history of the Province.

We venture humbly to state that arrangements for the reception of the sick at Grosse Isle, the Quarantine Station, although made on an extensive scale, have proved wholly inadequate to the unexpected emergency; that the entire range of buildings intended for the use of Emigrants generally at that Station have been converted into Hospitals, and still are insufficient

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for the numerous and increasing sick; that the Island itself, which is three miles in length, and a half a mile in breadth, has been reported as not sufficiently extensive to receive all those who, by the regulations of the Health Officers, are required to perform Quarantine; that the apparently healthy have consequently been forwarded without being subjected to the usual precaution; and as a further consequence, that fever is shewing itself among the inhabitants of the populous cities of Montreal and Quebec; and, in addition, that the progress of Emigrants into the interior is marked by disease and death.

We feel bound to declare to Your Majesty, that while we believe that this House and the people of the Province are most desirous to welcome to the Colony all those of their fellow subjects who may think proper to emigrate from the parent country to settle among them, we are convinced that a continued emigration of a similar character to that which is now taking place, is calculated to produce a most injurious effect upon our prosperity, unless conducted upon some more systematic principle.

We beseech the interference of Your Majesty under the infliction with which this land has been visited, and is still further threatened, not to permit the helpless, the starving, the sick and diseased, unequal and unfit as they are to face the hardships of a settler's life, to embark for these shores, which, if they reach, they reach in too many instances only to find a grave.

We humbly pray Your Majesty that measures may be adopted by Your Majesty's Government, that the Emigrant Ships may be large and airy; that ample space may be allotted to the Emigrants, and that a larger allowance of better food than is now furnished, with sufficient Medical attendance, shall be always provided on board.

We humbly inform Your Majesty that, in the opinion of this House, an unusually large expenditure must be made in this Province, in the present

season, to meet such unexampled destitution and distress; and we assure Your Majesty of our confident belief that the justice, as well as the liberality of the Imperial Government, will provide for this expenditure from the Imperial Funds.

Address to His Excellency on Emigration. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, informing His Excellency that this House has voted an humble Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the present Emigration; and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the said Addresses to Her Majesty, and to His Excellency the Governor General, be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by the whole House.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General to know His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended by this House with its Addresses.

Service of Process Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the service of process in real actions, wherein the party Defendant is resident without the limits of the District of the situation of the property in dispute, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Limitation of Actions Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Statute of the 8 Victoria, chapter 31, and to make other provisions for the limitation of Actions, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Master and Servant Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between Master and Servant, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday next.

Witnesses Attendance Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for enforcing the attendance of Witnesses before Magistrates in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Lachapelle's Bridge Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Pascal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River

des Prairies in the District of Montreal, and to fix the rate of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Bellechasse Registry Office Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

L'Islet Registry Office Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday, the sixth of July next.

Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Marriages (U. C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted, and to provide for the future solemnization of Matrimony in this Province," to Ministers of all denominations of Christians, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.[54]

Montreal Bank Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase their Capital Stock, being read;*

Several gentlemen expressed their unwillingness to give the Montreal Bank more power than it had already.[55]

Others objected to amend any Bank Charter without putting in a clause to prevent the issuing notes payable at a distant point, and which they refused to redeem unless at a discount of ½ per cent.[56]

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The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

City Bank Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock, being read;*[57]

MR. MOFFATT moved the second reading of the Bill to increase the Capital of the City Bank.[58]

MR. SHERWOOD wished to know if the whole of the present Stock was subscribed for.[59]

MR. MOFFATT replied - Yes.[60]

MR. SHERWOOD - Well if it was, it was not all called for; for he knew by the newspapers that the Directors were just calling their Capital in, and until the Bank showed that all its capital was paid up, and that it needed more, he thought it had no right to ask for an increase of capital.[61] He did not approve of legislating for the future possibility of an increase being required; it was time enough to seek permission to increase when it was actually required.[62]

MR. MERRITT contended that it was immaterial to the public what amount of capital the bank had: he was opposed to any restriction by the Legislature[63]. A Bank could not have too much capital; if it had, it would only hurt itself, for it would depreciate its Stock. In proof of this, he would refer to House to the Bank of Upper Canada.[64] As the public would not be injured by an increase of the bank capital, the bank should be left to regulate the amount as their interests might direct.[65] There was one thing which he thought was wrong in the banking system, that was, the charging of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, discount here on notes payable at the Branch in Upper Canada and vice-versa.[66] He took the opportunity of observing that the currency of the country was governed by a false principle, the value of the circulating medium should be regulated by the value of the articles of exchange which it represents, and not by an artificial standard, and the people of Canada were the losers in their intercourse with the States, from the value at present placed upon the dollar in Canada.[67]

MR. MOFFATT said that, as much of the City Bank Stock as had not been paid in had been fully secured by the payment of a 10 per cent. deposit[68], ((he)) did not see any objection to granting Banks increase of Capital; and, with regard to redeeming notes at every branch without discoun (sic), he said, it would occasion the Bank to keep a much larger amount of specie than at present at each branch, in order to be able to meet any demands made upon it at any office. The cost of transporting specie was very great, and the discount the Bank charged ((was)) for transporting it.[69]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the ground of the objection against authorising an increase of the stock, until the whole had been paid in, was that a system of speculating, or, more correctly speaking, gambling which had been common in railway companies, in England, had been before now resorted to in banking transactions; parties frequently taking shares, with the intention of selling them on a rise in the value of the stock. Parties who resorted to this sort of gambling were frequently destitute of that capital, as a guarantee for the possession of which, they had made the required deposit.[70]

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The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Montreal Gas Light Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

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Beecher's Letters Patent Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Isaac Beecher for an improved Bark Mill, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Banque du Peuple Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating La Banque du Peuple, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Morin's Bridge Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of St. Jérôme, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Militia Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal parts of and to amend the Act regulating the Militia of this Province, in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Quebec Incorporation Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the sixth day of July next.

Quebec District Bank Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the sixth day of July next.

Toronto Hospital Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Hospital, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Merritt took the Chair of the Committee;[71]

MR. MONRO protested against the second reading of the Bill to Incorporate the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital, on the ground that they had not given a statement of their affairs.[72]

MESSRS. ... CAMERON, ... and INSP. GEN. CAYLEY ((supported)) ... the Bill .... They were unanimous ... in affirming that the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital were all highly respectable men.[73]

MR. SHERWOOD said the only way to place the Trustees under Parliamentary control, was to Incorporate them, at present the House had no jurisdiction over them. And they were answerable only in the same manner, and to the same authority as the Trustees of a private property.[74]

MR. BOULTON supported the Bill, on the ground of its great utility to the inhabitants of Toronto.[75] Mr. Boulton ((addressing)) ... Mr. Monro, ... tried to show that he had given a false account of the proceedings on the Bill last Session. He said the Bill had been lost on that occasion by the ignorance and "unwarrantable conduct" of the late Attorney General West (Mr. Draper.) That individual had promised to carry the measure through, and at the last moment he refused to go on with it--because (as he said) he was not prepared to divert the Government land for such a purpose.[76]

MR. MACDONALD stood up to rebuke the bad treatment which Mr. Draper received at the hands of his friends. He told Mr. Boulton that he and other Conservative members, meanly took advantage of their old master's absence, to say things they dared not have said to his face. The time was when they were proud to crouch and fawn upon Mr. Draper--but he was now gone, and they had plucked up courage to attack him. After all the late Attorney General had done for them, such conduct showed umanly (sic) ingratitude.[77]

After a good deal of further discussion ... MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD, ... rose and said, that as gentlemen were desirous of having this statement, he would recommend his honorable friend to move that the committee now rise and ask leave to sit again, when they would endeavor to procure the required statement.[78]

MR. BOULTON agreed to this[79].

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Merritt reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again, on Tuesday sixth of July next.

Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers

Railroad Company, being read;

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Woods, That the said Bill be now read.[80]

MR. PRICE said that if this rail road were constructed it would cause the circulation of a vast amount of money in that part of the country, and hoped the government would not oppose the measure. Such a course would be illiberal on their part, and would deter other companies from entering into enterprises of a similar nature from a fear of the legislature refusing to encourage their projects.[81]

MR. BOULTON was speaking against the second reading of the bill. He characterised the scheme as anti-British in character, and hoped on that account alone it would be Burked. A great line of railroad was contemplated from Montreal to the Western shores of the province, of which scheme the Great Western formed a portion. Much expense had already been gone to upon that road, which was undertaken by English capitalists with the distinct understanding that no other line should interfere with it, and yet we are now called upon to grant a charter to a company who would not only interfere with the Great Western, but who, by the construction of their road would ruin the trade of the colony. We cannot go on for fifty years to come with no more extended improvements in the means of communication. In fact we must very soon construct a Macadamized or a plank road from one end of the province to the other. If as had been shown, a railroad would cost only half as much as a Macadamized road, it was our interest to give it the preference, and to draw all the trade possible in this direction, through the province. If a road can be constructed from one end of the province to the other, it is our duty to protect every one who assists in the object. If it should also turn out that railroads are preferable to canals, and that it is advisable to have them on the north shore of lake Ontario to the ocean, rather than through the territory of our neighbors let us make every effort to secure so desirable a result. When the navigation was closed, the produce from Chicago and Detroit would come down by this route to the ocean. It had been said the Americans were about to build a railroad from Buffalo to Detroit, a distance of between three and four hundred miles, so impressed are they with the necessity of securing the trade of the far West. When by a line of between one and two hundred miles we can secure this trade, it would be worse than suicidical (sic) to allow the opportunity to escape. Men will not, in this age, adopt a long route when a short one can be found. Have as many Macadamized roads and coaches as you please, but the country requires a railroad, through our own territory, and it is our duty to interfere with it. The only question for consideration was whether our produce should come down the north or south shore of the St. Lawrence to the ocean. He was certain it must come down the north shore with proper precaution. The originators of this company may argue they have incurred expenses, if so, he would indemnify them, as he looked upon their scheme as the most suicidical (sic) to the interests of the province which could be adopted. The effect would be that our shipping interests on lake Ontario would be entirely destroyed. The honorable gentleman here entered into a long argument to show the dangers of Lake Erie and the shortness of the route from Detroit to lake

Ontario, by land.[82]

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Mr. Boulton moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, That all the words after "be" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "read this day six months."

MR. GOWAN said, that the hon. member for Toronto had went all round the subject in debate. He talked of the Yankees coming in upon us with their great guns, as if we were to be made a second Mexico, and that in all propability (sic) we might be annihilated in the contest for superiority. With respect to the two projects, it appeared to him that they were to start from the same point, and terminate at the same point, only that one was to embrace the town of Hamilton within its limits. He saw a disposition to reject the bill, and thought it would be rejected, but he had not the narrow minded views on the question which were entertained by the hon. members, and therefore should vote for the second reading.[83]

MR. COLVILLE ... thought the reasoning of the member for Toronto very bad. He dislike Yankee customs and institutions as much as any member in the house, but[84] was in favour of the bill being read a second time, for he wanted to see more Yankee enterprise and more Yankee dollars than we have at present in this country (hear, hear),[85] and would like to have a better opportunity to appreciate the value of both[86], and because he thought they would do much better to pass every rail road bill that came before them, than spend time in tankering (sic) and cobbling laws.[87] He wanted improved means of communication; and therefore should encourage private enterprise, no matter from what direction it came.[88] If people were willing to construct railways, he could see no objection to it, and would be happy to see one passing by every man's door.[89]

MR. CAMERON (Lanark) was opposed to the bill in toto. He would not believe the House would pass a bill which was to put the carrying trade into the hands of the Americans, and thus make the Welland Canal completely useless. That Canal now draws £50,000 a year from the pockets of the Americans, and that was only a beginning of the enormous Revenue which it will hereafter yield. When (sic) honourable gentlemen prepared to sacrifice that and the enormous sum which the construction of that canal cost? He was to tally opposed to the very liberal principle concentrated (sic) by his hon. friend from Beauharnois of passing any and every Railroad Bill that came before the House. Hon. gentlemen ought to take warning by the State of Michigan, which had acted on that principle, and passed their Railroad Bills without due circumspection. What was the result? One of those railways was carried through for upwards of twenty miles, another forty miles, and the third upwards of one hundred miles. None of them were completed, and all of them were useless.[90] He said the scheme looked plausible enough, but it was intended merely to skirt our frontier, and would be to all intents and purposes an American line on Canadian territory. He considered that Hamilton was the point that was to turn the trade.[91]

"Ha! ha!" from MR. GOWAN.[92]

MR. CAMERON ((resumed:)) 'Ha! ha!' says the member for Leeds. Pray why was the Welland Canal made, if it was not to direct the trade through Lake Ontario? Was that work to be only 'ha, ha'd' at? If we were now laboring under disadvantages, and losing the trade to which we were entitled, it was our duty to remedy the evil as much as possible. The proposed line runs along the frontier, whilst the other, starting from Hamilton, is intended to run through Brantford, London, &c., to Sandwich, directly into the heart of our own country. Was this House prepared to say that another road should be built alongside. If they desired the trade to go to Hamilton, and on to the far west, they would throw out this bill. If, on the other hand, the head of Lake Ontario was only to be 'ha! ha'd' at, they would adopt the principle of this bill, and grant the charter to the American company.[93]

MR. MERRITT said that it was intended to construct this railroad merely for the purpose of carrying passengers. He would be the last man to vote for the Bill if he thought that it would affect the Welland Canal; but he was well convinced that not a single barrel of flour would pass over that railroad, as the Americans would not go to the expense of discharging and loading again at each terminus of the Railway, whilst they could pass through the Canal without breaking bulk.[94]

MR. ERMATINGER observed that he was friendly to both lines of road, as either would pass through the country which he had the honor to represent; but he was inclined to vote for the second reading of this bill, as many of his friends take an interest in the line contemplated by it. The arguments used by the hon. members for Toronto and Lanark against this road, might be advanced in its favor with much greater force. In deed he (Mr. E.) could hardly believe that the member for Toronto was serious in his opposition. Burked was the word: said the hon. gentleman, the bill must be Burked? He appeared to have a great horror of the Yankees, and dreaded that this road would sweep the trade of Lake Erie, and injure the Welland Canal, but he (Mr. E.) had no such fears. He was well acquainted with the country through which the lines for both roads must run, and he knew something of the trade of Lake Erie. He did not believe that either road would interfere with the trade of the Welland Canal, or sweep the vessels off lake Erie. This railroad, which was intended to connect a line for travelling between the Eastern and Western States, would create sufficient business to make the investment profitable. Hon. members had no such apprehensions about Yankees shaving (sic) in our trade, judging from the feeling manifested on both sides of the house, when he broached some of his old notions about protection, in opposition to the wild projects of Free Traders, who would throw the whole of our commerce into the hands of the Americans. But because this road would, it was supposed, interfere with the Great Western line, every effort was to be made to prevent the company getting a charter. If the Great Western has the best line for the company its friends had every chance to carry it on. The stock, it was said, had been all taken up, and a large amount paid in; that road had two years the start of the one for which a charter was desired, and as an act of justice and fair play, that charter ought not, in his (Mr. E's) opinion, to be refused.[95]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY looked upon both lines as great lines on the highway to the west but he preferred that which ran more immediately thro' our own territory, and therefore should vote against the bill.[96]

MR. HALL advocated the Bill strongly, for altho he had voted against it last Session he was not ashamed to confess that he had since changed his opinion.[97]

MESSRS. THOMPSON, ... ROBINSON and CHAUVEAU spoke in favor of the second reading[98].

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEWITT, and POWELL ((also)) spoke in favor of the Bill.[99]

(76)

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cameron of LANARK, Cayley Chalmers, Duggan, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Price, Riddell, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Berthelot, Cauchon, Chauveau, Christie, Colville, Conger, Cummings, DeWitt, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, LeBoutillier, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, M'Connell, Merritt, Moffatt, Monro, Morin, Prince, Robinson, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(34.)

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, the House divided thereon; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Berthelot, Cauchon, Cayley, Chauveau, Christie, Colville, Conger, Cummings, DeWitt, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, LeBoutillier, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, M'Connell, Merritt, Méthot, Moffatt, Monro, Morin, Powell, Prince, Robinson, Rousseau, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cameron of LANARK, Chalmers, Duggan, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Price, Riddell, and Attorney General Sherwood.--(10.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

MR. LAFONTAINE. Mr. Badgley did not rise among either the yeas or the nays, and Mr. Lafontaine immediately noticed the omission.[100]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY at once rose and said he had not voted, because he was not master of the subject, but had he voted, he would have gone with

the yeas.[101]

(76)

The said Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Guelph and Arthur Road Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Guelph and Dundas Road Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Prescription Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for shortening the time of Prescription in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Stormont took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Stormont reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Western District Division Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the Western District of the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

The said Bill was read accordingly.

Mr. Woods moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

MR. PRICE ... endeavoured to get the whole question postponed until Mr. Cameron's return, as he desired some clauses to be introduced into the Bill regarding a future separation of the Western Townships.[102]

(76)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Christie took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

(77)

And Mr. Christie reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report

to the House, whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

MR. CHRISTIE. The Chairman stated that the report could not be made until Monday week in consequence of the Hon. Mr. Cameron's absence.[103]

(77)

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Canada Mutual Life Assurance Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company under the style and title of "The Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society," being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the better protection of Merchants and others, who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Judgment Debtors Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law of imprisonment for debt, and afford additional means for the discovery and disposal of the estates and effects of Judgment Debtors, in certain cases, being read;*

MR. DUGGAN ... moved the second reading of his Bill ... ((and)) spoke rather in favour of the total abolition of imprisonment for debt.[104]

MR. HALL seconded the motion for the reading of the Bill.[105]

MR. SMITH spoke violently against it. No honest man was ever sent to gaol. He wished that the Crown Law-Officer ... had been in his place. This was such a question as the Ministry might be expected to take a lead in.[106]

MR. MERRITT regretted Mr. Duggan did not bring in a Bill at once to abolish imprisonment for debt. He would, however, take this Act as an instalment, and hoped the whole thing would soon be done away.[107]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON would vote for the second reading, but he would suggest to Mr. Duggan the propriety of striking out the 1st, 5th, and 6th clauses in Committee. The first clause could not be carried out: the Sheriff was bound to produce his prisoner on the limits within twenty-four hours, and this could not be done, if the limits extended over the whole District. The learned gentleman suggested other difficulties in the way of the 1st clause, and also against the 5th and 6th[108].

MR. DUGGAN ((assented)) to the objections.[109]

(77)

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Duggan, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, the

Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, Mr. Prince, and Mr. Hall, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Montreal Mining Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Orders deferred. — *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until Monday next.*

Then, on motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Price,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 25 JUNE 1847.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ADDRESS ON BROCK'S MONUMENT.))[110]

MR. CUMMINGS moved for an address to his Excellency on the subject of Brock's Monument. The object was to learn what had become of certain funds collected to repair the injury it had sustained, and asking if the Government were prepared to complete its restoration.[111]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said the Government knew nothing of the money referred to, and had not taken the matter of repairing Brock's Monument into consideration.[112]

((POSTPONEMENT OF ENQUIRY RE: KING'S COLLEGE.))[113]

MR. GOWAN postponed his enquiry of the Ministry respecting King's College and various other important questions until Monday next.[114]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: SELECTION AND DRAFTING OF JURORS, LOWER CANADA.))

MR. LAFONTAINE made enquiry of Ministry respecting the selection and drafting of Jurors in Lower Canada.[115]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY replied that a Bill upon the subject was in course of preparation.[116]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: THE HON. PETER MCGILL'S HOUSE.))[117]

MR. PRICE ... said he was anxious to put a question to the leader of her Majesty's Advisers, if any one could tell who they were. He wished to know whether the house of the Hon. Peter McGill had been purchased by Government--how much they had paid for it--from what fund the money had been taken--and whether a Government warrant had been issued for the payment of the money?[118]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU replied, that the house of the Hon. Peter McGill had been purchased for the use of the Crown Land Department, for £5000;[119] he had purchased Mr. McGill's house by authority of an order in Council authorizing him to obtain accommodation for his department[120], the money he (Mr. Papineau) had paid out of a certain "depot of floating money" in his hands, and no Government warrant had been issued for the payment!![121] (hear, hear.)[122]

FOOTNOTES: 25 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 3 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 1 July 1847, in identical accounts; and BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
2. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
3. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
4. IBID.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
6. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. The debate on this matter was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, in accounts identical except that the BRITISH WHIG was much more detailed; PILOT, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847, whose account was copied by ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 1 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 28 June 1847; and GLOBE, 3 July 1847. A commentary is contained in the PILOT, 29 June 1847.
13. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
14. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
15. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
16. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
17. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847.
19. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
20. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
21. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
22. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
26. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
27. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
28. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
29. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
30. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
31. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
32. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
33. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
34. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
35. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
36. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.

37. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
38. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
39. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
40. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
41. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
42. IBID.
43. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
44. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
45. IBID.
46. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
47. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
48. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
49. IBID.
50. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
51. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
52. IBID.
53. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
54. A commentary is contained in GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
55. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
56. IBID.
57. The following debate was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
58. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
63. IBID.
64. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
66. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
67. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
68. IBID.
69. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
71. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 3 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847, in identical accounts. Commentaries are contained in GLOBE, 3 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847.
72. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847. The second reading of the Bill, which Mr. Monro spoke against, had taken place on 18 June 1847.
73. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
74. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
75. IBID.
76. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.

80. The debate on this matter was reported by: CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847, copied from the HAMILTON SPECTATOR; GLOBE, 7 July 1847; PILOT, 26 June 1847; PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 June 1847, whose account was copied by ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 1 July 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 28 June 1847. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, noted the debate. Commentaries are contained in CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847; PILOT, 26 June 1847; and GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
81. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
82. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
86. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
87. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
88. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
89. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
90. IBID.
91. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. PILOT, 29 June 1847.
95. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
96. IBID.
97. PILOT, 29 June 1847. The PILOT reported the speaker to be Mr. Hale, while the other newspapers reported the speaker as Mr. Hall. It seems more likely that the speaker was Mr. Hall, an Upper Canadian member, and not Mr. Hale.
98. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
99. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
100. IBID.
101. GLOBE, 7 July 1847. The GLOBE added that: "His vote was of course recorded, all the learned gentleman's colleagues in the ministry had voted against the bill and it argued little confidence in their judgment, when the Atty. Gen. preferred to vote against them on a subject of which 'he was not master'! Whether it was this reflexion that enraged Mr. Att. Gen. Sherwood, or whether it was excessive annoyance at his colleague's doing so un-Ministerial a thing as tell the truth--or whether it was indignation at finding himself in office with one so ignorant of Parliamentary practice as to imagine that he need not vote unless he liked--we cannot tell--but the fact is certain Mr. Att. Gen. Sherwood scowled savagely at Attorney General Badgely."
102. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID. The passage that was omitted reads as follows: "(alluding to Mr. Sherwood, we presume)". The reporter further added: "Mr. Solicitor

General CAMERON was in his seat, though Mr. Sherwood was not. Pray, does Mr. Smith not consider Mr. Cameron a 'Law-Officer of the Crown'."

107. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. This matter was reported by: GLOBE, 3 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts; and BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847.
111. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
112. IBID.
113. This notice was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 29 June 1847, 2 July 1847, in identical accounts.
114. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 June 1847.
115. IBID.
116. IBID.
117. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 26 June 1847, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 3 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847. A long commentary was contained in the GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
118. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
119. IBID.
120. PILOT, 26 June 1847.
121. GLOBE, 3 July 1847.
122. PILOT, 1 July 1847.

(77)

Messengers Report. THE Honorable Mr. Cayley, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, rose in his place, and acquainted Mr. Speaker and the House, that His Excellency the Governor General will receive this House with its Addresses, on the subject of the present Emigration, this day, at half-past three o'clock, P.M.

Petitions Brought up. The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Cayley,--The Petition of the Magistrates of the District of Huron in General Quarter Sessions assembled, (relating to the Boundary of the District.)

By Mr. Meyers,--The Petition of the President and Board of Police of the town of Cobourg; and the Petition of James Smith and others, of the Townships of Hamilton and Hope, in the District of Newcastle.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of N. Adams and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi.

By Mr. Chalmers,--The Petition of James Hamilton and others, of Dundas, in the District of Gore.

By Mr. Duggan,--The Petition of the Honorable Henry J. Boulton and others, of the City of Toronto and other places.

By Mr. Jessup,--The Petition of D. Clark and others, of the District of Johnstown; the Petition of Dunham Jones and others, of the County of Grenville; and the Petition of James Gibson and others, of the Township of Edwardsburgh, in the County of Grenville.

By Mr. Williams,--The Petition of Thomas Griffith, Esquire,

By Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry,--The Petition of Duncan Grant, of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Thompson,--The Petition of John Minor and others, of the County of Haldimand; and the Petition of Andrew Thompson, Esquire, and others, of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand.

By Mr. Hall,--The Petition of Ethan Card and others, of Whitby and other Townships, in the Home, Newcastle, and Colborne Districts.

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of Ozias Buchner and others, of the Township of Crowland, in the District of Niagara; and the Petition of Jacob H. Ball of the Township of Grantham, in the District of Niagara.

By Mr. Powell,--The Petition of Lawrence H. Hunt and others, of Windham and other Townships, in the Districts of Talbot and Brock; the Petition of Charles Hedges and others, of the thirteenth and fourteenth Concessions of the Township of Burford, in the District of Brock; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Talbot, (relating to a Boundary Line.)

By Mr. Smith of Wentworth,--The Petition of Nathan Gage and others, of the town of Brandford.

By Mr. Bertrand,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of Kakouna, in the County of Rimouski, (relating to Education.)

By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of Peter Caughel, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Township of Houghton, in the District of Talbot.

By Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of George Secord and others, of the Township of Gainsborough, in the District of Niagara.

Marriages (U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to extend the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted, and to provide for the future solemnization of Matrimony in this Province," to Ministers of all denominations of Christians, was read for the third time.

Mr. Williams moved, seconded by Mr. Foster, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Marriage Act of Upper Canada to Ministers of all denominations of Christians."[1]

MR. PRICE rose and said that this Act had escaped his observation at the second reading, but that he trusted the House would consent to a motion he was about to offer for its reference back to a Committee of the whole. The Marriage Act, as it now stood, was founded on favouritism; all the Ministers of the Church of England had the unrestricted right, by virtue of their office, to unite persons in matrimony, but the Clergymen of the other denominations were compelled to go before the Court of Quarter Sessions and procure a Marriage License, by swearing that they had been regularly ordained. This was quite unjust,[2] past contentions in the country arose chiefly from such distinctions as that proposed by the bill as it then stood;[3] and he (Mr. Price) desired to introduce a clause into this Bill, placing all Clergymen on an equal footing. He begged, however, to assure Hon. Members opposite, that he did not desire a Bill which would prevent the keeping of a correct Marriage Registry. On the contrary, he hoped such a clause would be favoured in Committee, as would not only place all denominations on an equal ((footing)), but secure a better registry than ever before.[4]

(77)

Mr. Price moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Powell, That all the words after the word "Bill," in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted:--"be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next, to amend the same, by inserting a clause by which Clergymen of all denominations may be placed on an equal footing, in so far as regards the solemnization of Marriage."

MR. WILLIAMS opposed the motion. There were so many disputes as to ordination among Dissenters, that such a Bill as Mr. Price proposed would in his opinion be exceedingly dangerous.[5] ((He)) was as desirous as any man to do justice to all denominations; his object was to have a correct registry of persons qualified to celebrate marriage in order to prevent disputes, and he thought the mode proposed in the bill, with the regulations already existing, would be sufficient for the purpose.[6]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON, was also exceedingly fearful that the effect of Mr. Price's amendment would be not only to create uncertainty in the marriage contract, but that it would bastardize many innocent families!--The Hon. Member talked of the hardships put on Ministers of certain denominations by the marriage Act--but what evil was that, in comparison with one single marriage illegally performed?[7]

MR. PRICE could not perceive how confusion or danger could arise from the course he suggested; if records might be destroyed in a Registrary (sic) Office, so they might in the office of the Clerk of a Court; he would

repeat his desire to prevent jealousy and contention among the religious denominations; he had lately entrusted to him a large petition from members of the Free Church of Scotland complaining of being in an inferior position in this very matter to the Clergy of the Church of England; the latter had not to go before a Magistrate, they kept a registry of their own; he (Mr. P.) proposed that in the instances in question more should be done; besides keeping a registry the clergymen referred to should file proof of their ordination.[8] ((He argued)) that there was no occasion for any illegal marriages occuring (sic) through his amendment. He was quite prepared to make the safeguard against such mishaps as stringent as possible--but his great object was to make all Clergymen alike--to put an end to all favouritism.[9]

(77)

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

(78)

YEAS.

Messieurs Berthelot, Bertrand, Chalmers, Chauveau, Christie, Conger, Cummings, DeWitt, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, M'Connell, Merritt, Monro, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Seymour, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Webster, and Woods.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Daly, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Meyers, Prince, Robinson, Attorney General Sherwood, Viger, and Williams.--(15.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put upon the main motion, as amended, the House divided thereon; and it was carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, Accordingly.

Magdalen Islands Justices of the Peace Bill. — *An engrossed Bill relating to Justices of the Peace in the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to dispense, as respects them, with the property qualification required by law of Justices of the Peace in other parts of the Province, was read for the third time.*

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Prescription Bill. — *An engrossed Bill for shortening the time for Prescription in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read for the third time.*

Ordered, That the engrossing Clerk be required to amend the fourth clause of the said Bill, by the insertion of the word "interrupted" after the word "party" in the third line from the end of said clause; and in the tenth clause, the words "of the period" after the word "expiration," in fourth line from the top; and that the blank be filled up with the words

"this first day of January next."

The said amendments were accordingly made to the Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Philip Smith and others, of the District of Talbot; praying certain amendments to the Act to prevent obstructions in rivers and rivulets in Upper Canada, and to the Act for the construction of aprons to mill-dams over certain streams.

Of William Mulligan and others, of the south-western section of Canada West, from Fort Erie to Sandwich; praying a renewal of the charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

Of François Caron and others, of the Town of Amherstburgh, in the Western District; praying that the said Town be not incorporated.

Of Theodore Hart and others, stockholders in the "Echo Lake Mining Company;" praying for an Act of Incorporation, or for such general Act as will enable them to carry on their operations with confidence and security.

Of Joshua Adams and others, of the District of Bathurst; praying that persons following the reformed Botanic or Thompsonian system of medical practice, be allowed to make a reasonable charge for their services.

Of John Corrie and others, Trustees of the Baptist Church of Perth; praying to be authorized to sell and convey a certain piece of land vested in their predecessors for the benefit of the said Church.

Of James Little, of Seneca, Grand River; praying that owners of mill-dams on creeks may not be compelled to construct Slides thereon.

Of Henry S. Reid and others, of the Townships of Darlington and Cartwright, in the District of Newcastle; praying for an Act of Incorporation, to enable them to construct a Road from Port Darlington to Scugog Lake.

Of John H. Eynon and others, Bible Christians, of the District of Newcastle; praying to be admitted to the same rights and privileges as other Religious denominations.

Of L. M. Cressé, Esquire, and others, of the Parishes of Nicolet and Ste. Monique, in the County of Nicolet; praying the repeal of the present Education Law, and the passing of a more liberal Act better adapted to their condition, in lieu thereof.

Of Joseph Brouyard and others, of the Parish of St. David; praying the repeal of the present Education Law, and the passing of a more liberal Act better adapted to their condition, in lieu thereof.

Of A. C. Taschereau, Esquire, and others, of the County of Portneuf; praying the amendment of the Education Law.

Of J. G. Gagnon and others, of the Parish of Ste. Anne Lapérade, in the County of Champlain; praying the repeal of the Education Law.

Of Jean E. Paré and others, of St. Feréol, in the County of Montmorenci; praying that the Education Law may be amended.

Of James Willson and others, of North Easthope and other Townships in and adjoining the District of Huron; praying that the said Townships, and certain Government Lands adjoining, may be formed into a new and distinct District.

Of William Shore and others, of Aldborough and other Townships, in the District of London; praying that the said Townships be set apart and form a new District and County, to be called the District of Elgin.

Of George Shaw, of the City of Montreal; praying that the claim of his father the late Captain Alexander Shaw, to a military grant of land in Upper Canada, may be granted.

Of Solomon B. Buswell and others, of the Townships of Bolton and Hatley; praying that certain parts of the said Townships may be incorporated as a new Township, to be called the Township of Elgin.

Of Ralph Merry and others, of Stanstead; praying a further grant to complete the Road leading from Chambly Plank Road to the Province Line at Hereford, and a branch thereof from Lake Memphremagog to the Town of Sherbrooke.

Of Thomas Morgan and others, of the Province of Canada; praying that persons practising the Thompsonian or Botanic system of medicine, may be allowed to collect payment for their services.

Of Joseph S. Walton, of the Town of Sherbrooke; praying remuneration for his services as Clerk of the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Sherbrooke, in the year 1841.

The House attend His Excellency with Address.

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency the Governor General, with the Addresses of the House.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had waited upon His Excellency the Governor General with their Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the present Emigration, and the Address to His Excellency praying that he will transmit the said Address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to be laid at the foot of the Throne; to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:--

His Excellency's Answer. (79)

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I shall not fail to transmit your Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, for Her Majesty's Gracious consideration.

Petition of T. J. Sack and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of Theodore J. Sack and others, of the Town of Amherstburgh, in the County of Essex, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Of Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Road Company;

Ordered, That the Petition of the Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Plank Road Company be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Of J. Little; Of P. Smith and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of James Little of Seneca, Grand River, and the Petition of Philip Smith and others, of the District of Talbot, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Edmiston and others, of the District of Talbot.

Of J. Miller, and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of John Miller and others, of the Township of Nelson, in the Gore District, be referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Seventh Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the seventh Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to regulate assessments in the Town of Brockville, and as it does not come under any of the several classes specified in the 66th Rule, they would respectfully submit that it is not of such a nature as to require the publication of notice.

Brockville Assessment Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday next.

Report on Petition of J. M'Gill Chambers.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John M'Gill Chambers and others, of the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, in the District of Bathurst, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee having taken into their consideration the merits of the Petition referred to them, and having received the evidence of Mr. Chambers in behalf of the Petitioners, as also the plans, &c., from the Surveyor General's Office touching the same, have agreed to recommend the passing of a Bill, the provisions of which are to remedy the grievance complained of by the Petitioners.

Queen's Domain Commutation Bill.

Ordered, That the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations, and other references, have leave to report from time to time.

Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations; and also

the Bill to render commutation of the tenure of lands en roture into that of free and common soccage, compulsory on the Seignior at the pleasure of the Censitaire or landholder, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned relating to the optional commutation of such tenure; with an instruction to the said Committee, and with power to report from time to time, reported that the Committee had gone through the first of the said Bills, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Leave of absence. *Ordered, That Edward Murney, Esquire, have leave to absent himself from this House during the remainder of the present Session.*

Trade. *On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Leslie,*

Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the following Resolutions on the subject of Trade:--

1. *That from documents in possession of this House, it is evident that every effort is being made by the neighbouring State of New York, not only to secure to itself the trade of the West, but to attract the transit trade of the British Provinces to the City of New York, and that a constitutional provision has been made for establishing a Sinking Fund, derivable from the Tolls of the Erie Canal, to pay off the existing Public Debt.*
2. *That the present rate of Tolls levied on a ton of Merchandize from Buffalo to Albany, a distance of 366 miles, is $4.80, or 24s. currency, and on a barrel of Flour 31 cents, which, in the year 1846, yielded a revenue of $2,800,000.*
3. *That the Provincial Government has created a Public Debt of nearly £4,000,000, principally in the construction of Canals connecting Lake Erie with the Ocean, which Canals yet remain unfinished.*
4. *That the entire revenue from Public Works in this Province amounts to £44,335 3s., a sum susceptible of a ten-fold increase, by the adoption of measures calculated to counteract the efforts of the State of New York, by opening out the natural channel for the transmission of the products of the Wheat growing States of the Union, and the products of this Province, to Britain, at a lesser cost than the same can be shipped via New York.*
5. *That, in the opinion of this House, the greatest exertion should be made to finish the Public Works the present season--that the resources to be derived therefrom be made available to secure a revenue, in default of which, the Provincial Debt cannot be provided for, while Taxes will continue to increase, and the inhabitants of the Province will not be in a position to compete successfully for this trade.*

6. That the comparative distances and dimensions of the two routes from the great Lakes to the Ocean, via the St. Lawrence, and through the Erie Canal, clearly prove the advantages the former possesses--the one having only 66 miles of artificial navigation, while the other has 366--the one, on the completion of the Works, being capable of conveying Vessels carrying 4,000 barrels, while the other admits of craft not over 800 barrels, and that, too, with the actual necessity of transhipment.

7. That in 1845-6 the average price of freight on Merchandize from Albany to Buffalo, was 40s. per ton--of which the State received 24s., and the Forwarder 16s.

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8. That in 1843-4 the average freight of Flour down was 3s. per barrel--of which the State received 1s. 9d., and the Forwarder 1s. 3d. That in 1846 the Toll was reduced to 1s. 6½d., and the freight increased to 2s. 2½d. That the average price of freight on the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Montreal, a distance of 160 miles, was, on Merchandize up, from 30s. to 35s., and on Flour descending, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

9. That less than one half the Tolls charged on the Erie Canal would be ample for the St. Lawrence route: thus, at present, the charge on the

	Toll.	Forwarder.	Total.
Welland, up, is	5s.	1s. 0.	6s.
If the same was charged on St. Lawrence	5s.	9s. 0.	14s.
It would make in all	10s.	10s. 0.	20s.

On Flour down.

	Toll.	Forwarder.	Freight.
On Welland Canal	4½d.	0s. 1d.	0s. 5½d.
On St. Lawrence	4½d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6½d.
In all	9d.	1s. 3d.	2s. 0d.

10. That the above statement bears evidence that when the large Canals are finished, Tolls may be imposed, both up and down, for the purposes of Revenue; that prices of freight may be reduced one half from those heretofore paid on the St. Lawrence, and still keep under the prices paid on the Erie Canal.

11. That, therefore, notwithstanding the difficulties of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, this House feels every confidence that, with ordinary good management, and the removal of restrictions, this route would be cheaper, more rapid, and more generally beneficial than that via New York; and that finally it would attract the greater portion of the products of the Western States this way for shipment to Europe.

12. That, therefore, it is, in the opinion of this House, highly desirable that the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence should be thrown open to the World, and all restrictions to the export and import trade of the Province removed,--as thereby the energy of the inhabitants of this Colony would be brought into immediate action; its unbounded resources developed; its natural advantages and extensive water communications rendered available; and the productions of Canada would be thrown into the Markets of Great Britain upon equitable terms, while so long as restriction is maintained cannot be, from the advantage given to the

Foreigner over the Colonist.

13. That, in order to place this Province in the position to which it is entitled, as an appendage to the British Crown, an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying She will be pleased to recommend such arrangements in the commercial policy of the Empire, as may remove all existing Duties on the productions of Canada when admitted to the Market of the Mother Country, and to repeal all Imperial Acts which in any way restrict the free operations of its Trade and Commerce.

General Partnerships Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Merritt have leave to bring in a Bill to form General Partnerships for manufacturing and other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Niagara Bank Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Merritt have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Niagara District Bank Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the eighth day of July next.

Niagara Marine Insurance Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Merritt have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Marine Insurance Company in the District of Niagara.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday, the ninth day of July next.

Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose; to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Dundas Incorporation Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Chalmers have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Town of Dundas.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Burlington Bay Dock Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill. *Ordered*, That Mr. *Boulton* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Huron* and *St. Mary's* Copper Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Canada Mining Bill. *Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Moffatt* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. *Prince*, seconded by Mr. *Dickson*,

Address to Her Majesty on Civil List Bill. *Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of an humble Address to be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty's Assent to the Civil List Bill passed last Session.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Drummond* took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. *Drummond* reported that the Committee had passed an Address, which Address was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Most Gracious Sovereign,

May it please Your Majesty,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the and Commons of *Canada*, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beseech Your

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Majesty to be graciously pleased to give Your Majesty's Royal Assent to a Bill passed at the last Session of this Provincial Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty."

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That the said Address be communicated, by Message, to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting the concurrence of their Honors, thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. *Prince* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Western District Division Bill. Mr. *Christie*, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to divide the Western District of the Province of *Canada*, and for other purposes therein mentioned, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Woods moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Mr. Price moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Powell, That all the words after the word "Bill," in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next, with the view of introducing a proviso into the said Bill, to the effect that so soon as the northern Townships of the said District shall have erected a suitable Gaol and Court House, the said Townships shall be set off as a separate District."

The question having been put on the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, the House divided thereon, and it was carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Lachapelle's Bridge Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Pascal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, and to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

P. Vieau and others' Bridge Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise, and Joseph Brien dit Desrochers to build a Toll Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, between the Parish of La Visitation and Isle Jésus, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the better protection of Merchants and others, who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents, being read;*

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Boulton, That the said Bill be now read a second time.[10]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD in moving the second reading of the bill said, that at present in this country, much litigation and loss ensued from the present state of the law with regard to sales made by agents. Thus, if an agent received goods with instructions to sell them in a particular manner, and he sells them by auction, or transfers them as security or in any other way than directed by his instructions the person purchasing from him, even although he was unaware that the goods did belong to any other than the agent, would be compelled to pay to the owner of the goods the value of them a second time, although he might have previously paid the agent. This evil had been severely felt in England, and several laws had been passed there within the last few years, to remedy the evil by these laws.

The agent is held to be the true owner as against a bona fide purchaser unacquainted with the fact of the goods belonging to any other person than the agents. The bill before the House contained a transcript of the English enactments. The bill was much needed in Upper Canada, where many cases occurred in which purchasers had been obliged to pay for goods a second time, which they had bought from an agent, in consequence of the agent's not having strictly followed his instructions. The law would prevent honest purchasers from being defrauded; and, if the agent neglected to do his duty, the loss would fall on his principal, who ought to have been more careful in selecting his agent.[11]

MR. MORIN desired to know whether the bill extended to Lower Canada.[12]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, that he drew up the bill for Upper Canada only, but that since doing so, a learned friend of his had informed him, that it would be a very advantageous measure for Lower Canada also. He, therefore, intended to extend the law to both Upper and Lower Canada.[13]

DR. SMITH, Wentworth, hoped the time had arrived when laws could be passed for the whole of Canada, especially measures like the present one, for the mercantile law ought to be the same in both parts of the Province.[14]

MR. DRUMMOND thought the manner in which it was attempted to force this bill upon Lower Canada shewed the necessity of watching and resisting such attempts. The hon. member who introduced the measure told the House that it was not framed with the intention of suiting it to Lower Canada; the alteration to that effect was introduced at the instance of a learned friend belonging to this section of the Province. He (Mr. D.) should ((like)) to know who that learned gentleman was: he was, doubtless, deeply read in the law. He (Mr. D.) would tell the hon. and learned member for Toronto that there was no necessity to extend the present bill to Lower Canada; the law already provided for the cases intended to be met. The sensible owner of goods, no matter what secret instructions might exist, was always held liable for, and was bound by, transactions entered into with him.[15] ((He)) was desirous that the Bill should be so qualified as to prevent what, he feared, might be an interference with some portions of the Civil Law of Lower Canada.[16]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD had originally framed the Act for Upper Canada only, and had extended it to both sections of the Province, at the suggestion of certain Lower Canadian members, whom he believed to be well acquainted with the Laws of the Lower Province, and declared it to be as suitable for that as for the other section of the Province. He had no objection but to secure the best law for Lower as well as for Upper Canada.[17]

COL. PRINCE spoke in support of the Bill.--He was confident of its good effect in Upper Canada, and therefore bound by a regard for the interests of his constituents to support it: and as Montreal was the port to which the produce of Upper Canada descended, he could not but think the Bill must be calculated to benefit Lower Canada.[18]

MR. MORIN said the English commercial law did not apply to Lower Canada;

and as the bill before the House was intended to amend an English statute, how could it be made applicable when that statute was not the law? The Lower Canada commercial cases were governed by the civil law; they merely had the English rules of evidence regarding commercial facts.[19]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY thought the measure a good one for Lower Canada. There was a great necessity for having the same system of Legislation for both Upper and Lower Canada.[20]

MR. BALDWIN was in favor of the Bill, in as far as Upper Canada was concerned.[21] ((He)) said that in framing new laws, it was obviously necessary to consider those already existing, and undoubtedly there should be no new legislation in matters provided for by the law as it now exists. He agreed that it was desirable to have the commercial law of the entire Province as similar as possible:--this, he thought, might be done; but from the fact of the general laws of each section being different, there would be a variety in the way of doing it.[22]

MR. MOFFATT thought the present measure was absolutely necessary for Lower Canada.[23] It was not safe for a merchant in Lower Canada to make an advance on his assignments.[24] He also agreed with what had been said as to the necessity of having the same laws for both Upper and Lower Canada.[25]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON spoke in favour of making the bill applicable to Lower Canada.[26]

MR. LAFONTAINE said the House had heard the declaration of the learned Attorney General West, that the present bill was not originally intended for Lower Canada, and he evidently did not know how far the change he had been advised to make was necessary or proper. He (Mr. L.) would repeat what had been stated by the hon. and learned member for Portneuf, that the law of Lower Canada provided for the cases contemplated by the bill under discussion.--Something had been said about assimilating the laws of the two sections of the Province; he would direct hon. gentlemen's attention to the admitted fact that the civil law of France, which was that of Lower Canada, was superior to the law of England; the highest English authorities had admitted it; he had heard the late Mr. Cartwright of Upper Canada declare that if the question of a change of laws were raised he should prefer that the laws of Lower Canada were made those of Upper Canada; and he (Mr. L.) knew that Mr. Draper was, to a great extent of the same opinion; there was no doubt that the criminal law of England was better that (sic) the French code; that arose from the fact of the English people having early attained their liberties and were therefore enabled to turn their attention to the humanising of the criminal law. There was, however, no second opinion among competent judges as to the superiority of the French civil law; it had existed, and was found sufficient for all the rights of the subject, for some 5 or 6 centuries, and he warned hon. members from Upper Canada not to interfere with it; hon. members representing Lower Canada had not shewn such a feeling towards the other section of the Province; since the Union there was not an instance of an attempt on the part of Lower Canadians to interfere with the civil law of Upper Canada (hear, hear).[27]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY contended for the application of the bill of Lower Canada, and would be at all times ready to hail such changes, originate where they might, as appeared to him to be proper and salutary.[28] ((He)) expressed his opposition to the member for Terrebonne's conception that the laws of Lower Canada were too perfect to be ever amended or added to by fresh Legislation. The laws of all countries are obliged at times to be amended as circumstances might require. The progress of civilization had, in all countries modified the existing laws, and he could not tell how it was to be expected that Lower Canada was to maintain an immutable position, and defy the influence of change. The code Napoleon, which was a compendium of the French laws, had been subjected to the interpretions (sic) and amendments of an immense number of commentators[29] since 1673, while we still retained the Law which existed at that time. He, for one would not allow it to remain always in the same state; he would do all in his power to amend it[30]. If a law emanating from the representatives of what was formerly Upper Canada, was not agreeable to the interests of this portion of the Province, let us oppose it; but if they offer us any Act calculated to promote our interests in God's name, let us take it.[31] He could not understand that there was any difference between the laws of Upper and Lower Canada, as to the principle which regulated contracts and commercial questions - the difference was only as to tenures and successions. He would do all in his power to assimilate the laws of Upper and Lower Canada.[32]

MR. CHAUVEAU characterised the present measure as an attempt to destroy the Civil Law of Lower Canada, by means of a majority of members from Upper Canada, and threatened if it passed to agitate the country.[33]

MR. DUGGAN would be very averse to interfere with the Law of Lower Canada, unless he was clearly of opinion that the measure was to benefit Lower Canada; he thought that since the Provinces were united, their commerical law should be assimilated; and although he would not support any measure to alter the law of Lower Canada, he would support a measure to amend them. He would have no objection to extend any part of the Civil Law of Lower Canada to Upper Canada, if it would improve the Law of Upper Canada. The Law was a good one for Upper Canada, and if any part of the Law of Lower Canada would be improved by it, he would support the measure.[34] ((He)) wanted to hear arguments against the Bill which he had not yet heard there had not been any argument offered why the Bill should not pass. The question was not, who supported the Bill but whether it was a good Bill. It appeared to be conceded on all sides that the Bill was calculated to promote the interests of Upper Canada; if it were for the interest of Lower Canada also, why should any member on the other side oppose it, but, if otherwise, let them shew what objections existed against it.[35]

MR. CHAUVEAU objected to the bill, because it interfered with the existing law of Lower Canada; hon. members opposite admitted that they did not know the laws of Lower Canada; who then was to be the judge of the necessity for applying the present bill to this section of the Province? Hon. members on his (Mr. C!s.) side of the House, who were well informed on the subject, stated that such a measure was not necessary, that the law as it stood was amply sufficient for the purposes proposed, and that such changes and additions could only tend to create doubt and confusion, and yet it was insisted by those who admitted themselves ignorant of the facts

necessary to be known in the case that the bill should be forced upon us; he (Mr. C) deprecated such a course towards Lower Canada; if it were persisted in something should be done to prevent it; if the voice of the people's representatives were not regarded in that House, other means should be resorted to; the country should be agitated.[36]

MR. HALL had no desire to impose laws upon Lower Canada; but he wished to amend the law of any part of the Province, when it could be done. Now, there were well informed persons, who said this would be improvement, which no body on the other side had yet contradicted. Neither had any one attempted to show that it would do any harm. The one and sole objection was, that it was altering the law of Lower Canada; well, every Act of Parliament altered the law.[37] ((And)) if the principle of the Bill was already embodied in the Laws of Lower Canada, where was the innovation of which honourable members had complained?--If it were not, would they deny that it ought to be?[38] He deprecated the attempt made to influence the House, by threat of agitation.[39] The Hon. M. P. P. for the county of Quebec had threatened that House with an incendiary agitation if they dared to exercise their Legislative rights.[40] Here was tha (sic) majority threatening a little rebellion, every time the majority carried a bill. Such conduct was most absurd. Did the Conservatives take that course, when they were[41] under similar circumstances to those in which the member for the county of Quebec and his friends then stood[42], in the minority? (Cries of yes.) No, they did not; they waited till elections came round, and then did all they could to carry their point; but they never committed the gross indecency of threatening the House, with something that was to be done outside the doors.[43]

MR. CHRISTIE agreed with what had been said about the necessity of having the same commercial law for both parts of the Province. He had heard two of the highest authorities in Lower Canada approve of the Bill - the one was the Attorney General, the highest legal authority in the House, and and the other was the honorable member for Montreal (Mr. Moffatt) who was one of the greatest commercial authorities in the country. He would therefore support the Bill. With regard to what had been said about members of one section of the Province legislating for the other section, he (Mr. C.) felt himself free to legislate for both parts of Canada, and would do so, if he was convinced that he would benefit either section of the country.[44] If he considered himself free to legislate for U. Canada, U. Canada members were also free to legislate for the portion of the Province to which he belonged. He severely condemned Mr. Chaveau's (sic) reference to out-doors agitation. The member for Quebec should remember that it was agitation which caused the melancholy events of 1837.[45]

Cheers from the Ministerial side.[46]

MR. DRUMMOND deprecated any attempt on the part of members for Upper Canada to alter the Law of Lower Canada. The Bill contained some things that might be advantageously extended to Lower Canada[47], still he was afraid some of its provisions might contain principles opposed to the laws of Lower Canada[48]. It would require to be amended before it could

be introduced into that part of the Province. He could not support measures to alter the Law of Lower Canada emanating from persons totally unacquainted with that law[49], but would be perfectly willing that it should be referred on the second reading, to a special committee, in which it should be examined, as to its details, by professional men of Lower Canada.[50]

COL. PRINCE would support the Bill so as to give the House an opportunity of hearing in Committee the objections against the Bill being extended to Lower Canada.[51] He was confident of its good effect in Upper Canada[52] were (sic) many cases of injury had arisen from the law as it now stood[53], and therefore bound by a regard for the interests of his constituents to support it; and as Montreal was the port to which the produce of Upper Canada descended, he could not but think the Bill must be calculated to benefit Lower Canada.[54] With regard to the remark of the hon. member from the County of Quebec, (Mr. Chauveau) who said that the Upper Canadian members were desirous of legislatidg (sic) for Lower Canada, he (Mr. P.) would assure him that they would not do so, unless they were convinced that it was for the benefit of Lower Canada.[55]

MR. DRUMMOND asked if Mr. Attorney Gen. Sherwood would have any objections to refer the Bill to a Select Committee of lawyers, from both sections of the Province?[56]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD--No. He would do so willingly after it had passed the second reading.[57]

MR. MORIN would oppose the Bill, as he did ((not believe)) that it could be amended in a satisfactory manner by the Committee.[58]

(81)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Conger, Cummings, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hall, Jessup, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Chauveau, DeWitt, Drummond, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, and Rousseau.--(16.)

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, he no longer held himself bound to fulfil his promise to the member for Portneuf, that gentleman having violated the implied condition under which it was made, by voting against the Bill, but if any member who had voted for it, desired it to be laid before a special committee, it should be done.[59]

MR. DRUMMOND voted against the bill, and in doing so, said, that he did not vote against the principle of the bill, for there were some portions of it that ought to be introduced into Lower Canada, but the

situation which the members from Upper Canada placed him in by their attempts to legislate for Lower Canada, compelled him to vote against the Bill.[60] He had not been opposed to the principle of the bill.[61]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said that was the only way his vote could be understood.[62]

At the wish of some of the opposition who voted in the majority, MR. SHERWOOD submitted the Bill to a special committee, of whom he read the names[63].

(81)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, Mr. Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, and the Honorable Mr. Morin, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.[64]

Malicious Injuries Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for preventing malicious injuries to persons and property by fire, or by explosive or destructive substances, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Jessup took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Jessup reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Yamaska Registry Office Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Yamaska, from Labaie to St. François du Lac, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Laterrière took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Laterrière reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Accidental death Provision Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accident, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Powell took the Chair of the Committee;[65]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON wished to introduce a clase (sic) relative to duelling, by means of which the widow or family of a person killed in a duel might bring an action to recover damages from the principal or seconds. It was by no means a ((new)) principle; for he believed it was adopted in some parts of the United States, and it was a perfectly just principle; for if a wife were widowed, and the children rendered fatherless by a duel, why should they not have a right to claim support from the parties who had reduced them to that condition? He had framed the clause in such a manner as to enable them to recover damages from the seconds, in consequence of a conviction that many a duel, and consequent loss of life, would be prevented if the seconds were more zealous in arranging amicably the disputes of their principles. He thought that if there were any case in which the principle contained in the bill should be admitted, it ought to be in the case of duelling, when life is frequently wantonly taken away, when such a catastrophe might be prevented by the efforts of the other parties.[66]

MR. LAFONTAINE, addressed the House in French[67], in opposition to the clause.[68] We understood him to say, that it was well known that it was almost impossible to obtain a verdict against the murderer,[69] from a jury[70], at least, such was the case in Lower Canada,[71] as they would be rather inclined to allow the criminal to escape, in order that his widow might recover damages from him by a civil action.[72] And he believed that the effect of the introduction of this amendment would make the difficulty much greater.[73]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD was opposed to the insertion of the clause introduced by the learned Solicitor General. No such principle was adopted in England, and he was of opinion that the laws of the two countries should be made to assimilate as nearly as possible. He concurred in the principle of the bill that when life was taken away through neglect, the widows or families thus left destitute should have the right of claiming support from the killer, but he contended that the principle could not be extended to every case where life was taken away. For his part he could not see how the widow of an individual, who was a party to his own death, as is the case of duelling, could be entitled to claim damages. The only means by which it was possible for the law to prevent duelling, had been already taken, by declaring the killer a wilful and deliberate murderer, but hon. gentlemen well knew how difficult it is to procure a conviction for murder from a jury, and as the hon. Member for Terrebone (sic) had said, if the clause then under consideration were passed into law that difficulty would almost amount to an impossibility, as the jury would reason in this manner, "it is much better to let him escape, as the widow can then bring an action of damages and be supported by his industry, whereas if we convict him of murder, and he is hanged, the destitute family will be deprived of all means of support." On another point, he thought the clause was not sufficiently definite, the meaning of the term duel being very vague. It certainly meant in its strict sense a fight between two individuals, but it would be difficult in his opinion to get a verdict from a jury under this clause, when the parties had fought with their fists. Then again in the case of death in faction fights, where two, three or four hundred individuals were engaged,

fighting with weapons of different descriptions, why should not the families of persons so killed be entitled to claim support, if the principles contained in this clause were admitted. On the whole he thought it would be much better for the hon. gentlemen to withdraw the clause for the present and bring it in afterwards in the shape of a separate bill.[74]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY did not think that the amendment proposed would have the effect of making verdicts against parties engaged in a duel more difficult than it is at present.[75] It would operate more effectually as a check than the present law does, in consequence of the great difficulty of procuring a verdict from a jury[76] against the person who may have killed the other; is it not then advisable to saddle a heavy charge on him for the support of the family of the deceased.[77]

MR. PRICE congratulated the hon. Solicitor General on this improvement to the bill. He was convinced that unless the Legislature took some steps of this kind, the system of duelling would never be put an end to; for men have not sufficient moral courage to admit that they are in error, or withstand the reproaches of the world, and refuse a challenge. In how many does it happen that the challenger is the guilty party--that is to say, a bully who forces a quarrel upon an innocent man, who, from the fear of public scorn, is forced to go out and allow himself to be shot? Now, in his opinion, this clause will tend to prevent these murders far more than the existing law ever can do; as besides the difficulty of obtaining a conviction for murder in such a case, there is a growing conviction in the public mind of the inexpediency of capital convictions under any circumstances; and it has been found necessary by the most civilized nations to affix a stigma upon those individuals who take part in a duel; as, for instance, in the British Army, any officer challenging another is at once dismissed ((from)) the service. The military authorities were induced to take that step from the conviction that no other course would be effectual; and the result is, that at the present day a duel scarcely ever occurs in the British Army. As far as the amendment went, he therefore approved of it heartily, for hon. gentlemen might rest assured that when a man is certain he will have to maintain the widow and the children whom he has rendered fatherless, it will deter him from giving a challenge, and will at the same time form a sufficient excuse for the challenged, who would not otherwise have sufficient moral courage to refuse the challenge.[78]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said it had occurred to him, at the time he was drawing up the bill, that it presented an opportunity for doing something to prevent duelling; but, on further reflection, he was convinced it was foreign to the subject, as it would not be said that a man who deliberately fired at another, killed him by accident. He was of opinion, however, that, totally irrespective of legislative interference, public opinion had set in so strongly against duelling, that the practice was falling totally into disuse, and would finally die away altogether. Look at the moral force of the order from the Horse Guards! Duelling is almost unknown in the British army at this day; and what was the cause? It was not the certain loss of commission, but because the officers felt that in issuing that order, their superiors had merely acted in accordance

with the public voice, in reprobation of a barbarous practice. It was public ((opinion)) alone that could effect the object the learned gentleman had in view; Acts of Parliament would never be effectual without the public voice sanctioned them.--But with respect to the hon. gentleman's amendment: if the principle he laid down were sanctioned, it did not go far enough. The law had declared that the person who killed another in a duel was guilty of wilful and deliberate murder;--it was not accidental death;--and why did he not put it into the power of the woman who was widowed by assassination to recover damages from the assassin? In such a case, for example, as a man being murdered by another, who, coming behind, stabbed or shot him; in such case it was murder, and the law made no distinction whatsoever, but held the person who killed another in either manner guilty of murder. The object the hon. Solicitor General had in view was benevolent and humane, but it appeared to him that it ought to form the subject of a separate Bill, being diametrically opposed to the purport of the present bill, and he therefore hoped he would withdraw his motion and bring it in under a different shape.[79]

MR. MONRO said that the amendment of the learned Sol. General did him great honour. Nevertheless he wished that it formed the subject of another bill, as he concurred in the opinion of the Att. General, that death in a duel could not be termed accidental. However if the Sol. General persisted in his motion, he should vote for it.[80]

MR. BALDWIN concurred with other hon. gentlemen in congratulating the Sol. General on bringing forward this amendment, and could not concur with the hon. Receiver General in thinking that it would increase the difficulty of procuring a verdict of murder, as there is no chance of procuring such a verdict now, except it can be made to appear, that there has been some departure from the so called law of duelling. It would be quite idle then to say that this amendment would increase the difficulties of procuring such a verdict, for they amount to an impossibility at present. However the point of view in which he thought it ought to be considered was, whether the passing of the enactment would diminish the inclination of parties to settle their differences by duelling and induce them ... to resort to some other mode. He thought it would have that effect, but he would wish that the hon. gentleman had carried it a little farther so as to incapacitate any person who fought a duel from holding office. He believed that principle was adopted in some part of the United States, but would not pass it now, as he was disposed to take the amendment as it stood.[81]

MR. BOULTON thought that circumstances might arise in which a person, challenged to fight a duel, could not refuse from complying. But, although such may happen to be the case, the fear that would be held <u>in terrorem</u> before him, by this bill, would have a great influence in preventing many persons from engaging in duels, who do so.[82]

MR. SMITH (of Frontenac) enquired if it provided for one of the seconds being accidentally killed. He had heard of triangular duels, in which such an accident might perchance happen.[83]

The clause was then put and carried unanimously.[84]

The other clauses of the Bill were carried without discussion.[85]

(81)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Powell reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Forgery Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law and to repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Lunatic Asylum (U.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend an Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, and authorizing the erection of an Asylum for Insane and Lunatic persons, and to provide in a more effectual manner for the safe keeping and maintenance of such Insane or Lunatic persons as have*

(82)

become dangerous to society in the several Districts of Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

School Act Amendment Bill (U.C.) — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Common School Act in Upper Canada, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Board of Works Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works," being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Friday next.

Montreal Harbour Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for other purposes, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Friday next.

Plantagenet Township Division Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the Township of Plantagenet, in the Ottawa District, into two Townships, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railroad Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railroad Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Double Costs Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to double costs, notices of actions, limitation of actions, and pleas of the general issue, under certain Acts of Parliament, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Debentures Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the issue of Debentures for the purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Supply. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Wednesday next.

London Town Council Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act of Incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Lands Partition Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the partition of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in certain cases, in Lower Canada, being read;*[86]

There was some opposition at first on the part of MESSRS. DRUMMOND and MCCONNELL to the second reading[87].

MR. MOFFATT ((expressed)) his willingness to refer it to a select committee. It was shown, that the three Townships which this bill affected were granted at a distant period to a Mr. Nicholas Austin, on condition that he should get fifty-four associates to settle the lands, which were to be divided into lots of twelve hundred acres. Mr. Austin procured the fifty-four associates, and made an agreement with them, that if he got the charter of those lands, and got them surveyed, those people should surrender him a thousand acres each. Mr. Austin performed his part of the

agreement, but as at that period it took a great length of time to procure the surveys and charter did not get them completed before the greater part of his associates becoming disgusted with the hardships they had to endure, quitted the Townships and some of them sold their rights to a man of the name of Cook who kept a tavern on the borders; some sold their rights for a quart of rum and others for a nights carouse. Since that period other persons have settled on the lands, but in general they are in a state of nature, as it is almost impossible to find out who are the real owners, and parties wishing to purchase are thereby prevented. This bill was therefore brought in, in order to assist the common law, which has not power to remedy the evil, and if possible to effect a just partition with due regard to the rights of the original proprietors.[88]

((The opposition)) was ... finally withdrawn[89].

(82)

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, Mr. Christie, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Prince, Mr. M'Connell, and Mr. Foster, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Grain Distillation Prevention Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the distillation of Spirituous Liquors, in this Province, from Grain, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Surveyors (L.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and amend a certain Act therein mentioned concerning Surveyors and the measurement of Lands in Lower Canada, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Domain Lands Re-union Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the re-union to the Domain, of Lands in Lower Canada conceded by Seigniors on conditions which have not been fulfilled, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Montreal Firemen's Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Aliens Titles Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to secure titles to real estate to certain persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, of the 1 Will. 4, cap. 53, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Etchemin Bridge Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to supply proof of Title to the Toll Bridge*

over the River Etchemin, and for certain other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

British American Land Company Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate proof of the Charter of Incorporation of the British American Land Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Towns and Villages Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages in Canada West, not specially incorporated, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Meyers reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again, on Thursday next.

Cobourg Road and Ferry Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company," being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Slander and Libel Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law of Slander and Libel, being read;

(83)

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday next.

Carruthers' Attorney Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench and the High Court of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Frederick Fraser Carruthers to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof, respectively, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Streetsville Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Port Credit and Hurontario Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Kingston Incorporation Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the tenth section of the Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Terrebonne Registry Office Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Terrebonne, from the Village of Terrebonne to the Village of Ste. Thérèse, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Pickering and Markham Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the sixth of July next.

Members added to a Committee. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Leslie be added to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill for the better protection of Merchants and others, who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents.

Then, on motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,

The House adjourned until Wednesday next.

APPENDIX: 28 JUNE 1847.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: SUMMONING OF JURORS.))[90]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the better summoning of Jurors[91].

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: AMENDMENT OF THE SCHOOL LAW IN LOWER CANADA.))[92]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY gave notice of his intention to introduce ... a bill for the amendment of the School Law in Lower Canada.[93]

((NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC MONIES EXPENDED IN UPPER CANADA.))

MR. GOWAN also gave notice of his intention to bring forward a motion for an address to his excellency to lay before the house an account of all public monies expended in Upper Canada, in order that it might be proved whether the insinuations thrown out repeatedly on the opposite side of the house, of the extraordinary expenditure of public monies in Upper Canada, had any foundation in fact.[94]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: KING'S COLLEGE.))[95]

MR. GOWAN put an enquiry of the Ministry respecting King's College.[96]

MR. SHERWOOD[97] OR MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD[98], in answer ... stated that the Ministry had the subject of King's College under consideration, and that their intention with regard to it would be laid before the House in the course of a week.[99]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.))[100]

MR. GOWAN ((inquired)) whether it was the intention of the government to present an address to her majesty to ensure the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the vessels of all nations[101].

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied[102]--Ministers had made certain representations to the Home Government, recommending that a certain extent of freedom of navigation should be afforded on the St. Lawrence, and recommending also, that Montreal should be made a Free Port. Until an answer should be received on these points, it was thought that it would be permature (sic) to ask a greater concession.[103]

MR. GOWAN said he thought a general petition from the house would give weight to the address, and he had no doubt would be unanimously concurred in.[104]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: REGISTRATION IN UPPER CANADA.))[105]

MR. GOWAN enquired whether it was the intention of the Government to alter the existing registration in Upper Canada?[106]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON replied,[107]--no measure relative to the Registration in Upper Canada would be submitted during the present Session![108]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.))[109]

MR. GOWAN enquired what were the intentions of the Government in regard to the Crown Lands Department?[110]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY replied, it was the intention of the Government to remodel the Crown Lands Department, but that they did not consider a Parliamentary measure necessary to the purpose.[111]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: COMPLETION OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT COUNCILS OF UPPER CANADA.))[112]

MR. GOWAN ...((inquired)) whether any power was to granted to District Councils in Upper Canada, to issue debentures for the purpose of completing local improvements?[113]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied, that due consideration would be given to special bills of that nature, but that the Government did not consider it prudent to give a general power to pledge the credit of the country to the District Councils[114]; but undoubtedly every facility would be accorded for the completion of works already undertaken.[115]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ASSESSMENT LAWS OF UPPER CANADA.))[116]

MR. GOWAN, ((made another inquiry)).[117]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said ... that a bill to amend the assessment laws of Upper Canada was in the hands of the Crown Officer.[118]

((WITHDRAWN MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL RE: HARBOUR AT PORT BURWELL.))[119]

MR. ERMATINGER, moved for an Address to His Excellency calling attention to the fact that although the forming of a harbour at Port Burrell (sic) had been several times recommended by the House nothing had been done, and stating that in the opinion of the House it was a work of paramount importance.[120]

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Speaker ... read the motion and ... put it from the chair[121].

MR. GOWAN doubted the power of the House to entertain such a motion;[122]

he hoped the members of the Government were not going to let this address be carried. It was a recommendation from the House for the immediate commencement of certain public works, for which the ministry were responsible and had to find the means to go on. It was for the ministry to say if these works were of paramount importance, and for their decision the House held them responsible.[123] ((This motion)) proposed a large expenditure of money, and would relieve the Ministry, with whom such a proposition should originate, from all responsibility (hear, hear.)[124]

MR. MORIN agreed with the hon. member for Leeds that the course proposed was improper; but it rested with his (Mr. Gowan's) side of the House to enforce propriety in that and all other matters--his (Mr. Morin's) side had not the power, and were not regarded.[125] It was Mr. Ermatinger's course to ask the ministry if they intended to go on with such works; if their answer was not satisfactory the Hon. Member could arraign them before the House and the country for their misconduct--but the ministry could not be held responsible for acts which the House forced on them.[126]

MR. ROBINSON said the question had been asked in the early part of the session, and the answer was, that Government had made no appropriation for Port Burwell Harbour.[127]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said he did not regard Mr. Ermatinger's motion as at all interfering with the privileges of the Government. It was not a money vote, but only a recommendation from the House that the works be proceeded with. It was simply expressing an opinion that out of 4 or 5 works now standing still, this ones (sic) was of "paramount importance." If the House were of this opinion they could pass the address, if they thought that other works were of more importance, they ought to reject it.[128]

MR. LAFONTAINE.--You do not tell us what is the opinion of the Government.[129]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--The Government do not think the work of paramount importance.[130] ((He)) said he would vote against it.[131]

MR. LAFONTAINE said it was only another instance of the bungling manner in which the Government conducted the public business. If these declarations by the House were to be allowed there would be no end to it; every member would desire to have the House declare his particular work as of paramount importance; the ministry could not overlook such a declaration by the House--and they would be compelled to find means to go on with works which they disapproved of.[132]

MR. BOULTON thought the whole time of the House would be occupied in discussions about local grants of the kind sought for by the motion if the Ministry did not take the responsibility of pronouncing upon them at once (hear, hear.)[133]

MR. BALDWIN was surprised at the conduct of the Ministry--was ashamed of it. What! could any member of that House rise in his place and propose an expenditure of money with or without the consent of the Government? He

should like to know to whom belonged the money to be expended? Was it the people's? And if it were, who were the judges of how it ought to be applied? Who should decide, and be responsible for the decision, whether this or that mode of expending money was, as compared with all others, of paramount importance or not? Most certainly it was the Ministry upon whom this duty and responsibility devolved (hear, hear.) It was their business, peculiarly, to square public outlay according to the resources of the country, and to be informed of the relative value and importance of all public work; but this was not the system which the present Ministry desired to act upon; they preferred to fold their arms and let things take whatever course chance directed. So it was with petitions also. He noticed the practice of referring petitions to Select Committees, whereby all responsibility regarding them was avoided. English Ministers did not act in that manner; they were always prepared either to resist applications or to shew the propriety of acceding to them, and such undoubtedly was the ((proper)) course; any other could not but embarrass a Government; but the hon. gentlemen opposite could not be embarrassed (hear, hear); they had no rule of action, no principles known either on this side of the Atlantic or the other (hear, hear.) Look, for instance, at their position in regard to a leader; it could not be discovered who was their leader (hear, hear, hear.)--At one time the Attorney General West appears in that character, and again when application is made that learned gentleman walks out of the House leaving the question to be answered perhaps by the hon. Member for Megantic (laughter), or by the learned Solicitor General West; he (Mr. B.) could understand why the Attorney General thus yielded superiority to the Solicitor General; the latter gentleman was the senior at the council board and the hon. and learned Attorney General with that modesty so peculiar to him, is content to acknowledge his inferiority, and admit himself to be merely a joint in his learned colleagues tail (loud laughter); but was ever such a state of things heard of before, no one can tell the mode or manner of Ministerial action; he (Mr. B.) might, however, be wrong as to the present moment, there might have been a late meeting, perhaps on Saturday last (hear and laughter), a sort of quasi-cabinet meeting at which rules and principles might have been determined upon; he hoped it was so; he had almost become indifferent to the operations of the Ministry, so bad had they become; but in the present instance his listlessnes (sic) had done good, it aroused the other side of the House, it called up the hon. Member for Leeds, matters were getting too bad even for him. He (Mr. B.) entirely agreed with the hon. member in the present instance; what he suggested was English practice; the Government ought certainly to resist the address, or give effect to it; one or the other was their duty and the House should not tolerate a shirking middle course (hear, hear).[134] If however the ministry were willing that this address should pass--[135]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD stated at the very outset that the Government were opposed to the motion[136] and he had said so expressly.[137]

MR. LAFONTAINE--you did not say so, you sat down without offering

any objection to the motion, and when I put the question to you, you said you would vote against it.[138]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD insisted.[139]

MR. BALDWIN had not heard Mr. Attorney General say so.[140]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--Gentlemen are so exceedingly anxious to snap at everything as a handle against the Government. When this resolution was brought forward, our course was attacked before we had time to say a word on the subject.[141] Had not the hon. member for Leeds risen so hastly (sic) he (the Attorney Gen.) would probably have been the first to speak to it; he still thought, however, there was nothing improper in the question going before the House.[142]

MR. GOWAN was astonished at what had just fallen from the Attorney General.[143] ((He)) denied that he had spoken hastily. The motion had been put, and was about to be pronounced carried when he rose; it might be that the hon. Atty. Genl. had not noticed it from being, at the moment, in conversation with another hon. member.[144]

MR. WILLIAMS had seconded the motion but did not believe that the work referred to was one of paramount importance (hear, hear, and laughter.)[145]

A Member.--That was the very language of the motion.[146]

MR. WILLIAMS had I thought so I should not have seconded it (laughter.)[147]

The question was put from the chair[148].

The motion was then, at the suggestion of several Ministerial members, withdrawn.[149]

FOOTNOTES: 28 June 1847

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 7 July 1847; PILOT 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847; PILOT, 1 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847; and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847. Commentaries were contained in PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847; and GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
2. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
3. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
4. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
5. IBID.
6. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
7. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
8. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
9. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
10. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 7 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847, in accounts identical except that of BRITISH WHIG was longer; PILOT, 3 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 1 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 30 June 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847, which are identical except that the ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL's account is much shorter; and CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847. The GLOBE, 7 July 1847, cited the MONTREAL HERALD as its source, and it also contained the Merchandize Consignment Bill in its entirety. A commentary was contained in LE CANADIEN, 30 June 1847.
11. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
12. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
13. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
14. IBID. The PILOT, 3 July 1847, identifies the speaker as Mr. Smith of Frontenac.
15. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
16. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
20. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
21. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847.
22. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
23. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
24. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847.
25. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
26. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
30. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
32. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
33. IBID.

34. IBID.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
36. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
37. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
39. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
41. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
43. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
44. IBID.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
46. IBID.
47. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
49. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
51. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
53. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
55. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
56. IBID.
57. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
58. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
59. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
60. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
61. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID., which noted: "At the wish of some of the opposition who voted in the majority, Mr. Sherwood submitted the Bill to a special committee, of whom he read the names, among them were those of Messrs. Drummond and Lafontaine."
65. The debate on this matter was reported by: CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847; PILOT, 1 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 30 June 1847; LA MINERVE, 1 July 1847; ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 June 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
66. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
67. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
68. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
69. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
70. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
71. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
72. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
73. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
74. PILOT, 1 July 1847.

75. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
76. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
77. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
78. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
83. IBID.
84. BRITISH WHIG, 3 July 1847.
85. IBID.
86. The debate on this matter was reported by: CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847; PILOT, 1 July 1847, copied by BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 June 1847, MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847, in identical accounts.
87. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 June 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 June 1847.
92. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 June 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 June 1847.
94. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
95. The debate on this matter was reported by: ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847, in identical accounts; BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847; PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847; and GLOBE, 7 July 1847. The GLOBE cited the HERALD as its source. Commentaries are found in: PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847; and EXAMINER, 7 July 1847.
96. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
97. IBID.
98. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847. The newspaper sources do not agree as to whether it was Sherwood or J.A. Macdonald who spoke.
99. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1847.
100. The debate on this matter was reported by: CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 7 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847; and EXAMINER, 7 July

1847.

101. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
102. IBID.
103. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
104. CHATHAM GLEANER, 6 July 1847.
105. The discussion on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 7 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in: PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847.
106. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
107. IBID.
108. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
109. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 7 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in: PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847; and EXAMINER, 7 July 1847.
110. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
111. IBID.
112. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 7 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 June 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in: PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847.
113. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
114. IBID.
115. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
116. The debate on this matter was reported by: ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847; and PILOT, 29 June 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in: PILOT, 29 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847.
117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1847.
118. IBID.
119. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 1 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847; and GLOBE, 7 July 1847. Mr. Baldwin's speech was reported by PILOT, 1 July 1847, and GLOBE, 7 July 1847, in identical accounts. A commentary is contained in PILOT, 1 July 1847.

120. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
121. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
122. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
123. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
124. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
125. IBID.
126. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
130. IBID.
131. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
132. IBID.
133. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
134. IBID.
135. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
136. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
137. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
138. IBID.
139. IBID.
140. IBID.
141. IBID.
142. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
143. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
144. PILOT, 1 July 1847.
145. IBID.
146. IBID.
147. IBID.
148. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
149. PILOT, 1 July 1847.

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Bank and Insurance Statements.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House,--Statements of the Affairs of the Chartered Banks and Insurance Offices of the Province, received in conformity to an Order of the House of the 21st instant.

App. (U.)

(For the said Statements, see Appendix U.)

Mechanics' Institute.

And also, Statement of the real and personal estate of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal, as required by the Act 8 Vic. cap. 98; which Statement is as followeth:--

Montreal, June 26, 1847.

Library.....
Apparatus.....
Pictures.....
Furniture.....

£520 currency.

WM. FOOTNER,
Corresponding Secretary
of the M. I. Montreal.

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Colville,--The Petition of Robert Henderson and others, of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Beauharnois.

By Mr. Sherwood of Brockville,--The Petition of the District Council of the District of Brock, (relating to a boundary line.)

By Mr. M'Connell,--The Petition of Ichabod Smith and others, Trustees of the Stanstead Seminary.

By Mr. Desaulniers,--The Petition of François Massicotte and others, of the Parish of Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, in the County of Champlain.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; and the Petition of Siméon Larochelle, of the Parish of St. Anselme, in the County of Dorchester.

By Mr. Berthelot,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of St. Denis de la Bouteillerie, (relating to the Education Law;) the Petition of Joseph Hudon and J. Bte. Martin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Paschal; the Petition of P. C. Marquis, and others, inhabitants of the Parish of St. André, County of Kamouraska, (relating to the Education Law;) the Petition of P. Garon, Mayor, and L. Letellier, Secretary, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Parish of Rivière Ouelle; the Petition of the Municipal Council of St. Denis de la Bouteillerie, (relating to a new District;) the Petition of P. C. Marquis and Edmond Lévêque, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. André, County of Kamouraska, (relating to the formation of a new District;) the Petition of J. Hudon, Mayor, and J. Bte. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Paschal, in the County of Kamouraska; the Petition of the Municipal Council of Kamouraska, (relating to the formation of a new District;) the Petition of P. Garon, Mayor, and L. Letellier, Secretary, on behalf of the

Municipal Council of Rivière Ouelle, (relating to the erection of wharves;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of Kamouraska, (relating to the construction of wharves;) the Petition of the Municipal Council of St. Denis de la Bouteillerie, (relating to the construction of wharves;) and the Petition of Jean Baptiste Martin, of the Parish of St. Paschal, Notary.

By Mr. Gowan,--The Petition of Joseph Montgomery and others, of the District of Johnstown.

By the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,--The Petition of John Counter, Esquire, and others, inhabitants of the Town of Kingston.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of James Irving and others, of Whitby and other Townships, in the Home, Newcastle, and Colborne Districts; and the Petition of the Honorable George Crookshanks and others, of the City of Toronto.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,--The Petition of George Snetsinger, of the Town of Cornwall.

By Mr. Drummond,--The Petition of Patrick Brennan, of the City of Montreal; the Petition of John Brady and others, of the Province of Canada; the Petition of C. Goodsil and others, Assessors of the Parish of St. George,

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in the late District of St. Johns; the Petition of Ruggles Wright, of Hull, in the District of Montreal; and the Petition of Gedéon Ouimet, Esquire, and others.

By Mr. Woods,--The Petition of Thomas W. Smith and others, of the Townships of Dover East and West, in the Western District.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, Esquire, Mayor, on behalf of the inhabitants of the City of Quebec; the Petition of Jeffery Hale, Esquire, President, and others, Members of the British and Canadian School Society, (relating to a School House;) and the Petition of Jeffery Hale, Esquire, President, and others, Members of the Quebec British and Canadian School Society, (relating to the annual aid granted them.)

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of Edmund Meredith, A.B., L.L.B., and others, the Caput of McGill College; and the Petition of Edmund Meredith, A.B., L.L.B., Principal and others, the Governors and Officers of the University of McGill College.

By Mr. Price,--The Petition of Harrison Stephens and others, of the City of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,--The Petition of Donald Bethune, Esquire, and others, of the City of Toronto, and of the Town of Niagara.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of Messieurs John Ward and Company, and others, of the City of Montreal, praying for the incorporation of the New City Gas Company of Montreal.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

Petition read. *Ordered, That the said Petition be now read; and that the Rule of this House of the twenty-eighth of*

June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, be suspended as to the present Petition.

The said Petition was read accordingly.

Western District Division Bill. — An engrossed Bill to divide the Western District of the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Woods do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Malicious Injuries Bill. — An engrossed Bill for preventing malicious injuries to persons and property by fire, or by explosive or destructive substances, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Accidental death Provision Bill. — An engrossed Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accident, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be, "An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accident, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Carruthers' Attorney Bill. — An engrossed Bill to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench and the High Court of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Frederick Fraser Carruthers to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof, respectively, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench and the High Court of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Frederick Fraser Carruthers to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof, respectively."

Ordered, That Mr. Gowan do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Plantagenet Township Division Bill. — An engrossed Bill to divide the Township of Plantagenet, in the Ottawa District, into two Townships, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Prescott do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Yamaska Registry Office Bill. — An engrossed Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Yamaska, from

from Labaie to Saint François du Lac, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Rousseau do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Magistrates of the District of Huron, in General Quarter Sessions assembled; praying that the Township of Mornington may be detached from the District of Wellington, and re-attached to the District of Huron.

Of the President and Board of Police of the Town of Cobourg; praying for certain amendments to the present Law incorporating the said Town.

Of James Smith and others, of the Townships of Hamilton and Hope, in the District of Newcastle; praying an Act of incorporation as the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company.

Of N. Adams and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisiquoi; praying aid for the High School at Bedford, in the said Township.

Of James Hamilton and others, of Dundas, in the District of Gore; praying that the Trustees of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road be authorized to borrow a certain sum of money to complete the said Road.

Of the Honorable Henry J. Boulton and others, of the City of Toronto and other places; praying an Act of Incorporation as the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company.

Of D. Clark and others, of the District of Johnstown; praying that the Road leading from Point Cardinal to Hick's Corner may be placed under the control of the Board of Works, with a view to its improvement.

Of Dunham Jones and others, of the County of Grenville; praying that the County of Grenville, with the Townships of Matilda and Mountain, (should they desire it,) be set apart as a new District.

Of James Gibson and others, of the Township of Edwardsburgh, in the County of Grenville; praying that no alteration be made in the Boundary Lines in the said Township.

Of Thomas Griffith, Esquire; praying indemnification for loss sustained through an incendiary during the late Rebellion.

Of Duncan Grant, of the City of Montreal; praying indemnity for loss sustained by the riots on the Beauharnois Canal.

Of John Minor and others, of the County of Haldimand; praying for a renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

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Of Andrew Thompson, Esquire, and others, of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand; praying for the passing of a general Police Bill, with certain provisions, to apply to the several Villages throughout the Province.

Of Ethan Card and others, of Whitby, and other Townships, in the Home, Newcastle, and Colborne Districts; praying a grant of money to improve a Road from a certain part of the Township of Reach to Eldon.

Of Ozias Buchner and others, of the Township of Crowland, in the District of Niagara; praying that the proceedings of last Session on the removal of the District Town of the said District be read, and that the

several Petitions presented at different times on that subject be revived.

Of Jacob H. Ball, of the Township of Grantham, in the District of Niagara; praying indemnification for loss sustained, through the labourers, in the construction of the Welland Canal.

Of Lawrence H. Hunt and others, of Windham and other Townships in the Districts of Talbot and Brock; praying that no alteration be made in the present Boundary Line between the Townships of Windham and Burford, as petitioned for.

Of Charles Hedges and others, of the thirteenth and fourteenth Concessions of the Township of Burford, in the District of Brock, and of the Municipal Council of the District of Talbot; praying that no alteration be made in the Boundary Line between the Townships of Windham and Burford, as petitioned for.

Of Nathan Gage and others, of the Town of Brantford; praying that the said Town may not be incorporated.

Of the Municipal Council of Kakouna, in the County of Rimouski; praying amendments to the Education Law.

Of Peter Caughel, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Township of Houghton, in the District of Talbot; praying for a grant to complete the Harbour at Port Burwell.

Of George Secord and others, of the Township of Gainsborough, in the District of Niagara; praying that the proceedings of last Session on the removal of the District Town of the said District be again read, and that the several Petitions presented at several times on the same subject be revived.

Petition of J. Ward and others;

Of P. Perrault and others;

Ordered, That the Petition of Messieurs John Ward and Company and others, of the City of Montreal, and the Petition of Pierre Perrault and others, of the Parish of Terrebonne, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Of R. B. Sullivan and others;

Of W. Anderson and others;

Of B. H. LeMoine and others;

Of Arthur Acland and others;

Of G. J. Grange and others;

Of H. J. Boulton and others;

Of J. Willson and others;

Of Wellington Municipal Council;

Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable R. B. Sullivan and others, Officers and Members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute; the Petition of William Anderson and others, of the Town or Borough of William Henry; the Petition of B. H. LeMoine, Esquire, and others, Associates of the Garden River and Huron Mining Company; the Petition of Arthur Acland and others, of the District of Huron; the Petition of George John Grange and others; of the District of Wellington; the Petition of the Honorable Henry J. Boulton and others, of the City of Toronto and other places; the Petition of James Willson and others, of North Easthope and other Townships in and adjoining the District of Huron; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Wellington; the Petition of Robert Campbell and others, of the Townships of Wellesley and Peel, in the District of Wellington; the Petition of Theodore Hart and others,

Of R. Campbell and others;

Of T. Hart and others;

Of G. Desbarats and T. A. Stayner;

stockholders in the "Echo Lake Mining Company," and the Petition of George Desbarats and T. A. Stayner, Esquires, Associates of the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior, be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Of J. Minor and others;

Ordered, That the Petition of John Minor and others, of the County of Haldimand, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Of Z. Maçon and others;

Of the Rev. L. Gingras and others;

Ordered, That the Petition of Zozime Maçon and others, of the County of Two Mountains, and the Petition of the Reverend Louis Gingras, Procureur of the Seminary of Quebec, and others, the inhabitants of Ste. Thérèse and other Parishes, be referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Of Cobourg Police Board;

Resolved, That the Petition of the President and Board of Police of the Town of Cobourg, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Meyers, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Dickson, to examine the contents thereof with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of J. Ferris and others referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Jonathan Ferris and others, Members of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Conger, Mr. Powell, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Price, and Mr. Duggan, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon, by Bill or otherwise, with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Motion to refer Petition of Z. Burnham negatived.

Mr. Williams moved, seconded by Mr. Chalmers, That the Petition of the Honorable Zaccheus Burnham be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, Mr. Meyers, Mr. Ermatinger, and Mr. Williams, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.[1]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD opposed the motion. He said the claim arose from a purchase made from the Indians, by[2] a Major Rodgers ... whose executor he was[3], in 1760, and a few months after the conquest. It comprised some thousands, perhaps millions, of acres, on the north of lake Superior, but it was made after a proclamation announcing that the government would not recognize any such titles. The thing had already been[4] brought under the consideration of the Executive, during the time of Sir Charles Bagot, who had reported that the petitioner had not the slightest claim to the land, or for compensation[5], and ((this question)) should not he thought, be brought up again.[6]

MR. ERMATINGER thought the subject should be enquired into, and mentioned that there was a person living in Montreal, who was the lineal descendant of the chiefs of a tract of country on lake Superior, to which she thought she had rights.[7]

DR. NELSON related the story of Sir Wm. Johnston and the Indian, of whom the latter one day told the former that he had dreamt he got a present of Sir William's uniform coat, with epaulettes and received the shining gift, only to be obliged to repay the compliment by presenting the soldier with a tract of land, which in turn had formed the subject of a dream.[8]

((There were)) some further remarks from different members[9].

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it passed in the negative.

The yeas were only Messrs. Ermatinger and Meyers.[10]

(85)

First Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company, and also, the Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara, Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, and beg leave to report the same without any amendment.

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Message from His Excellency.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Post Office Department.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing copies of Resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly of that

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Province, relative to the Post Office Department in British North America.

Government House, Montreal, 29th June, 1847.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Halifax, 15th June, 1847.

My Lord,

In compliance with an Address of the House of Assembly of this Province, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will invite the attention of the Legislature of Canada to the enclosed copies of Resolutions passed by the House in the last Session, on the subject of the Post Office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) J. HARVEY.

His Excellency
The Right Honorable,
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c., Montreal.

(Copy.)

In the House of Assembly,
29th March, 1847.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that the extravagant charges for Postage within this Colony, and throughout the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, operate injuriously to the social and commercial interests of the people.

2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the interests of this Province, in common with those of the other Colonies above mentioned, would be materially advanced by the introduction of one uniform rate of Colonial and inter-Colonial Postage, reduced in amount below the lowest rate in the existing scale.

3. Resolved, That the substitution of such reduced and uniform rate for the scale of rates which are now established--when once its practical operation were fairly tested by experience, and the immediate repression which might be its first result, were succeeded by the elasticity that would be the effect of improved and cheaper means of communication by Mail,--would, in the opinion of this House, sustain, if indeed it would not increase, the revenue derived from the Department in question.

4. Resolved, That this House deeply impressed with a sense of the advantage which might be anticipated for this Province, from the greater facilities of intercourse, moral, intellectual, commercial, and social, that one uniform low rate of Postage charges would confer, even if for some years those advantages should be counter-balanced by a deficiency of revenue, and a consequent increased charge upon the general funds of the Province, for maintenance of the Provincial Post Office, is of opinion that a uniform rate of three pence, Currency, should be established for Postage throughout this Province, and that the House will be prepared to provide, by grant, for any deficiency of Post Office Revenue, to meet the necessary expenditure for internal communications, should such happen to exist.

5. Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to have the concurrence of the Legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, with that of this Province, in views and measures, directed to the attainment of an improved system of management of the Post Office Depart-

ment as far as respects these Colonies, and to the accomplishment of the proposed uniform rate of Postage founded on the recognition of common principles, and of the necessity of an independent authority placed in some one of the Colonies referred to, and constituted for purposes of central organization and direction of the Department under consideration, within certain limits to be prescribed and defined with the concurrent sanction of the Legislatures of Canada, and of the Lower Colonies.

6. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that such consentaneous views and measures would result in the establishment of an uniform and harmonious system of management of inter-Colonial Post Office Affairs, that would not present the possibility of any collision of the Colonial or inter-Colonial authorities with the Imperial Functionaries charged with the management of the General Post Office, nor interfere with the interests of the Empire in connection with that Department, whilst it would leave the net Post Office Revenue of each Colony, if such should exist, after deducting the expenses of management and communication within its limits, under the control of that particular Province.

Copies from the Journal.

(Signed,) J. WHIDDEN,
Clerk of Assembly.

Montreal Turnpike Road.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying, "that the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure on the Montreal Turnpike Roads, be laid before this House, for the year 1846."

App. (F.)

(For the said Return, see Appendix F.)

Removal of Judge Allen.

And also, Correspondence on the subject of the removal of Henry Allen, Esquire, from the office of Judge of the District Court of the District of London.

App. (V.)

(For the said Correspondence, see Appendix V.)

Report on Petition of J. Edmiston and others.

Mr. Powell, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Edmiston and others, of the District of Talbot, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee having carefully considered the matters of the said Petition, and other references on the same subject, are of opinion that the Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada, is not in its provisions so explicit as to prevent evasion of the intentions of the Legislature, and that much inconvenience to the public has resulted from such vagueness.

Your Committee are also of opinion, that the provisions of the Act relating to Slides or Aprons to Mill-Dams may, with public advantage, be extended to Rivers and Streams not included within the meaning of the Statute, and

therefore respectfully beg leave to recommend that both the said Acts be explained and amended, so as to secure to the public the advantages contemplated by the Legislature on passing those Statutes.

Rivers and Rivulets Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Powell have leave to bring in a Bill to amend, explain, and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada."*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

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Industry Village Railroad Bill. — *Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.*

Amherstburgh Incorporation Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Prince have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Town of Amherstburgh, in the Western District.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Seminary of St. Sulpice Loans Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Jobin have leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, to invest monies in loans to the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads leading to the City of Montreal.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Assessment Bill (U.C.) — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Assessment laws of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House,[11]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON stated that the change which was intended to be made was that the arbitrary value of property should be done away with, and a more equitable value fixed; there was also an alteration to be made to assess personal property according to its annual value.[12]

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and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, seconded by Mr. Leslie,

Address respecting A. B. Papineau. — *Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he would be pleased to lay before this House the*

following documents, or copies of the same, as well as the information hereinafter demanded, that is to say:--First, The Petition of Casimir Valiquet, Robert Monet, and others, inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, praying for the dismissal of André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Small Causes in the said Parish, on account of his opposition to the School Law; with the affidavits or depositions on oath of Joseph Pariseau, François Pariseau, Joseph Gratton, Louis Bélanger, and W. O. Stephens, in support of the said Petition: Second, The date of the receipt of the said Petition, and of the said other documents in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, or in the Office of any other officer of Government to which this Petition and the said other documents may have been addressed: Third, The reference of the said Petition and of the said other documents, either to the Attorney General for Lower Canada, or to any other Government officer, and the date of this reference; Fourth, The Reports made on the said Petition, and the said other documents, either by the said Attorney General, or any other officer of the Government, either by the Executive Council or by any other Committee of the same, and the date of these Reports: Fifth, All letters or communications written by order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in consequence of the said Petition, to the said André Benjamin Papineau, and the answer of the latter to the said letters or communications: Sixth, The nomination of Commissioners, if such nomination has taken place, for enquiry into and reporting on the complaints set forth in the said Petition against the said André Benjamin Papineau, with the date of such nomination, the names of the Commissioners, and the instructions given to these latter: Seventh, the Report of these Commissioners: Eighth, Letters of Lieutenant Colonel Bélanger, addressed to the said Provincial Secretary or to any other Government officer, complaining of the conduct of the said André Benjamin Papineau, either as Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Small Causes, School Commissioner, or Officer of Militia, and the answers to these letters: Ninth, All complaints or Reports made against the said André Benjamin Papineau by the Superintendent of Schools.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Montague and North Elmsley Boundary Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac have leave to bring in a Bill to define and establish the Boundary between the fourth Concessions of Montague and North Elmsley.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Duggan have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Juror's Bill (L.C.) — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Lake Superior Mining Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the eighth of July next.

Garden River Copper Mining Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the eighth of July next.

Echo Lake Mining Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the eighth of July next.

Motion for an Address respecting A. Calder, negatived. — *The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for Copies of a letter from Mr. Secretary Daly, dated on or about the 7th May, 1844, addressed to Mr. Alexander Calder of Beaverton, informing that gentleman of the Governor General having recommended him to the office of Post Master at that place, and desiring him to put himself in communication with the Post Master General at Quebec, with a view to his entering upon the duties of that office; also, Copies of the Communications to and from the Deputy Post*

Master General consequent upon such nomination; and a Copy of the subsequent nomination of another person to that office, together with Copies of any other documents that may explain the reason for the non-appointment of Mr. Calder, notwithstanding his nomination, and the appointment of another in his stead.[13]

MR. BALDWIN said the case was rather an extraordinary one, and such as certainly called for the fullest information; the gentleman referred to had received a letter from the Government appointing him to the office, was directed to put himself in communication with the Deputy Post Master General, had applied to parties to become his sureties, and after all this had been done the Government thought proper to withdraw from their own voluntary offer, and appoint another party to the office. There was much conjecture

as to the cause of such a very unseemly proceeding; he (Mr. B.) did not desire to pronounce in the matter, but he thought it not improbable that the real motive was a disposition to punish Mr. Calder for not voting on the right side, (hear, hear). He had the temerity to vote for him (Mr. Baldwin) instead of the Government who had so volunteered to honor and enrich him (hear, hear.)[14] There could be no possible objection to Mr. Calder, except that he voted on the Reform side, his family were old settlers in the country, and highly respectable, and Mr. Calder himself was a most respectable person.[15]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD had not looked into the question before that evening and from the consideration he had given it he felt obliged to say, but spoke with great diffidence, that he thought no such enquiry should be made; it is asking reasons for the exercise of prerogative; the principle was unsound;[16] it was quite unconstitutional to ask the Crown why such and such things were or were not done.[17] It might be often exceeding impolitic in a Government to state why they did this or refused to do that, their (sic) might, also, be reasons which it would be improper to expose; there were many causes, likely to influence a Government to such a step as that referred to, even politics as the hon. member had said, might possibly interfere; (hear, and laughter,) he thought the hon. member for North York should produce a precedent; it was his (the Atty. General's) opinion,--but he would repeat that he spoke with great diffidence--that a Government could not be so arraigned for an isolated case; it might form one among others to justify a vote of want of cofidence (sic).[18]

MR. BALDWIN said he did not ask for the reasons for the strange treatment of Mr. Calder; he only asked for the correspondence, and for all documents showing the reasons of his dismissal, for in fact, he was appointed,[19] and for those ((documents)) he had a right to ask, if there be no formal letter to Mr. Calder appointing him then there could be no reason for objecting to the motion; if on the contrary such letter did exist the office having been given to another was tantamount to a dismissal of the former gentleman and surely[20] the Attorney General would not deny that the House was entitled to get all papers on the subject[21], respecting the removal of a public officer. It was the right of the House to be informed of all such questions[22]. As to the other objection of the hon. gentleman he could assure him that no one had less desire to enter the Arcana of the Government, to pry into those deep and sacred mysteries which regulate the appointments of the present Administration, to rob the Crown of one precious prerogative; and he could only say that if the Hon. Attorney General would state that in this case there were political or other weighty reasons of State which forbad the inquiry being answered; he would at once withdraw his motion. He was the last man to insist on secrets being divulged injurious to the public interest. Unless the Government did say so, however, this was clearly one of those cases demanding inquiry. It was for that House to see that the patronage of the Crown was not made an improper use of and that harsh conduct was not employed towards the public servants.[23] If, however, the Ministry choose to resist the present motion and wrap themselves up in their nominal majority of 4 they of course could do so, but they might depend upon it they would yet have to answer for it; nothing would be more unjust.

Mr. Calder had applied for the office, had not, sought their patronage; they had selected him as one of the most respectable and competent individuals of the place, had ordered him to put himself in readiness to enter upon the duties of the office[24]. In pursuance of a letter from Mr. Secretary Daly, Mr. Calder had entered into recognisances[25], and then, without any previous notice, or intimation whatever, without even a shew of common decency, ((the government)) abruptly superceded him.[26] He did hope that they would not go the length of saying that a person appointed to an office, who has gone to great trouble in the matter, procured sureties, given bonds, and had his appointment publicly announced, should have a slur cast on his character, by the withdrawal of his appointment without any cause or apology given.[27]

MR. DRUMMOND supported the motion;[28] there was nothing in the motion which called for the reasons; documents only were wished for[29], and he was clearly of opinion that it was the right of the House to demand all such evidence.[30] He said, that it was not right to remain silent, and see such things done; for a man's character was most sacred, and it was liable to be misconstrued. His appointment might be misunderstood by the gentleman's friends; that gentleman was also bound to give some explanation to his securities.[31]

COL. PRINCE asked if there was a petition calling for the enquiry proposed.[32]

MR. BALDWIN.--No.[33]

COL. PRINCE.--Then he should be compelled to vote against it, for we might soon commence asking the ministry why certain appointments were not made[34], ((and)) it would soon follow that they might be questioned why they did make others (laughter.) And then perhaps would come the greatest difficulty of all: they would be asked why some of themselves were appointed--(loud laughter)--an enquiry which, he thought, it would be difficult indeed to answer.[35] He said it might be compared to Pandora's box, out of which all the evils in the world might, on the opening of the lid of the box, spring. He said that certain appointments were, some time since, spoken of; a certain honorable and industrious member had been spoken of, as the person who was to undertake the cleansing of that Augean stable, the Crown Lands Department; a certain other hon. gentleman had been named as a person who was fit to fill the Inspector Generalship. He was sorry that these appointments had not taken place. He was sure that the gentleman who was named to the Crown Lands Office was well qualified to take upon himself the cleansing of the Augean stable, which would require the power of a Hercules.[36]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON opposed the motion on the ground that in one paragraph of it reasons were demanded. He was also surprised why this question was allowed to slumber so long. The case to which it referred occurred in 1844[37], and it was not proposed to inquire into it in 1847.[38] The motion was not founded on any Petition, there was no complaint, nothing had been heard of this matter before, although several Sessions had passed over, during which an opportunity was afforded for bringing it before the House. He said that he thought that the latter end of the motion had been drawn up with

a good knowledge of special pleading.[39]

MR. AYLWIN thought that the lapse of time which occurred was no argument; he would support the motion because the Government gave no reason whatever for resisting it; had they urged that there were state reasons, political or otherwise, why the facts of the case should not be exposed he (Mr. A.) might, perhaps, support them in that view but that was not the ground which they chose to adopt[40]. Had he ((Mr. Sherwood)) desired a delay, he (Mr. A.) would have supported him. If he had put it on the ground that it might injure the gentleman in question, he should not have objected to it. If the hon. gentleman would say that it would be inexpedient to the public service, he (Mr. A.) should support the motion.[41] He considered that it was due to the character of Mr. Calder to shew why his appointment was not perfected: he had it appeared gone so far, by direction of the Government, as to prepare bonds and apply for securities; what would the friends who had agreed to become his guarantee think of the sudden and unexplained change in the intentions of the Ministry.[42]

MR. GOWAN considered it a wasting of the time of the House to be proceeding in such a matter[43] when there was no complaint whatever, from any person who considered himself aggrieved.[44] He also opposed the motion, for another and a more conclusive reason: it was this - the very documents sought for by the motion were then, if not in the pocket of the hon. member for North York, certainly in his procurement[45], and it was only copies that could now be procured.[46] Nor did he think that the Ministry were always in fault, when things of this sort happened at the post office. He knew an example much stronger than this, within his own experience of a similar circumstance.[47] He said that a much stronger case had happened to himself. A Post-Office was desired to be established in the Village of Kithey, and he (Mr. G.) had recommended a Mr. John Brennan to this office.[48] Upon this, that gentleman had an official communication, and passed through all the forms, even to completing in sureties, and receiving the surveyor who was to instal him in the office; yet the surveyor told him he could not do it then, and named another time ... in the meantime, the surveyor held some communication with the Post Master General, and another was appointed. He (Mr. Gowan) was not aware of the reason; but long after, he ascertained that it was because the surveyor had, for some reason or other, desired to have the post office two miles from where Mr. Brennon lived. He therefore concluded, that virtually the Provincial Government had no power over these appointments.[49]

MR. LAFONTAINE spoke in reply to Mr. Gowan[50]. As the hon. gentleman asked for precedents he would give him one. It was the case of Messrs. Turton and Wakefield[51], gentlemen of much notoriety in the moral world ... appointed to assist Lord Durham in his government of Canada[52]. When they were about to leave England for Canada, an enquiry was made in the House of Lords, whether they were to be appointed to certain offices[53]. No objection was made on the ground of the prerogative[54] and the answer was given at once that they were to be.[55]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--Certainly the hon. and learned member had been put to his trumps for a precedent (hear, hear.) He (Mr. S.) did not, however, admit that his learned friend had been sucessful.[56] The hon. gentleman

could not suppose any one so simple as not to see that this was no precedent at all.[57] In the case referred to, the question was merely "is so and so true?" Had the answer been "No," does the hon. member think that it would have been proposed to ask "why?" No; there was not a member of the House of Lords who would have dared to do so.[58] It was an infringement of the Prerogative of the Crown. It was a dangerous precedent to introduce, and might place the party in power in a very awkward predicament. He said that the subject had been forgotten for 3 years; but now a new election was approaching, and it might do the hon. gentleman good.[59] He (the Attorney General) thought the hon. member for North York ought to be cautious in establishing precedents for arbitrary enquiry into dismissials (sic): he might yet find it inconvenient, as he would have found it before, had his opponents desired to sift the cause of certain dismissals; the public remembered Mr. Murney's case.[60]

MR. LAFONTAINE: And your own too (hear.)[61]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD had not complained of his own case[62]. He said that he (Mr. S.) was perfectly willing that all documents relating to his dismissal from office should be laid on the table.[63] If any injustice were done he had been amply renumerated by being raised to a higher position than his former one, "and besides the gentleman from whom he felt the injury had left the Government." (Hear, hear). The hon. member repeated his objection to the motion, he felt stronger against it than when he first spoke, no precedent had been produced; if the learned member for North York could point to one colonial precedent he (the Atty. Genl.) would defer to it.[64]

MR. BALDWIN said there was no petition ((because Mr.)) Calder treated the affair with perfect contempt, but surely that was no reason why we should not ((inquire)) into the conduct of the public servants who ((were)) responsible to this House--to us. If the ... allowed, that a ministry could do what they ((wanted)) and so long as no petition by injured parties came to the House, that we could not enter on an ((inquiry of the)) circumstances--all investigation into the ((nature of the)) charges might be stopped. Did the Hon. ((member)) mean to say that because the present Attorney ((General)) does not come before us with a petition, ((that the public should)) not inquire into the extraordinary manner ((in which)) he was thrust out of the administration ((of government.)) (laughter). The doctrine was monstrous.[65]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD insisted ((that)) the motion should not be granted because it ((was)) unconstitutional, and entirely without precedent Canadian or English--because there was no petition from Mr. Calder and because the occurrence happened two years ago.[66]

MR. BALDWIN hoped the House would indulge him while he made a few more observations; he had hoped for sympathy from the hon. and learned Attorney General West, from the fact of his own recent case approximating so closely to that of Mr. C--------; the learned member was surprised why precedents were not produced; he (Mr. B.) had not considered it necessary to do so, he would have as soon thought of referring to a precedent to establish that an

eldest son was heir at law (hear, hear). The Attorney General had, however, demanded a Canadian precedent, and he (Mr. B.) would certainly indulge him; that learned gentleman had taunted the opposition with attacks on the prerogative, and efforts to embarrass the Ministry, &c.; who therefore would think that in the journals of the session of 1843, 6th November, appears the following:--

"On motion of the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Price:

"Resolved,--That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, at as early a period as possible, copies of all papers, documents and communications relating in any way to the dismissal of William Moore Kelly, Esquire, from the situation of Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto."

Here, then, was a precedent, of which the hon. and learned Attorney General himself was the very parent (hear, hear, and laughter.) Surely, after that, he (Mr. B.) had a right to hope for the learned members support, and to feel perfectly safe as to the success of his motion (hear, hear). But he had, also, strange to say, another and a yet stronger "Canadian precedent" (hear, hear). Would the learned Attorney General listen and attend to it?--

"On the 14th March, 1845, Mr. Cameron of Lanark moved for all the reports or letters made or written by the late Commissioner of the Revenue, on the case and conduct of W. Moore Kelly late Collector of Customs; together with any statements evidence or facts set forth by the said Mr. Kelly; bnd (sic) any applicatious (sic), reports, or evidence, by the Commissioner; and any reports made by the late Inspector General, the Deputy Inspector General, or the Executive Council, up to the date, upon the case."[67]

The reading of this resolution was received with loud laughter[68].

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD rose and said--"Oh! there was a petition from Kelly."[69]

MR. BALDWIN--Not at all (increased laughter). I have searched the index, and see nothing of a petition. Mr. Baldwin continued.--What would now be thought of the learned Attorney General's excessive scrupulosity about the prerogative; the motion by Mr. Cameron was carried when the learned member was Solicitor General, a Member of the Administration as at present, and yet we hear of no resistance from him, no clamor about invading the prerogative. It had been given as a reason for opposing the motion, that there was no petition before the House praying for enquiry; that was, certainly, a monstrous view of the case; was it because an injurned (sic) party did not choose tocomplain, that therefore, the public had no right to enquire into the case, no interest in ascertaining whether those rules of justice which it is the right, the interest, and duty of all to preserve intact, had, or had not, been outraged (hear). It had been asked why the question was not brought before? His (Mr. B.'s) answer was, he had never heard of it before the late recess; Mr. Calder had been treated with contempt; but the moment he (Mr. B.) was informed of it, he felt it was a most high-handed case, and that it was his duty, as the representative of the part of the county to which Mr. Calder belonged, to bring it before Parliament; he desired more particularly to do so because of the boasting of the present Ministry about

the purity and propriety of their distribution of patronage (hear, hear.) It was for those reasons he had submitted the present motion, and let those who had the hardihood to say that the exercice (sic) of the prerogative should not be at all enquired into--for it amounted to that--resist and defeat it; he (Mr. B.) would have done his duty.[70]

MR. DUGGAN said he could not understand how the hon. member on the other side of the House could be justified in bringing forward this subject, and thereby wasting the time of the House. What object did the hon. member propose to gain? He could not allege that he had received any petition on the subject; by his own admission he had not even been written to on the subject. What then did he propose to himself by this useless discussion?[71] When this subject was properly understood very little political capital would be able to be made of it. He did not think that this case was not (sic) one which could properly come before the House; if it was he should give it his most cordial support.[72] Did not the hon. member think that their time would be much ((better)) occupied in discussing the tariff,[73] the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence, the Education Bill, or the Assessment Bill of Upper Canada,[74] or other important questions affecting the general prosperity of the country? Those were the points respecting which the people of Upper Canada were anxious, and they were not such fools as to believe that the hon. gentleman opposite had their benefit in view when he brought on the present discussion. He felt himself, therefore, perfectly justified in voting against the present motion, and hoped and trusted it would not be allowed to pass.[75]

(88)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Merritt, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Cummings, Daly, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Papineau, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(27.)

MR. PRICE asked if Mr. Ermatinger was in the House when the question was put?[76]

MR. ERMATINGER said he was not[77].

MR. DUGGAN asked if Mr. Price had not paired with Mr. Dickson?[78]

MR. PRICE said that when he paired off--((we)) members opposite might do--he would not ((demean)) himself by voting. "Evil doers were evil ....[79]

(88)

So it passed in the negative.

MR. BALDWIN[80] moved that the petition of Mr. Bostwick should be referred to a select committee. If the allegations contained in that petition were correct, he had not a doubt in his own mind that Mr. Bostwick had been treated rather harshly.[81] He said that the Petitioner represented himself as a Preventive Officer of the Custom House;[82] and stated that he had made

a seizure of[83] twelve head of cattle,[84] at £100[85], which he had delivered up into the custody of the Custom House Officer at Quebec, with request that he should be made acquainted of the time of the sale, and the place where the sale would take place[86]. The revenue officer at Quebec ... advertised them for sale at the farm of an individual in the neighbourhood.--Now it so happened that that person owned three farms, but it was not specifically mentioned in the advertisement at which farm the sale was to take place, and therefore a fair competition was prevented. The result was that the cattle were knocked down for £17 or £18 to the smuggler himself, who immediately sold them to the person who owned the farm for £90. By this course of proceeding the petitioner felt himself aggrieved; and, having applied to the authorities in Montreal, obtained no redress. He therefore presented his petition to the Legislature, praying that some investigation into the facts he had stated might be instituted.[87]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY stated that he did not intend to oppose the motion, but he would just state that the papers, when produced, would show that the hon. gentleman's information was incorrect.[88]

(88)

Petition of M. Bostwick referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Matthew Bostwick, Preventive Officer in the Customs Department at Sherbrooke, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, Mr. Jessup, and Mr. Cauchon, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Address for expenditure on Canals, Roads, Bridges, &c.

On motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Hale, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, the amount in detail of all expenditures incurred in the construction of Canals, Roads, Bridges, and other public improvements, since the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, distinguishing the amounts expended in each section of the Province respectively.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Crown Property Taxes Exemption Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, That the said Bill be now read a second time.[89]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY explained that the Bill was not intended to relieve the Military Government from any part of the burdens now imposed upon it; but merely to exempt the property of the Provincial Government from Municipal taxes, as it was in Upper Canada.[90]

MR. CHAUVEAU opposed the second reading of this bill, which he characterized as a new attempt on the part of the Ministry to spoliate Lower Canada,

and a measure that would inflict considerable injury on the cities of Quebec and Montreal.[91] ((He)) could not see why the property of the Provincial Government should not be taxed as well as that of any individual for local purposes.[92]

MR. MOFFATT could not concur with the hon. member for Quebec[93]. ((He)) could not see how there could be any spoliation in a Bill which released the people of the Province from the payment of taxes.[94] After this Bill was printed he had sent copies of it to the Corporations of both cities, in order to obtain their opinion, but had received no communication on the subject from them, and thefore (sic) was led to believe that they acquiesced in the proposed change.[95]

MR. DEWITT informed the hon. gentleman that the Mayor of Montreal[96] had called on him recently, and expressed an anxious wish that the Bill should not pass, as it was his opinion that the Crown properly should contribute exactly in the same proportion as that of private citizens.[97]

MR. VIGER addressed the House in French.[98] ((He)) opposed the Bill ... asserting that the public property was benefitted and increased in value by the exertions of the corporate bodies, and therefore should contribute to carry out those improvements.[99]

MR. ROBINSON considered that it would be highly unjust to force the Province to pay taxes any longer on that property[100]. There was a great difference between public and private property. The Government did not hold their property for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the people at large.[101]

MR. AYLWIN was astonished, he must confess, at the position the hon. member for Three Rivers had assumed with so much ability on the present occasion. He hoped the hon. gentleman would persevere, (hear, hear,) and that he (Mr. A.) would have the pleasure of voting with him more frequently than he had done during the last four years (hear, hear.)--With reference to the question before the House, he could not conceive why the Crown property should not be submitted to taxation as well as the churches and other public institutions; and he considered that it would be an act of injustice to the city of Quebec to exempt each property from taxation[102]. As far as related to the property of the Provincial Government, it was not of much matter; but of the Military propery, he did not think that it should be exempted[103]. He would therefore advise the hon. Inspector General to withdraw this Bill, and instead of it to introduce another to compel the military to assist in keeping up the winter roads. This matter was well worthy the attention of the Government; for, as is well known, full one-third of the city of Quebec within the walls, and one-forth of it without the walls, are ((in)) possession of the military; and yet the citizens alone are obliged to keep the winter roads in repair--a duty which becomes onerous, in consequence of the roads being often completely destroyed by the removal of cannon from one part of the fortification to the other. In fact he had known some instances in which the citizens had suffered great inconvenience and positive loss in consequence of having their streets in front of their property completely broken up by the removal of cannon in the winter. However, he was really at a loss to know what the Province would gain by the

passage of that Bill--to what extent would it relieve the Provincial Revenue?[104]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD. Eleven hundred pounds.[105]

MR. AYLWIN--Well, then, how much did the Crown property in Quebec contribute to the municipal funds? He would wait for an answer.[106]

MR. HALL had very strong objections to the hon. member doing any such thing. What right had he to keep the House waiting until the hon. Inspector General searched through his papers, and found the item of information which the hon. gentleman demanded.[107]

MR. AYLWIN was surprised at the interference of the hon. member for Peterboro' in a question that did not at all concern him, and he was as much surprised at his contending for a principle which was never urged before in any Parliament. He had a right to expect an answer to his question, for it was generally supposed that when a Minister brought a measure before the House, he would give every information on the subject that was required of him. As it appeared, however, that he was not to obtain the information he sought, he would remark that the principle of the bill was decidedly unjust, exempting one description of property from taxation, whilst the churches, hospitals, &c., were obliged to pay taxes. The bill came before them in a suspicious shape, and was one of the consequences of that unfortunate Union, which was sufficiently detested in all parts of Lower Canada with which he was acquainted, to call forth the warmest opposition on the part of Lower Canadian members to many of those measures, and among others the present Bill, which were its fruit.[108]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that the object of the present bill was merely to relieve the Province from paying taxes on that property which was held for the public benefit. He could not conceive that there could be any well founded objection to such a course on the part of the Government.[109] This Bill has nothing to do with the Ordnance Department, or the military authorities. The city of Quebec would still receive the taxes which it now receives from the military authorities of Quebec.[110] With respect to church property, he thought there was a considerable difference between that and the property held by the Crown, as the former belonged essentially to those individuals composing the corporation who held such property, and therefore was justly subject to taxation.[111]

MR. LAFONTAINE addressed the House in French.[112]

MR. HALL made some observation relative to his right to take part in the discussion of this Bill, which the hon. member for Quebec appeared inclined to controul. He was not disposed to coincide with the opinion of the hon. member, and asserted his right to take part in any discussion which affected the public interests.[113]

MR. MORIN had thought that the Lower Canadians had nothing left of which they could be robbed, but he found he was mistaken (hear, hear.) It appeared to be the determination of hon. gentlemen opposite to make the union more burdensome, more intolerable to the people of Lower Canada, than it is already (hear, hear.)[114]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, the question appeared to him to be simply

this[115], having given Municipalities the right of imposing taxes,[116] should the Province still continue to pay upwards of £1000 yearly out of the revenue as taxes on property which they as representatives of the people owned, or should they not? If hon. gentlemen thought the Province should pay such taxes, then of course they would negative the Bill; if not, there was an end of it at once.[117]

MR. SHERWOOD (of Brockville) remarked, that since the Union, every Act of Incorporation of U. C. contained a clause especially exempting the public property from taxation.[118]

(88)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Colville, Conger, Cummings, Daly, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Meyers, Moffatt, Papineau, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Webster, and Williams.--(38)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Viger.--(10.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

Debentures Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the issue of Debentures for the purposes therein mentioned, being read;*[119]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the issue of Debentures.[120]

MR. AYLWIN rose to oppose the motion. He stated that he had uniformly opposed every attempt to borrow money on the Provincial credit, and he would still continue to do so; for it appeared to him discreditable to the Province to attempt to coax the people of England out of their money after the late failure of the Inspector General. It was true that the people of England might lend money or not, as they pleased; but he thought it was rather late in the day to commence coaxing, and it was on that account that he disliked the present Bill. There was a reference in the third clause to employing the emigrants on the public works with the money thus obtained; he could perfectly well understand what that meant[121]. ((He)) attacked this clause of the Bill most severely. He said if the House passed that clause it would appear as if Canada was going on its knees to the Imperial Government and begging for this money. The inducement to be held out was the employment of immigrants. He objected to any such scheme; the House had no right to run the country into debt for the purpose of sustaining the starving people thrust forth from Great Britain. If public works were wanted for the good of this Province, and they were to borrow money to carry

them on--he supposed it was intended to repay the money on the security of Canada at 5 or 6 per cent interest. He would allow the second reading to pass, but he would oppose this clause in committee.[122] ((He)) had not the slightest doubt in his own mind of the truth of what he had said on a former occasion respecting the Inspector General's reception in England. In spite of all the hon. gentleman's blandishments and winning ways, he met with a decided rebuff, and was told in plain words that he had outrun the constable.[123]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY--No such thing.[124]

MR. AYLWIN felt bound to take the hon. gentleman's assurance, that such was not the case, and would therefore believe henceforward that he was treated with all possible politeness, by all the lords, both great and small, but the fact still remained; he went home to get money and came back without it. For his part he did not regret that such was the case, he was rather pleased than otherwise to see that, John Bull, buttoning up his breeches pocket, told the hon. gentleman that he was not satisfied with his security and would not be coaxed. He repeated that he was delighted to see John Bull take such a stand, for he (Mr. A.) had ever opposed this borrowing system; they had borrowed too much already, far more than they would ever repay, for he was quite confident that if his life were extended to the usual term of years accorded to man, he would see the day when hon. gentlemen opposite would repudiate, although he would take good care that he would have no hand in it himself.[125]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY could easily excuse the warmth of his hon. friend, as he believed it was intended at one time by the citizens of Quebec to have commissioned him to go to England to borrow money, but ((for)) there being an unfortunate want of confidence.[126]

MR. AYLWIN--The hon. gentleman was very much mistaken in his supposition. He would however tell him what he had already told his friends at Quebec; that if he had gone to England he would have procured the money, although Mr. Cayley had failed in his expeditions, as he (Mr. A.) would have had the assistance of Mr. Dunn, in whose talents he and the English people put more confidence than in Mr. Cayley or the whole of the Ministry together (cheers and laughter).[127]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY was perhaps in error, but he insisted on the expediency of pressing that present bill in order to procure money to carry on the public works and find employment for the labouring class resident in the country, as well as for those who are every day pouring in; and as to the hon. gentleman's objections, he could not see of what weight they were, as he was already determined to repudiate, and therefore it must be a matter of indifference to him whether it was a million or a million and a half.[128]

MR. AYLWIN begged leave to set the hon. gentleman right. He was no advocate for repudiation, and had declared that distinctly.[129]

(88)

The said Bill was accordingly read;[130] *and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.*

Customs Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the Customs, and for granting Duties of Customs, being read;*[131]

Objections were made by the Members the Opposition, to the second reading of Mr. Inspector General Cayley's bill to repeal Customs Duties, on the ground that it was a question of great importance to the country, and the bill had but just come into the hands of the Ministers--was totally unknown to the Hon. Members on the Opposition benches and had not been translated into the French language.[132]

(88)

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Medical Faculty (L. C.) Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Faculty in Lower Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Seamen's Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill regulating the shipping of Seamen, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Acts therein mentioned, and to amend the Law for the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the construction, and protect from injury, Electro Magnetic Telegraphs throughout this Province, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Militia Bill. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal parts of and to amend the Act regulating the Militia of this Province, in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. M'Connell took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. M'Connell reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Lake St. Louis Railway Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

British North American Mining Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the British North American Mining Company; being read;*

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Colville, That the said Bill be now read a second time.[133]

MR. AYLWIN opposed the motion. He accused the Government of having scandalously misapplied those tracts of land, which were supposed to contain minerals, on the northern shores of Lake Superior, and said that by a system of favouritism, in preventing open and public competition, would enable its favourites and hangers on to fill their pockets at the expense of the public, if that House did not interfere to prevent such open and palpable misapplication of the resources of the country.--It rested with the House to preserve those valuable tracts of land from being disposed of in the same manner as the other territorial possessions of the Province, of which enormous tracts--of the very best land--were granted away without the Province deriving any benefit from them; whereas if those lands had been withheld or granted under favourable conditions, the Province would, at this moment derive a large revenue from that source alone.[134] No Government survey had been made of the lands ceded by the Government, although the Government had the assistance of a geologist, who was paid out of the public purse, for rendering them his services. When the ordinary wild land was sold to individuals, it was thought necessary to advertise them, to survey them, to describe them; but here were enormous mineral tracts, containing, as the public had been informed, almost boundless riches, disposed of in a silent ambiguous manner, and the public had no means of judging whether they were selling their property for value or not. He would never consent to the spoliation of the domain of the country.[135] But it was high time that system was stopped, or at least the House ought to be informed of the terms on which those lands have been surrendered. The public ought also to know whether the geologist paid by the Government had explored that portion of the country to which he had referred, as well as to other portions of it which were the most valuable in the Province, and whether he had made his report of those explorations (hear, hear, hear.)--How was it that the Forges of St. Maurice were disposed of without being reported on by that gentleman? If he had made any report respecting them, at all events he (Mr. A.) had seen nothing of it. Aye, how was it that by the most extraordinary means the Province had been deprived of those valuable Forges, which have attracted so much attention ever since the conquest? He should like to ((have)) seen a report from the Government Geologist on that point, for he was well convinced that those Forges were disposed of for far less than their actual value. And with respect to these mineral tracts, why was the public kept in ignorance of the manner in which they were to be disposed of, and that the hangers-on and favorites of the Government were to be given

their choice, and to be allowed to take quiet possession of those lands, which will hereafter prove as valuable to them as gold? He was in favor of private enterprise; he was glad to see individuals engaged in developing the resources of the country; he would always wish to see fair and open competition; but asked why were those lands alienated in a different manner from any of the other Crown Lands? Would the Government have dared to dispose of the Crown Lands in any other part of the Province in a similar manner? Certainly not, for the whole country would have been roused by it, and would have demanded why they were not put up to public competition.[136] He had no wish, himself, to enter into mining speculations, but he thought that he should have had the opportunity of a fair start, had he thought fit so to do; there should be fair play to all, and favour to none. But it was a spoliation and a robbery of the property of the country, to give men the exclusive privilege of jobbing in shares, and jobbing upon lots, because one might be a member of the House, another a member of the Government, and the third the friend of a member of the Government. Those lands belonged to the public, they were not, in this hasty manner, to alienate a property which would one day be of value.[137] He called on the House to reflect on this subject, to consider whether the Government had taken the proper coarse (sic) to secure the greatest benefit to the Province, and to consider whether it was analogous to the course adopted in England, with regard to the stannaries of Cornwall for ... instance. If all was true that they had heard of the mines of Lake Superior, they were far richer than the English mines, and it would be well for the House to consider whether it would not have been more for the public advantage if a course were pursued here similar to the English mode of leasing those mines. The time had arrived for the House to determine that point, and to stop the whole of those proceedings till they could arrive at a conclusion whether the parties to whom the grants were made really had any title to those portions of land which were supposed to contain the mines. The subject required a rigid examination, and for his part, he would not shrink from it; he would go farther and call upon every hon. gentleman who had an interest in those mining compainies (sic) to abstain from voting, as they were not sent to that House to aid a bad government in the reckless expenditure of the public resources, but to keep a check on that government, and although the hon. Speaker himself was at the head of one of those mining associations, he (Mr. A.) would call upon him to put the rules of the House touching on that point strictly in force. The hon. gentleman then adverted to a new code of rules for the House that had been drawn up by the Law Clerk with a great deal of ability, and which were allowed to lie over whilst hon. gentlemen carried their private bills through the House at a hand gallop, after which these rules would be taken into consideration, and it would then be found that these bills had been passed through the House improperly, that is to say, that they legislated in one manner for themselves and in another manner for the public.--It therefore was his duty to oppose the bill until those documents which were required to throw light on the subject were laid on the table by the government, and after that until the House came to some resolution respecting the code

of rules to which he already adverted.[138]

COL. PRINCE said that if the hon. member for Quebec knew anything at all about those mineral tracts, he would not think there was any great partiality or favouritism shewn to him and his friends; on the contrary, in his (Mr. P.'s) opinion, they were not treated particularly well, and when the House got into committee he would tell him how.[139] He was the first pioneer of the Huron Mining Company;[140] having taken stock in ((that Company)) ... he was commissioned to proceed to Montreal, where he was kept dancing attendance on the Ministry for a considerable space of time, to his great annoyance, and at considerable expence to himself, which would have been spared him if the Ministry had possessed even ordinary ability. So far from having anything for which to thank the Government, he considered himself entitled worthily and justly to complain of unnecessary delay in granting him the license to explore which he had solicited from them, and eventually obtained by other gentlemen who followed in his steps, and the Huron Mining Company was organised[142]. However, after a great deal of labour, he obtained as a very great boon the right of expending £2000 in developing the mineral resources of the country. It being bruited about that he had got this licence, other people applied for and obtained similar licenses. As to its being a secret! why, the people of Upper Canada were as well aware of the whole proceedings as hon. gentlemen were aware that Sir Allan Macnab was Speaker of the House. Other gentlemen, then, having obtained licenses, formed themselves into companies in order to purchase and work those mines, and at a very great expense explored that section of the country. The company to which he (Col. P.) belonged, had purchased ten miles square of that territory[143]. They had paid four shillings an acre for land, which, if it did not possess minerals, was not worth four cents an acre; they had not purchased land containing valuable minerals, they had purchased on the chance of finding minerals[144], and it was his decided opinion that they had paid an enormous price for that land.... But yet the hon. gentleman opposite seemed to think that the Government had acted very unwisely in the sale of those lands. What course, then, would the hon. gentleman advise the Government to pursue? Would he advise the Government to work those mines itself? Certainly not; the hon. gentleman would not recommend such a course as that, or would he prefer that those great and valuable mines should be allowed to remain untouched in the bowels of the earth, instead of being brought to market and thereby increase the resources of the Province. Surely not. How then did the hon. gentleman wish that those portions of land should be disposed of? The Government had adopted the only feasible course, and it was one that could not do the slightest injury to the public. All that he contended for, therefore, was, that an Act of Incorporation should be granted to himself and his friends; for it was quite evident that they could not carry on the operations they had projected without such an Act, and it would not be asserted that the public would suffer by their incorporation.[145] They purchased the land on a speculation; they took all the expenses of exploring and surveying upon themselves.[146] They had already expended thousands in exploring that territory, and they would have to expend thousands more before they could hope to gain any thing

for their labour[147], and, should the speculation turn out unprofitable, they would be exposed to a great loss, but they themselves would be the only losers[148], and the public would not lose a single fraction.[149] He repeated there had been no favour, scarcely, he thought, even the justice they were entitled to. The sale of the land had been advertised for months; the lots were of about 150 acres each, at four shillings an acre to every one; there was mineral land at each side, and at the back of the Company's location, although the lake was in front of it.[150] He thought therefore that there could not be the slightest objection to the principle of the bill, and it was drawn up in such a simple form, that there could be no objection to its details, and he begged the hon. member for Quebec not to persist in his opposition to the bill, as any objections he might have to its details could be enforced in committee more advantageously.[151] Now, let the honourable member for Quebec make a practical experiment as to whether partiality is or is not shown in the disposal of their lands; let him become a purchaser of a vacant lot alongside of him (Col. Prince), who would be proud and happy to have his honourable and learned friend for a neighbour.[152]

MR. AYLWIN--You'll not catch me up there, and laughter.[153]

COL. PRINCE.--Well, he would be happy to catch him up there, for, were he to go there, he would entertain pretty much the same idea of the favouritism shown by Government that he (Col. Prince) entertained; and, under those circumstances, he trusted the honourable member for Quebec would not oppose the second reading of the Bill.[154]

MR. AYLWIN would oppose the second reading of the bill, and was the more determined in his opposition from the fact mentioned in the speech, of his being the friend of the member for Essex. It appeared mineral land, or land believed to contain minerals, had been sold at 4s for an acre!--the wood land of Saguenay and Gaspé was sold at 3s an acre, and was land believed to contain immense mineral wealth--land containing the huge treasures of the earth, to be sold at only one shilling more than the wood land of Gaspé?[155] His hon. friend asked him if it was his wish that those minerals should remain in the bowels of the earth? Not at all. He repeated that he wished only that the mines should have been advertised, in order that the Province might draw the greatest possible benefit from them, by their being disposed of to the highest bidder.[156] The lands had not been advertised since the commencement of the project,--no! some persons were in the secret, and could purchase,--these were individuals who were first in the market,--they were speculators who had the start of competition. The member for Essex had used the word speculation, but what sort of speculation was it? It was such a one as that mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's novel of the Antiquary, in which an old Scottish Baronet acted the part of the Company, and explored, with the assistance of the German juggler, Dr. Dousterswivel. The speculation was a leap in the dark, but there were no old British Baronets, with long purses at command, in the Huron Mining Company, and that company were not aided by the scientific research of a German juggler. But, said the member for Essex, nobody would be the loser, in the event of a failure, but the company. He begged pardon, the losers would be their creditors,--should, as was not imposible (sic), failure result from the want of the capital or economy necessary to explore and develope (sic)

their magnificent depots of mineral wealth. The honourable member for Essex had said no favour had been shewn, no advantage had been taken--all had been open to a fair competition. He denied this. He would give an instance of five or six persons at Quebec had combined together to form a Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company, but they kept very quiet, until they had advanced matters to the state which best fitted themselves, until they had made their own terms with the Government, and then, and not till then, they were really to encounter competition.[157] ((He)) said that what he complained of was the secrecy with which those grants were made, which prevented a fair and open competition. He could not illustrate his position better than by telling hon. gentlemen the story of the Cornish parson, who, hearing that a ship was ashore at the time he was in the pulpit, told the congregation not to stir, as he had something very important to tell them, by which means he induced them to remain in their places until he got to the door, when he cried out[158], taking off his hat, "every man for himself, and a fair start for us all."[159] (hear, hear.)[160] Now what he (Mr. Aylwin) wanted was, "a fair start for us all."[161] (Hear, hear.) ... In conclusion he said he could not consent to the hon. gentleman's desire to allow the bill to be read a second time then, but would move that it should be read a second time that day week: as might be seen, it was not his intention to throw the bill out, but merely to defer it for the present.[162]

(89)

The Honorable Mr. Aylwin moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, That all the words after "be" in the said motion be struck out, and the following substituted: "read a second time on Wednesday next."

MR. MACDONALD (Glengary) thought that the Government was much to blame in not giving the public every information as to the value and extent of the mineral tracts north of Lake Superior. He could not concur with his hon. friend from Essex in thinking that the Province would not lose by those speculations; for if they failed, the parties interested would puff them up through the newspapers, until they succeeded in disposing of their stock, and thus gull the public out of their money. He would also beg hon. gentlemen to remember that that stock was not held within the Province--by far the greatest portion of it being in the hands of the Americans. What good, then, could the Province derive from those speculations? Not even the provisions were supplied by the Canadians, but were all procured from the other side; and the minerals were conveyed, not through our waters, but through the United States. On that account, he would vote for the motion of his hon. friend from Quebec.[163]

MR. BALDWIN said that the manner in which those location titles were given out was far from satisfactory to him and to the country at large. The public knew nothing of those titles being issued until somehow it leaked out that the parties who were not applying to the House for acts of incorporation had already obtained them. The whole proceeding had a suspicious appearance, but what alarmed him most was the fact of those lands being sold for four shillings an acre! He warned the House not to pass one of those bills till they were informed as to the actual value of the lands in question. He could not see how the government would

explain their silence on the occasion, except they felt that they were squandering the public money, and therefore thought silence was the best policy. Instead of giving their sanction to the second reading of the bill at that time, it was the duty of the government to support his hon. friend's motion for delay until the House had every necessary information, for they might rest assured that although they could carry the bill through the House by their majority of one or two, the public will one day visit it upon them. All the information that the public had on the subject was from the parties interested, who assent that the stock is of the most valuable description, and can sell it at a premium already. If that were the case why did the government sit silent? Why did they not give the public all the information in their power? Were they conscious to themselves of having uselessly squandered the public money, or what was it that locked up their mouths? He would therefore appeal to hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House & ask them whether it was not their duty to delay the passage of any of those bills until they had the fullest information, for they might rest assured that if that were not obtained the dissatisfaction of the public would increase, and sooner or later it would be visited on them and the government. Why did not the government at once give the House the data upon which they had come to the determination of selling those lands at 4s. per acre? The House should be fully acquainted with the whole of their proceedings, whether they had gone upon any data, or whether they had decided it by the toss of a half-penny, which was as likely as not, and should not consent to pass any one of those bills until they had obtained it. He would therefore give the motion of his hon. friend his hearty support.[164]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said it appeared to him that the hon. member for North York had just waked up and made a discovery respecting those mines, which was known to the whole country long ago. He admitted that he was concerned in one of those companies,[165] in common with Messrs. Hincks, LeMoine & Mills, and other gentlemen[166], having, at the solicitation of some gentlemen--long before he entered the Administration--subscribed £1000, which he was very much afraid he would never get back, (hear, hear,) and would be happy to sell out to the hon. gentleman opposite at par.[167]

Laughter from MR. AYLWIN and MR. BALDWIN.[168]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD was not a Minister when the terms were originally made between the Government and the company; and now, that he was a Minister, he would be glad to afford any information which the member for Quebec desired, of which the Ministry were in possession[169], and would at the same time inform his hon. friend how he got concerned in the company, and how he could not get out of it. As to the price of the land, he had been informed that four shillings was an enormous price[170].

MR. DRUMMOND said, there were two lights in which the matter ought be regarded: one was as a political question, the other, as a matter of private right. He would first dispose of the second view of the question. The Government had pledged the faith of the country to the Mining Company, and we ought to stand by them in the fulfilment of their engagement: a compact between the Government and individuals was as binding as a contract between

private individuals. The Company had bought the land, engaged to pay for it, and had paid in the deposit required by the Government; the Government had the money, the Company had the land, and with it they had vested rights which could, and should, not be interferred with. In a political point of view, he was opposed, to the Government entering the field as speculators, or taking any share in a speculation, of the kind.[171] ((He)) blamed the Ministry for having granted licenses secretly, as by that means they were enabled to practise favouritism. He did not make that assertion rashly, as he was counsel for a party who had applied for a licence, which was refused to him, but granted to another individual.--But it so happened that at the beginning of September, the holders of those licenses were not a whit more advanced than other parties, as at that period an advertisement was inserted in the papers to the effect that any party who wished to deposit £150 in the hands of the Government should have full liberty to proceed with the working of those mines. That was throwing them open at once to public competition.[172] At the low price at which valuable lands were sold in the most populous parts of the Province, when,as had lately happened to his knowledge, 3,000[173] acres of the finest arable land, situated within 10 miles of the village of St. Hyacinthe, there sold at 3s[174] an acre, and when he considered the risk and outlay attendant on mining, he did not consider 4s too little for a speculative barren wilderness, at an immense distance, from the confines of civilization.[175] He thought the hon. member for Quebec must agree with him when he reflected that those lands were situated 2500 miles from the seaboard, and were in great part nothing but rock, whilst the land on the Saguenay, situated near the seaboard, and comprising one of the most fertile districts in the Province, was sold at the rate of three shillings. ... He repeated that the course the Government pursued at first was highly blameable[176], ((they)) had done wrong in not advertising the lands for sale at an early date, but they had remedied the error on the 1st December; the purchasers had no advantage over the purchasers subsequent to that date, since which time their proceedings had been perfectly open. They had been guilty, therefore, of a mere omission. He believed the price to be a fair compensation, and the purchase to be effected without any attempt on the part of Government to prevent fair competition.[177] He was confident that if the hon. member for North York was fully acquainted with all the circumstances, he would not have opposed the Bill. He (Mr. D.) hoped, at all events, that the rights of those parties who had laid out their money on those enterprises would be respected. With regard to part of the stock being in the hands of Americans, he could see no objection on that score; but was rather of opinion that if they could exchange copper for gold, it would be an advantage and not a loss to the Province.[178]

The Hon. M. P. P. was frequently interrupted with cheers, mostly from the ministerial benches.[179]

MR. MOFFATT defended the course pursued by the Administration with respect to the licences granted to the mining companies, and insisted that neither the Government nor the House had any right to interfere with private enterprise. He asserted that the operations of the mining companies would be of immense advantage to the Province, by the employment of labour, and the great consumption of provisions, which they would necessarily occasion.[180]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY remarked, in reference to the distinction which the member for Quebec had made between agricultural land, and land expected to produce a return in mineral wealth, that the one was no inferior of the other, and that, as far as his individual opinion went, he thought the best mine was to be found in a rich alluvial soil, if properly worked.[181]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY spoke of the great public benefit which would result from the outlay expended on mining operations, and the amount of labour necessary to carry them on. He stated that persons acquainted with mining operations were now on their way from England, and that it would be cruel and unjust to disappoint the expectations they had formed upon the good faith of the Government.[182]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said it was to be borne in mind that these mines had been known to be in existence almost from the conquest of the country; why then assail the present administration for not doing that which none of their predecessors had done? (Cheers.) Would the member for Quebec wish the ministry to expend £500,000 in sinking shafts in these mining districts? Was he prepared to vote? And, if not, did he desire these mines to be left in their present condition for ever? It was manifest that the working of the mines would be productive of the greatest public benefit. Then, the only question is, if it were not the Government it must be private enterprise. The proposition of the honourable member for Quebec, regarding a rent to be paid out of the proceeds of the mine, was such as had never succeeded at any period of history, or in any country in the world. The gist of the honourable member's speech appeared to be that they had not allowed him a fair chance at the fat things of the earth. ... He seemed to think that they had engaged in a mysterious bond against his interest; that they had been, to make a quotation, "cutting his throat behind his back."[183]

Hear, hear, from MR. AYLWIN, and laughter.[184]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON.--The fact, however, was, that the hon. gentleman from Quebec spoke like a disappointed man, who was kept in the dark, and could not dip his hand in as soon as the others, in which case he would no doubt have been satisfied.[185]

MR. AYLWIN was no speculator.[186]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON was not either, nor was he connected in any manner whatsoever with the mining companies. But when he heard people speak of these companies deriving enermous (sic) fortunes from their mines, it struck him that they had no idea of the large sums which must be expended, and of the heavy losses which must be endured, before a single penny could be realized. If hon. gentlemen would reflect upon that, he thought that instead of blaming the Government for disposing of the mineral tracts too cheaply, they would have been of opinion rather that the mining companies should have been placed upon a more advantageous footing.[187] The honourable member had said the Government should have undertaken the expense of surveying and exploring these mineral tracts. The American Government had undertaken the very course recommended by the M.P.P. for Quebec, on the copper and silver mines on this side of the lakes. They had made an estimate of $2,000 expenditure upon the necessary staff, and the actual expenses

amounted to $8,000. (Hear, hear.) The affairs of the American people were generally well managed, and they were a people who looked shrewdly after their affairs, and they abandoned that course which they originally tried, and which the member for Quebec had recommended. The American government disposed of their lots on more favourable conditions towards the purchaser than her Majesty's government in this Province had given. (Hear, hear.) Thus it would appear that the government not only sold the land at a fair remunerative price, but had saved the country an unnecessary expense, in avoiding that course which the member for Quebec had so strongly recommended, which the American government had attempted, and which had so signally failed. (Cheers.)[188]

M. CAUCHON blâma la conduite des membres du gouvernement qui prenaient des parts dans ces entreprises de spéculation; il parla longuement et termina en disant qu'il espérait que les membres qui étaient directement intéressés dans ces entreprises ne voteraient point sur la question.[189]

SIR A. MACNAB.--L'orateur donna aussi son opinion dans ce sens.[190]

MR. LAFONTAINE had engaged to move the reading of a bill on Mining affairs, but reserved to himself the right to vote as he might think proper; he would vote that the bill now before the House be read on Tuesday next, particularly as the Government had agreed to lay the necessary papers before the House.--He was not of opinion that the Government should work the mines (hear, hear) if profit were to be derived from them it was right that individuals should have it (hear, hear), he was anxious before proceeding any farther to see the papers; they might be of use. He had not interest in the mines, was requested to take shares, but did not do so; like his hon. friend from Quebec he was no speculator in the matter.[191]

M. MORIN prétendant que les règles à suivre dans ces divers bills seraient établies par le précédent que créerait la première de ces mesures, que l'on discutait alors, refusa obstinément de voter.[192]

MR. ARMSTRONG ... spoke in support of Mr. Aylwin's ((motion)).[193]

COL. PRINCE begged of the House not to assent to the motion of the hon. Member for Quebec, whose intention was to have the bills before the House deferred from time to time, until it would be too late to pass them this session. The hon. gentleman then censured the hon. Member for North York in severe terms, for attempting to make political capital out of every question that came before the House. It was too paltry a mode of legislation for the hon. gentleman to indulge in, and ((had)) the effect of inducing an American gentleman connected with the mining associations to retire from the House in disgust.[194]

MR. BALDWIN--Hear! Hear!![195]

MR. GOWAN said he should vote against the amendment.[196]

(89)

The question having been put on the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Bertrand, Cauchon, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, and Powell.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Colville, Conger, DeWitt, Drummond, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Laterrière, LeBoutillier, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of STORMONT, M'Connell, Moffatt, Papineau, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(31.)

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, the House divided thereon; and it was carried in the affirmative.

The said Bill was read accordingly.

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Colville, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, Accordingly.

Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Humber Harbour and Road Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Humber Harbour and Road Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Motion to postpone Orders of the Day, negatived.

The Honorable Mr. LaFontaine moved, seconded by Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Conger, DeWitt, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Morin, Powell, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Hale, LeBoutillier, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Moffatt, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(21.)

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to adjourn, negatived.

Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by Mr. Jobin, That the House do now adjourn.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Conger, DeWitt, Ermatinger, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Duggan, Foster, Gowan, Hale, LeBoutillier, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Moffatt, Morin, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(22.)

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to postpone Orders of the Day, Negatived.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Chauveau, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Cauchon, Chauveau, Jobin, and Macdonald of GLENGARRY.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Conger, DeWitt, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, LaFontaine, LeBoutillier, Leslie, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of STORMONT, M'Connell, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Powell, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(35.)

So it passed in the negative.

Gilkison's Attorney Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Archibald Gilkison to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Special Constables Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation

of the Peace, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

William Duncan, of Côteau du Lac.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Entries of the Journals of this House, of last Session, which contain the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of William Duncan of Côteau du Lac, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. Armstrong,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 30 JUNE 1847.

((NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: SIMCOE ELECTION.))[197]

MR. BALDWIN said he was prepared to go ((on with the)) inquiry into the validity of Mr. Robinson's election.[198]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY would really beg that the hon. ((gentleman)) would not bring forward his motion to-night, ((as the)) government were anxious to press through some ((more urgent)) measures.[199]

MR. BALDWIN said the hon. gentlemen opposite ((were)) quite aware that he never pressed the Government ((so)) as to embarrass them. At their request he ((was)) willing to postpone his motion until to-morrow.[200]

MR. GOWAN asked the course the hon. member intended to take[201].

MR. BALDWIN explained.[202] ((He)) gave notice that to-morrow he should bring before the House the question of privileges, respecting the validity of the seat of the Hon. Member for Simcoe.[203]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MR. JARVIS' DEFALCATION.))[204]

MR. PRICE wished to know from one of the leaders of the administration, why the papers on this case had not yet been sent down. He must regret that there was no recognized leader of the House who could speak the sentiments of the Government. He had applied for the papers early in last Session and it was not until the very end of the Session that a show of complying with the order of the House was made, and a few documents sent down, which were not--and the Government knew it--the papers he (Mr. Price) wanted. It was quite clear that the Ministry was attempting to play the same game this Session; but he hoped the House would not permit it. The feeling was strong that the Inspector General procured these delays for the express purpose of shielding his friend Mr. Jarvis.[205]

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY said the papers were preparing; they were being copied. That was all he could say in the matter, they were not ready, and he could not say when they would be ready.[206]

MR. PRICE.--Not copied! Does the hon. gentleman mean to say it has taken these three weeks to copy half a dozen papers.[207]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that the hon. gentleman must not think that these were the only papers to be copied. There were a number of similar demands to be supplied, all of which were proceeding together, and would be sent down from time to time as they were ready.[208]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: LAKE ST. PETER.))

MR. ARMSTRONG enquired when the papers relative to Lake St. Peter would be brought down.[209]

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY.--They were being copied, and would be laid on the table shortly.[210]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER: LAKE BRANDON.))

MR. ARMSTRONG ((inquired about)) ... the Duties to the inhabitants of Lake Brandon.[211]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied, that they would be very shortly laid on the table.[212]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: FABRIQUE OF ST. BENOIT.))[213]

MR. LAFONTAINE enquired if it was the intention of the Ministry to do anything this Session for the indemnity of the Fabrique of St. Benoit.[214]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that there was no fund upon which the indemnity for the Fabrique of St. Benoit could be charged,[215] as well as that of St. Eustache[216]. No Bill on that subject would be introduced by the Ministers, during the present Session.[217]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: INDEMNIFICATION OF JOSIAH CLASSON.))

MR. DRUMMOND enquired of the Ministry the step they intended to take for the indemnification of Josiah Classen (sic).[218]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY stated that it was not the intention of the Government to do anything in the matter this Session.[219]

((POSTPONEMENT OF NOTICE RE: REPRESENTATION.))[220]

MR. AYLWIN postponed his notice of his intention to introduce a Bill for the extension of the Representation in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, till Thursday next.[221]

FOOTNOTES: 30 JUNE 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847; and CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847, in an account identical to but abbreviated from that of the BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
2. CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
4. CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
6. CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847.
7. IBID.
8. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
10. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
11. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
13. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847; PILOT, 3 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847; GLOBE, 7 July 1847; and briefly in LA MINERVE, 1 July 1847. A commentary was contained in the GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
14. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
15. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
16. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
17. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
18. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
19. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
20. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
21. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
22. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
23. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
24. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
26. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
27. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
28. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
30. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
32. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
33. IBID.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
35. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
37. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
38. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
40. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.

42. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
43. IBID.
44. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
45. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
46. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
47. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
49. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847. The ellipsis represents an illegible line.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
51. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
52. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
53. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
54. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
55. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
56. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
57. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
58. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
59. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
60. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
64. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
65. GLOBE, 7 July 1847. The ellipses represent illegible words.
66. IBID.
67. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
73. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
74. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
75. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
76. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
77. IBID.
78. GLOBE, 7 July 1847. The GLOBE reported that at this time Mr. Ermatinger's name was removed from the division list which then read: 23 yeas, 26 nays.
79. GLOBE, 7 July 1847. The ellipsis represents an illegible word.
80. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 3 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
81. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
83. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
84. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
85. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
86. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
87. PILOT, 3 July 1847.

88. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
89. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
90. IBID.
91. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
92. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
93. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
94. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
95. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
96. IBID. The GLOBE reported the Mayor of Quebec rather than the Mayor of Montreal; BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847, reported the Mayor of Montreal.
97. IBID.
98. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
99. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
100. IBID.
101. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
102. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
103. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
104. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
111. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
112. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
113. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
114. IBID.
115. IBID.
116. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
117. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
118. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
119. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 3 July 1847; and GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
120. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
121. IBID.
122. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
123. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. According to the PILOT, 3 July 1847, "All further discussion was terminated by the Speaker putting the question on the second reading rather abruptly, and declaring it carried."
131. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 2 July 1847. A commentary was contained in the EXAMINER, 14 July 1847.
132. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847.

133. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847; PILOT, 3, 6 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847; briefly in LA MINERVE, 1 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 2 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 July 1847; GLOBE, 7 July 1847; and PILOT, 3 July 1847, whose account was copied by MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in PILOT, 3 July 1847, whose account was copied by MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1847; and GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
134. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
135. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
136. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
137. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
138. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
139. IBID., 6 July 1847.
140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
141. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
142. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
143. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
144. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
145. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
146. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
147. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
148. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
149. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
150. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
151. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
152. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
153. IBID.
154. IBID.
155. IBID.
156. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
157. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
158. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
159. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
160. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
161. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
162. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
163. IBID.
164. IBID.
165. IBID.
166. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
167. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
168. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
169. IBID.
170. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
171. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
172. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
173. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847. The PILOT, 6 July 1847, reported the number of acres as 5,000 rather than 3,000.
174. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847. The PILOT, 6 July 1847, reported the amount as 5 shillings an acre.
175. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.

176. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
177. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
178. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
179. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
180. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
181. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
182. IBID.
183. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847. The passage which was omitted is as follows: "Here Mr. Cauchon emitted a singular sound, resembling the bleating of a young goat."
184. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
185. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
186. IBID.
187. IBID.
188. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
189. LA MINERVE, 1 July 1847.
190. IBID.
191. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
192. LE CANADIEN, 2 July 1847.
193. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
194. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
195. IBID.
196. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847.
197. The debate on this notice was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 1 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847; and GLOBE, 7 July 1847. A commentary is contained in EXAMINER, 14 July 1847.
198. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
199. IBID.
200. IBID.
201. IBID.
202. IBID.
203. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847.
204. This matter was reported by: GLOBE, 7 July 1847; and PILOT, 1 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in GLOBE, 7 July 1847; and PILOT, 1 July 1847.
205. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
206. IBID.
207. IBID.
208. IBID.
209. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
210. IBID.
211. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847.
212. IBID.
213. This matter was reported in: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
214. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
215. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
216. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.
217. BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847.
218. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.

219. IBID.
220. The debate on this notice was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 July 1847.
221. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847.

Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Meyers,--The Petition of the President, Directors, and Company of the Cobourg Harbour; the Petition of Ebenezer Perry and others, of the Townships of Haldimand and Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle; and the Petition of Thomas Scott and others, of the Town of Cobourg.

By the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,--The Petition of William M'Donald and others, of the Island of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of William Baker and others, the Trustees of Dunham High School; the Petition of B. W. Ellis and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi; the Petition of A. L. Taylor and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi; and the Petition of the Honorable Ross Cuthbert, Seignior of Dautray and Lanoraie.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of John Egan, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Hull, in the County of Ottawa.

By the Honorable Mr. Cayley,--The Petition of John J. E. Linton and others, of the Village of Stratford, Townships of South East Hope and of Ellice, in the District of Huron.

By Mr. Armstrong,--The Petition of Alexis Mousseau and others, of the County of Berthier.

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of J. B. Ethier and others, of the Parish of St. Lin, in the County of Leinster.

Militia Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal parts of and to amend the Act regulating the Militia of this Province, in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be, "An Act to repeal part of and to amend the Act regulating the Militia of this Province, in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers."

Ordered, That Mr. Merritt, do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Report on Petition of A. Campbell and others.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, and others, Proprietors of the Quebec Library, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee having taken into consideration the merits of the Petition referred to them, have unanimously agreed to recommend to Your Honorable House, the passing of a Bill, the provisions of which will comply with the prayer of the Petitioners.

Second Report on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of

the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal, together with the Petition of Messrs. John Ward and Company, and others, in favor thereof, and also the Petition of the Montreal Gas Light Company praying that in the event of the new Company being incorporated, their own rights may be guarded by certain provisions; and have made several amendments to the said Bill, which they beg to submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House. They would beg leave further to draw the attention of the House to the proviso contained in the 6th clause of the printed Bill, which proviso appears to them to be of a somewhat exclusive character.

Report on Petition of I. H. Culp.

Mr. Cummings, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Isaac Humphrey Culp, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee having examined the Petition of Isaac H. Culp, of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, administrator of the estate of the late Robert Randall, of the same place, Esquire, deceased, find the statements as set forth by the Petitioner to be correct.

The Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Parliaments, passed a Bill granting to him, the said Robert Randall, the sum of Five hundred pounds for services rendered a large portion of the people of Upper Canada by proceeding to England and there representing the interests of those people whose rights were about to be affected by, what was usually termed, the Alien Bill then under consideration of the Imperial Government; but under the system of Government then practised in Upper Canada, those Bills so frequently passed by the Legislative Assembly to remunerate Mr. Randall, were rejected by the Legislative Council.

After the decease of the said Mr. Randall, the said claim was again brought before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly in 1836, in favor of the heirs of the said Mr. Randall; which Report your Committee have hereunto annexed, with other documents relating thereto.

In 1844, the Petitioner obtained letters of administration to the estate, and at the last Session of Your Honorable House, he petitioned on behalf of the estate, for payment of the claim so frequently acknowledged by the people's Representatives of Upper Canada, when a Select Committee reported in favor of said claim being allowed, but which allowance was nevertheless not made.

Your Committee are of opinion that the people of Upper Canada, through their Representatives in Parliament at those periods set forth, were desirous that the said Robert Randall should be remunerated for loss of time and expenses incurred for those services rendered by him.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion he should be paid.

Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Williams have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Brantford Incorporation Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Wentworth have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Town of Brantford.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Journals.

Mr. Cummings moved, seconded by Mr. Hall, That one copy of the Journals of this House be furnished to each Municipal District Council of Upper Canada.

The Honorable Mr. LaFontaine moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Leslie, That the following words be added to the said Motion: "to each Municipality in Lower Canada, to the Town Councils of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the Cities and incorporated Towns in Upper Canada; and

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that a sufficient number of copies be printed to carry this order into effect."

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to by the House, and

Ordered, That one copy of the Journals of this House be furnished to each Municipal District Council of Upper Canada, to each Municipality in Lower Canada, to the Town Councils of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the Cities and incorporated Towns in Upper Canada; and that a sufficient number of copies be printed to carry this order into effect.

On motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

Address respecting the Magdalen Islands.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of the Petition of the late Sir Isaac Coffin, dated 31st July, 1787, to Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the late Province of Quebec, pursuant to which the Letters Patent, bearing date at Quebec, 24th April, 1798, granting him the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, were issued, and of any other papers, letters, or correspondence anterior to that date, which may have passed between the late Sir Isaac Coffin and the Governor for the time being, that may be in the possession of the Executive Government, or any Department thereof.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

William Duncan, of Coteau du Lac.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac, from the Committee of the whole House on the Entries in the Journals of this

House of last Session, which contain the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of William Duncan of Coteau du Lac, reported, according to Order, the Resolution of the said Committee; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable William Duncan to collect the sums of money due him in the manner and under the conditions mentioned in the Report of the Select Committee presented to this House during last Session, on the subject matter of his Petition.

William Duncan's Collection Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Lantier have leave to bring in a Bill to enable William Duncan to collect a certain sum of money.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Agricultural Products.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of removing the Duty on Agricultural Products on certain conditions, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chauveau reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Dundas and Waterloo Road Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Commissioners for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow money to enable them to complete said Road, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Service of Process Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the service of process in real actions, wherein the party Defendant is resident without the limits of the District of the situation of the property in dispute, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read[1]; and ordered to be engrossed.

Limitation of Actions Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Statute of the 8 Victoria, chapter 31, and to make other provisions for the

limitation of Actions, being read;

MR. AYLWIN ((moved the second reading.))[2]

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The said Bill was accordingly read;

MR. AYLWIN. The learned gentlemen explained that this bill was merely intended to provide for some defects in the Act of last Session, which was intended to introduce the English law of limitation of actions; but which, in consequence of some extraordinary errors in the drafting of it, was absolutely useless, so that at present according to the interpretation put by the Courts upon the law, a tailor or baker might sue his debtor, thirty years after the debt was contracted.[3]

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and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, the Honorable Mr. Morin, and Mr. Drummond, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Message from His Excellency. *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.*

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:--

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Despatches. *The Governor General transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly, copies of the several Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State enumerated in the annexed Schedule.*

Government House,
Montreal, 30th June, 1847.

App. (W.) *(For the Despatches accompanying the said Message, see Appendix W.)*

Seizure of D. M'Crae's Horse. *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 22d ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, "a copy of the Report of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Dundee, relating to the seizure of a certain horse, the property of one Donald M'Crae, in December last; also, a copy of the Petition of the said Donald M'Crae, and of the affidavits thereunto annexed, addressed to J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire, protesting against the said seizure; also, copies of all Letters addressed by the said J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire, to the said Collector, together with the replies of the latter to the Customs Department, in relation to the said seizure; also, the explanations offered by him in respect of the conduct of his Deputy in making such seizure, and the final decision of the Department on the subject*

of the Petition of the said Donald M'Crae."

App. (X.) (For the said Return, see Appendix X.)

Quebec Turnpike Trust. Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General,

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praying His Excellency "to cause the proper officer to lay before the House, copies of all Correspondence between the Executive Government and the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, and copies of all Returns, Accounts, and Documents thereto relating, made by the said Trustees to the Executive Government under the Ordinance and Statute in such case made and provided, from and since the close of the last Session of Parliament."

App. (Y.) (For the said Return, see Appendix Y.)

Rice Lake and Lake Ontario Road. Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 14th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them "a detailed Statement of the sums expended in constructing the Rice Lake and Lake Ontario macadamized Road, from its commencement to the present period."

Detailed Statement of the expense of constructing the Lake Ontario and Rice Lake Road by the late Board of Works.

	£	s.	d.
Survey	176	13	7
Day Labour	308	12	3
Advertizing, Stationery, &c.	15	19	2
Land, and Damages	62	5	0
Grubbing, Draining, &c.	875	0	0
Excavation	563	8	4
Drains	1	10	0
Square Timber, 2 inch Plank, 3 do do ... Bridges and Culverts	175	3	8
	10	17	1
	13	1	4
Gravelling	4963	15	0
Cleaning and Forming	108	3	9
	£7274	9	2

Certified to be an extract from the Books of the Department of Public Works.

THOS. A. BEGLY,
Secretary, Public Works.

Public Works, 28th June, 1847.

L'Orignal and Bytown Road. Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated

the 11th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a detailed Statement of all monies expended out of the appropriations of 1845, and 1846, for the improvement of the Post Road from Bytown to L'Orignal, on other roads or lines than that contemplated by the Legislature."

Statement of Expenditure on L'Orignal and Bytown Road.

	£	s.	d.
Survey by James West.....	144	5	6
do by do Hull to Grenville.....	14	0	0
do by T. C. Keefer.....	61	16	10
Rideau Bridge.....	300	0	0
Postages, Copying Plans, Surveys, Estimates, &c..	24	4	2
	£544	6	6

Certified to be an extract from the Books of the Department of Public Works.

THOS. A. BEGLY,
Secretary, Public Works.

28th June, 1847.

Public Works, Canada.

On Account of Bytown and L'Orignal Road Survey, (Centre Line.)

To Richard M'Connell, Dr.

July 1st to 27th.--Sundries, as per account.....£13 3 10

Certified, (Signed,) T. C. KEEFER, Engineer.

Pay Roll of men employed on the Bytown and L'Orignal Road Survey, for the months of July and Aug. 1846 (Centre Line.)

Names.	How employed.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.			Received from D. Graham, Paymaster to the Ottawa Works, the sums set opposite our respective names.
			s.	£	s.	d.	
Samuel Thompson.....	Chainman	39	5	9	15	0	Samuel S. Thompson.
Alexander Findlay...	Guide	42	5	10	10	0	J.D. Slater for Alexander Findlay.
Michael Downey.....	Chainman	39	4	7	16	0	Michael Downey.

Con. Downey.....	Axeman	39	4	7	16	0	Con. Downey, his x mark. J.D. Slater, Witness.
Patrick Ferguson....	do	39	4	7	16	0	Patrick Ferguson, his x mark. J.D. Slater, Witness.
James Kenneda.....	Team	1	10	0	10	0	Michael Downey for James Kenneda.
				£ 44	3	0	

I certify that the above Pay List is true and correct.
(Signed,) THOS. C. KEEPER, Engineer.

Bytown, 10th August, 1846.

Pay Roll of men employed on the Bytown and L'Orignal Road Survey, for the month of August, 1846, (Centre Line.)

Names.	How employed.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day.		Amount.			Received from D. Graham, Paymaster to the Ottawa Works, the sums set opposite our respective names.
			s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Alexander Findlay...	Chainman & Guide	7	5	0	1	15	0	Alexander Findlay.
Gordon Shaver.....	do do	5	5	0	1	5	0	Gordon Shaver.
Con. Downey.....	Axeman	5	4	0	1	0	0	Con. Downey, his x mark.
George Findlay.....	do	4	2	6	0	10	0	George Findlay.
					£4	10	0	

Certified, (Signed,) THOS. C. KEEFER, Engineer.

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Registry Offices (L.C.) — Also, The Second General Report of the Inspector of Registry Officers for that portion of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada.

App. (Z.) — (For the said Report, see Appendix Z.)

Supervisor of Cullers Accounts. — Also, The Accounts of the Supervisor of Cullers to the 31st December, 1846, as required by the Act 8 Vic. cap. 49.

App. (A.A.) — (For the said Accounts, see Appendix A. A.)

Normal School (U.C.) — *And also, Special Report of the measures which have been adopted for the establishment of a Normal School, and for carrying into effect generally the Common School Act 9 Vic. cap. 20; with an Appendix by the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.*

App. (B.B.) — *(For the said Report and Appendix, see Appendix B.B.)*

Witnesses Attendance Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for enforcing the attendance of Witnesses before Magistrates in Lower Canada, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Beecher's Letters Patent Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Isaac Beecher, for an improved Bark-Mill, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Guelph and Arthur Road Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Montreal Mining Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Marriages (U.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill to extend the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted, and to provide for the future solemnization of Matrimony in this Province," to Ministers of all denominations of Christians, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Webster took the Chair of the Committee;[4]

MR. PRICE now said in moving that the bill should not pass, he desired to remove the objection ministers of various denominations might have, in going before the Quarter Sessions, to prove that they were actually the Ministers they professed to be; being thus subjected, perhaps, to the interrogations of hostile parties.[5] ((He)) moved his resolution in amendment of Mr. William's Bill[6].

The bill, as amended by Mr. Price, passed, the only dissentient being ((Mr.)) ... BOULTON, whose ... voice was heard ... ((saying)): --"lost, lost--division, division."[7]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Webster reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Trade. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of Trade, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Stormont took the Chair of the Committee;[8]

MR. MERRITT, in rising to propose his resolution relative to reciprocity with the United States, remarked, that the result of a similar piece of legislation, some years before, had been the passing by the United States Congress, of the North-East and North-West Boundary Bill. The advantage which would accrue to Canadians, if the Americans did their part, was obvious, since they were much larger consumers than Canadians. He thought it unnecessary to say more, and would, therefore, merely strike the word oil, out of his resolution, so as to limit it to the natural productions of Canada.[9]

Resolved,--That whereas the mutual interests of the agricultural population of Canada, and the adjoining States of America, would be materially benefitted, by establishing perfect reciprocity in the exchange of the natural productions of the respective Countries, it is expedient that so much of the Acts 6th Vict. cap. 31, 8th Vict. cap. 3, and 9th Vict. cap. 1, as relate to Duties on the articles named in Shedule (sic) A. attached hereto, be repealed; and that no duties shall be paid on Provisions, Grain, Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals, being the natural productions of the United States respectively, not mentioned in said Schedule; also raw materials hereinafter mentioned that is to say:--Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine and Dye Woods, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Furs, Cotton, Wool, Hops, Flax, Hemp, Fish Oil; Provided always, that the Act to be passed for this purpose take effect after a Proclamation of the Governor of this Province, announcing that the Legislature of the United States of America have repealed all Duties upon such articles, as aforesaid, imported into the United States from this Province, and not before.

SCHEDULE A.

Table of Duties of Customs inwards

ARTICLES.

Animals, viz:--Cows and Heifers Calves, Goats, Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, Fillies, Foals, Kids, Lambs, Oxen and Bulls and Steers, Pigs, (sucking) Swine and Hogs, Sheep.

Grain viz:--Wheat and Wheat Flour; Barley, the quarter; Buckwheat, Bere, Big, the quarter; Oats, the quarter; Maize or Indian Corn, (the quarter to be four hundred and eighty pounds) the quarter; Meal of all the above Grains,

and of Wheat not bolted, the one hundred and sixty-nine pounds.

Bran and Shorts, the cwt.

Hay the ton, Straw the ton, hops the lb.

Provisions, viz:--Butter, the cwt; Bacon, the cwt; Cheese, the cwt.; Hams, the cwt.; Meats, salted or cured, the cwt.; Meats, fresh, of all kinds the cwt.

Potatoes, the bushel; Olive Oil in casks, per gallon,--in jars and bottles, per gallon; Lard Oil, per gallon; Linseed Oil, raw or boiled, per gallon.

Wood viz:--Pine, White, and in proportion for any smaller quantity thereof, per thousand cubic feet.

Pine, Red, per one thousand cubic feet.

Oak, per one thousand cubic feet.

Ash, Elm, Tamrac or Hacmatac, and other woods not herein charged with duty, per one thousand cubic feet.

Staves, standard or measurement, per standard mille; Puncheon or West India:--

White Oak, per standard mille.

Red Oak, per standard mille.

Ash, per standard mille.

Barrel, per standard mille.

Deals, Pine, per Quebec standard hundred.

Spruce, per Quebec standard hundred.

Handspikes, per dozen; Oars per pair.

Plank, Boards and all kinds of sawed Lumber not herein charged with duty, per one thousand superficial feet, inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness.

Eggs, Fruit unenumerated, Poultry and Game, Seeds not enumerated; Vegetables not enumerated.

Ashes of all kinds; Bark, Bur Stones unwrought, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables used principally in dyeing.

Cotton Wool, Coals, Fur Skins or Peltries undressed or unmanufactured for Furniture, Palm Oil, Saw Logs, Soda Ash, Tallow Lard, Fish Oil, Fish salted or cured, Oysters, Lobsters and Turtles.

SCHEDULE, B.

Each Imperial Quarter of Foreign Wheat not intended for exportation or to be ground into Flour and the Flour exported.

Each quarter (of four hundred and eighty pounds weight) of Maize or Indian Corn, not intended for exportation.[10]

MR. SMITH, (of Frontenac) would be glad to hear the hon. gentleman give some reason in behalf of his extraordinary resolution. For his own part, he did not understand how it was that after having imposed these duties--duties that were universally popular--the House was not to step in, and by one resolution, sweep them away. The agricultural part of the population would not be satisfied with this change, though the representatives from towns and cities might be. He would call upon the members from the Eastern Townships to say if they were in favour of this measure. He contended that unless it could be proved that Canadians could

compete with their neighbours on the other side, such a motion ought not to receive the assent of the House.[11]

MR. ERMATINGER was of the same opinion as the hon. member for Frontenac. Such a motion was a mere chasing of shadows, because it only provided against the time when the United States should repeal their duties. That was well enough but before going so far, the House should be satisfied that there would be a reciprocity, and that the reciprocity would be a real one.[12]

MR. GOWAN thought there was no member in the House who represented a more exclusively agricultural County than he did; nor was there any man in the House who was more disposed than he to protect them. But he differed with hon. members as to the manner of protecting them. He would be glad to know, when hon. gentlemen stood up and talked about protecting agriculture, whether all these taxes and burdens, in whatever way they were levied at first, were not, in the end, paid by the farmers. People might talk about taxing the trade and commerce of the cities, as long as they liked. His hon. friend might impose what taxes and restrictions he pleased upon the commerce of the country; but if he would examine the first principles of political economy he would be satisfied that he taxed the farmers.--All goods that come to Quebec or Montreal, or Toronto, were taxed; but who paid?--the merchant? No; but the farmer, who consumed the goods. He told his hon. friend from Middlesex, that he had formed an erroneous opinion as to what was for the advantage of the country. He (Mr. Gowan) would give all classes the advantages of a twofold market, and he asked whether that would not be for the farmer, one of the greatest boons. It undoubtedly would be, and if the constituents of his hon. friend and of other hon. gentlemen, had one grievance more than another it was that the Americans had the advantage of two markets--that of England and their own, while Canadians had none but that of England. He should be delighted to see the system of reciprocity carried out. It was true that while England afforded protection to Canadian produce, he thought it for the interest of the people of Canada, to support the system contended for by his honorable friend. He was opposed to Sir Robert Peel's plan as a Colonist, although looking at Imperial interests, he would have voted for it, because he conceived that paramount considerations were involved. Nevertheless, he did think that if Great Britain had looked on the question in another manner, she might have found within her own wide dominions, ample means of maintenance, and might at the same time, have fostered her own children in the different portions of the globe where they were settled. Had she admitted the Colonies to be really parts of the Empire, and allowed the Americans to send produce through Canadian waters, the Colonists would have had the benefit of the inland trade, and British shipping of the ocean trade. Seeing, however, that Great Britain had taken from Canada, that which it was for her interest to keep, it was now for her to look to her own advantages. He should,without saying more, vote for the resolution.[13]

MR. WILLIAMS thought that the hon. member for North Lincoln deserved great credit for introducing this motion. The people of Canada desired to trade with the United States, on terms of reciprocity. They desired to have access to the American markets, and to give Americans access to

theirs. It was only last session that the House passed an address to Her Majesty, praying that in any commercial treaty with the United States, this system of reciprocity might be adopted. He felt sure that if it were adopted, it would be the means of facilitating a most desirable traffic.[14]

MR. MCCCONNELL did not think so much of Free Trade--did not believe it was what it was cracked up to be. He represented an agricultural constituency, and thought protection was what the country wanted. The adoption of that principle had done great good. If real reciprocity could be brought about, he would not much object to it; but he did not believe it could. The hon. member for Leeds had said that all had to come from the farmer.--Well, that to a certain extent was true.[15]

MR. GOWAN explained:--Perhaps he had not made his meaning so clear as he should have done; but what he desired to show was this;--that whatever burdens were laid on the mercantile classes, they were obliged to add to the price of their goods; so that, though the farmers got a trifle more by their protection, they had, in the end, to pay every halfpenny of it themselves.[16]

MR. MCCONNELL, at any rate, could not agree to this motion, unless he saw the duties first taken off on the other side.[17]

MR. HALE did not see why the duties in Canada should be done away with before the American duties, when they were put on as a set off to those from the United States. If reciprocity was to be established, let the principle be first adopted elsewhere. The hon. member for Middlesex said that this motion was like fighting with a shadow: so it was, because it was for others to take the first steps.[18]

MR. MERRITT thought the principle so plainly and obviously for the interests of Upper Canada, that it would pass as a matter of course. If agriculturists knew what their own interests were, they would know that two markets were better than one. The hon. member for Sherbrook (sic) had designed a most extraordinary reason for opposing the motion. He contended that, as the United States began the present system, Canada ought to wait until they took the initiative in changing it. So that, though they acknowledged they were injured, they must wait till other people thought of it, to get the evil removed. The people of Canada ought, instead of that, to consider what was best for themselves, and try to get it. The hon. member for Northumberland gave a reason for voting, that was an answer to all which had been said against it, viz: that, last year, the House had unanimously voted an address to the Crown, praying that this very principle of reciprocity should be, if possible, carried out. Now, by the British Possessions' Act, the Colonial Government could legislate for itself; and, therefore, the House ought to pass the resolution, had also asigned (sic) a most extraordinary reason for doing so. He said he represented an agricultural constituency. The honorable gentleman was mistaken in his constituents; they were not so ignorant as not to know that their own interests were concerned in obtaining reciprocity with the United States.--The hon. member for Middlesex, too, desired to protect agriculturists;

but he (Mr. Merritt) told that hon. gentleman, also, that they would be most ignorant if they did not prefer two markets to one. If hon. gentlemen would read, Sir R. Peel's celebrated speech in 1845, they would find that he showed, from the experience of a long succession of years, that when the grain growing countries in Europe produced an insufficient supply, it almost always happened that the crops in America were plentiful; and that on the other hand when the crops in America were small, those in Europe were unusually large. Now, the grain growing countries of the United States were those between Virginia and the boundary of New York, and the American farmer in those States had two markets. He could go ((to))England without paying any duty, or he could go to the Home Market. Now, suppose the price should be higher in the United States than in England, on account of a scarcity, though the duties could make no difference now while both were exporting countries, it would make a material difference then. In the years 1835, '36 and '37, this did happen, and the greatest dissatisfaction prevailed, because wheat was half a dollar dearer on the American side than on the Canadian. Let hon. members look for information on this head at the reports of the Board of Trade, or at those of Mr. Gambling, President of the Board of Commerce, of New York. He contended that these duties did no good to the people of Upper Canada, and that it was the interest of the agriculturist to take off these duties whether the United States do so or not. But the resolution did not go so far as that. It provided for the prejudices which the people might have arising from a disinclination to do away with duties while others kept them on. He desired to adopt the principles of Sir Robert Peel, whose arguments were unanswerable. The hon. member for Frontenac would see that the resolution protected the farmer of Canada against the farmer of the United States, because it would have no effect until the Americans passed an act to give the same advantages to Canada.[19]

MR. SHERWOOD (Brockville) agreed with the hon. member for North Lincoln, that this measure, if carried out, would be of great advantage; and if it were not likely, as some of its opponents seemed to think that it would be reciprocated by the United States, there could be little danger in passing it. It was a well known fact that produce, during the present year, had been sold higher in New York than in Montreal, and so much so, that persons had found it worth their while to send produce there from Canada. He knew that flour had been at least half a dollar a barrel higher on the other side. He could see no reason why this resolution should not pass.[20]

MR. COLVILLE would support the Resolution, and considered the arguments of the hon. member for North Lincoln as perfectly conclusive. Living as he (Mr. C.) did in a country bordering on the State of New York, he knew it would be a great advantage if the farmers could get into that State to sell their grain. The only excuse that could possibly be alleged for putting on these duties arose from the fact that the people on the other side of the line 45° had done so first. Canada ought now to show that if they would let her people go to their markets, she would let them come to hers. The hon. member for Sherbrooke said that Canada ought not to take the initiative--well, he thought that of little consequence.

It did not matter who began the thing: if it were good, the sooner it were done by some one the better.[21]

MR. ARMSTRONG made some remarks which were almost inaudible in the gallery--all that reached us was the hon. gentleman's declaration of his hostility to the Resolution.[22]

MR. MEYERS thought that in the single article of lumber, if the reciprocity could be obtained it would be of the utmost advantage to Canada. In his part of the country, there were very large exports of lumber. There were large agricultural exports, especially of horses.[23]

MR. CHALMERS, as an Agricultural Member, could not vote in favour of this Resolution. The Canadian farmer was not in a condition to compete with the United States farmer--the latter was farther advanced and had a better climate. The great disadvantage to the Canadian farmer arising from the measure, would be the unsteadiness of the markets. If produce were admitted free, the markets would be glutted as they were before the agricultural protection was enacted. The complaint was not so much that the farmers were undersold, as that the markets were glutted. To compete with the Americans was like a small capitalist competing with a large one--they had the largest capital and could supply the market on superior terms.[24]

DR. LATERRIERE opposed the motion. Canada was so circumstanced as to make it impossible that it could ever stand in competition with the United States.[25]

MR. SMITH (Frontenac) wanted to know, if the Canadian producer was to take advantage of the New York market, instead of the Montreal, what was to become of the Canals. He concurred with the hon. member for Lennox and Addington in saying that Canada could not be put on the same terms with the people of the United States. Was not the balance of trade in flour against Canada at that moment--were not thousands of quarters of grain imported annually for distilling, and why? Because there was not grain enough produced in the country. If the Americans should meet the proposition, and it were carried out, the whole trade of the Province would go to New York. He wished that to be distinctly understood, and he wished it to be considered whether it was not for the interests of Lower Canada, as well as for those of the whole country, that the trade should continue in its old channel. Was there not already experience of the evils he spoke of? He knew that during the first month of spring not a steamer crossed the Lake to Kingston, without bringing tons and tons of goods, which used to be all brought into Montreal. If these Resolutions passed, the trade of the two Provinces would be entirely separated. There had not been a more popular Bill introduced in the Legislature of Upper Canada than this agricultural protection Bill, brought in by Mr. Hincks, and the people would look with distrust on their Representatives if they did anything against it. He knew well that Free Trade principles had been widely disseminated--they were spreading fast, and would spread; but he believed they were not applicable to Canada, where people had everything to contend against. With respect to cattle, he knew that the Americans, for

several years past, had brought in large numbers, which they sold to graziers, and salted down into beef; and since he had been in Montreal, he had seen many large droves of the same description.[26]

MR. GOWAN would say but one word more, and he did so because there were some plausability in what the hon. member for Frontenac had said. But if there was some plausibility, there assuredly was no philosophy in it. He attacked the resolution on two grounds--first, because he said it would go to injure the canals, and secondly, because it would injure the agriculturists.--First, he urged, it would ruin the tolls; next that it would increase the grain brought for distillation. These two propositions were plainly inconsistent; for all that came into the country for distillation, added to the money received for tolls. Again; if it were true that the grain would go by New York, on these resolutions being carried out, how did that accord with his doctrine about injury to the farmer? If New York were so much better as to make the farmer go there in preference, it would be so far from a injury to his interests to allow him to go, that the greatest injury was done to him by preventing him from going.[27]

MR. HALL thought the proposition, at first sight, looked well, and he differed from his hon. friend the member for Lennox and Addington in his opinion, respecting the climate of Canada. He denied that the soil of the United States was better than that of Cahada (sic), and he defied any man to prove that there was a foot of ground in the State of New York, better than the land in Canada; he had been through the States, and had carefully examined into the matter. But though they had not a better soil, they had advantages which Canada had not--they had industry and enterprize, and a Legislature that attended to the interests of the country, instead of squabbling about politics. He would oppose this motion, because he thought that if its principles were carried into effect, the country would be flooded with American manufactures, which had grown up in opposition to British manufactures, because they had been protected. In Canada there was no tariff, because no more than 5 per cent could be imposed, while the Americans levied 25 percent on manufactured goods. Thus Canada had to bring everything from foreign countries--either from England or the United States, and Canadians were obliged to remain slaves and wheat growers. Was there nothing else in the world but wheat? How were these things to be bought, if the wheat crop failed? On the other hand, if there were manufactures in the country, the people would be employed upon them, and have the means to buy wheat. Another thing was that farmers had to pay 5s. per barrel, freight, for their flour, instead of about half a dollar--why was that? Because there was nothing for the ships to bring to Canada; so that in taking away the flour, they were compelled to charge enough to cover two voyages instead of one. Now, if things were not allowed to come through from the United States, they would come to Canada, and thus the shipping would be satisfied to be paid for the homeward voyage.[28]

MR. MERRITT remarked, that if his hon. friend had considered the resolution more attentively, he would have seen that there was nothing about manufactures in it. Suppose the Americans had a better climate than that

of Canada--and certainly that of Ohio was better; suppose they could raise produce lower, was that any reason why their produce market should not be governed by that of the place to which their produce went? No one could controvert the principle that it was so governed--if it cost an American 2s. and a Canadian 5s. to raise the same quantity of produce, so much the worse for the latter; but could he get anything more for it? Well, what ... did agricultural members desire to do?--they were entirely mistaken in the course they were taking, because they excluded the agriculturist from his chance in two markets. In 1835, 1836, and 1837, markets were higher in America than in England, and would, one time or another, be so again. Whenever that happened there would be dissatisfaction, and it was his conviction of that fact, which made him anxious to vote the address which all hon. members voted for last year. An hon. member had talked about the balance of trade. Did not that hon. gentleman know that if the farmer could send his produce cheaper through the United States than through Canada, that the grower himself, was the gainer? What were the Canals for--for the mere pleasure of having them; or to benefit the grower? Why were the differential duties to be taken off; but to benefit the same class? He had always been for free trade with England as opposed to that with the United States, so long as England gave protection to Canada; but since she had taken off her protection, it was nothing but folly for Canadians to put it on. Mr. Merritt here read the following letter, which he said was from an eminent merchant who had been thirty years in the trade:--

HON. W. H. MERRITT, Montreal:

Dear Sir.--Your favours of 26th ult., dated at this place, was duly received, and I have addressed Mr. Robinson on the subjects suggested. I hope, and trust, your Parliament will have intelligence and patriotism enough to act promptly on the subject of the Welland Canal. Every motive of interest, pride and patriotism should induce the early completion of the great and valuable work. It will repay most bountifully all the requisite expenditures both in direct revenue and in incidental public benefits.

Both your Colonial and our general Government are conducting ((themselves)) most absurdly in their measures of embarrasing (sic) the trade with each other, and through their respective channels to the ocean. True, we can import your flour, pay duty, export it again, and retain the duty, with much attendant ceremony and perplexity. On your part your law is more wise than, or rather less foolish than ours, and you can import the wheat ground, and export the flour and escape the duty.

But all this formality is absurd; it ought to be remembered that both your country and ours are exporters of grain, and for every bushel imported another bushel will be exported; neither your farmers or ours can be protected. Commerce will protect them: law cannot. If the whole crop of the United States was imported into Canada, it would merely go there for exportation, and your farmers would not sell a bushel less or for a less

price. In connexion with freedom in the grain trade, the River St. Lawrence should be thrown open to the shipping of the world.--The consequence would be that a large portion of your crop would go off in the proper summer season, at 3s. per bbl., instead of 6s. in English vessels exclusively, at the approach of winter, when insurance is extravagant, and the danger of loss of life and property is fearful. Your late and early shipments could go through our channels at low freights too, for we should have English shipping at Boston, and New York, competing for winter freights.

Again, free the St. Lawrence, and New England will in the summer be supplied with western products through the channel, giving revenue to your canals, and compelling the State of New York to reduce canal tolls, and relax her restrictions on rail-roads, a concession to commence, which will benefit Canada as well as our Western States. I cannot yet believe the St. Lawrence, almost the finest river in the world, was made for nothing, or at least to adorn and set off a landscape. With liberal and wise legislation, it will prove one of the best channels for trade in the world.

He was really surprised to hear hon. gentlemen get up and oppose the resolution. It related to a question which was perfectly well understood by the agriculturists of the country, and he could say, that in his own county, where all were agriculturists, there was not a single man who was not in favour of it.[29]

MR. ERMATINGER remarked, that the address of last year only went to recommend the British Government to stipulate for Canadian produce being admitted into the States at the same terms as American produce was then admitted into Canada. It does not consider any thing future, such as was contemplated by this resolution. He would advise hon. gentlemen to read the opinions of Alison--an author who had had the map of Europe before him for years--and see what he thought of reciprocity. The hon. gentleman talked about two markets; but yet it seemed as if they were pretty much alike; for he said all prices were governed by the English market.[30]

MR. MERRITT.--Yes; except in the particular cases to which I have alluded.[31]

MR. ERMATINGER.--Well, might not that apply the other way? Again, if there were to be Free Trade, there must be the same advantages in every thing, and the Canadian farmer must pay no more for wages than the farmer in Ohio. Could the farmer be told that it was for his interest that American pork and corn should come in to oust him from his own market.[32]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY was prepared to sustain the address of last Session; but then he thought the resolution went a great deal further. The hon. member must be aware that a certain revenue was derived from these duties--to take off the whole of which would materially reduce the revenue. It was a question not only of reciprocity but of ways and means for the coming year, so that he thought, Ministers ought to have

time to consider before they voted on it. To show what would be given up by carrying the principle of this resolution into practice, he would mention that the produce of these duties amounted to about £13,000. He was not prepared to lose that; and, in order to give time for consideration, as to the means of meeting it, would advise the hon. gentleman to allow the Committee to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.[33]

MR. CAUCHON spoke in favor of the resolution. Notwithstanding he came from an agricultural county, he felt that he was to legislate for the whole country. Besides which he believed that he was doing no harm to the farmers by voting for it.[34]

MR. BERTHELOT said that the principles of Free Trade, were now acknowledged, but it was necessary to have them carried out entire. It was necessary to give our neighbours the free use of our rivers, and until that was done, Free Trade was but a phantom. It was, perhaps, necessary also, to take into account the capital employed in industrial pursuits, which had grown up under the protective, or, he should rather say, the restrictive system, and the revenues had also to be kept in view. However, he would risk all that if freedom of commerce was carried out in its full extent--which, as he had said before, meant freedom of navigation as of other branches of trade. Give him that, and he would guarantee the revenue--open the St. Lawrence, and give the Americans the same liberty that they afforded on their waters, and there was no fear of the canals sustaining themselves. This was an idea to which he had long been attached, and he believed that the imposts on goods coming from the United States, were as nothing in comparison with what the canals would produce. He would therefore willingly vote for the resolution, in expectation of the opening of the navigation.[35]

MR. VIGER said that the hon. gentleman was mistaken in supposing that the American waters were free for the navigation of foreigners.[36]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON desired (like Mr. Cayley) that the Committee should rise, and sit again at another day.[37]

MR. AYLWIN thought the hon. member for North Lincoln had given himself a great deal of trouble to prepare a resolution, of which the result would be anything but satisfactory, even if its principles were carried out. His hon. friend from North Lincoln had used a great many taking words about mutual interest--benefits--reciprocity, &c.; but he (Mr. Aylwin) could not see that Canada or the United States would be materially benefitted by imperfect reciprocity; nor could he see any hope of a perfect reciprocity at all. His hon. friend had mentioned the years 1835, '6, and '7; but he would ask his hon. friend whether, taking any larger number of years, there would be more than one or two when Canadian produce would have found its way into the markets of the United States?[38]

Yes--from MR. MERRITT.[39]

MR. AYLWIN.--Well, perhaps the hon. member's experience went that way, but his (Mr. Aylwin's) went another; he thought it was impossible for the

two countries to stand on the same footing. He could understand the exchange of natural productions between countries whose productions were different; but in this case the exports from both countries were the same. Canada was an agricultural country, and what did people complain of? Why, that they had to contend against a hard climate, where cattle must be housed and fed for six or seven months of the year. The hon. gentleman had spoken of his canals--certainly the country was very much obliged to him for them; but who had paid for them? The people--that was the majority of the people--that was to say the agricultural classes. Yet while he heard constantly of the manufacturing and commercial interests, he never heard a word about supporting the agricultural interests. Though he was the representative of a commercial constituency, rather than an agricultural one, he would support the agricultural interest. What was it that supported the people he represented, if it were not the many--the masses--the agriculturists? Free Trade was a fine thing in a large empire, like Great Britain, with great mineral treasure, and stupendous manufactures. She should desire to inculcate Free Trade for she had everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by it; but the same doctrine would be fatal to the interests of these Provinces; and he complained, as he had complained before, that it was brought forward by Great Britain at a time most unfavourable for the Colonies. But what did the hon. member desire to do? Did he desire to invite the Americans to come and compete, in their own markets, with the farmers by whom the Province flourished. With reference to trade and commerce,he would say that the merchants and traders were drones in the bee-hive. He would go the full length to serve the interests of that class; but he would not go the length of saying there was nothing but trade and commerce, though people talked of free trade by the hour. Large as the Province was, it would not compete with the great Republic that surrounded it: it was impossible and absurd, and could only be done if Canada had a variety of productions, and had developed all her mineral resources. He was not prepared to view the world as a single family, of which the interests were the same; he believed that never would be the case under the present dispensation, and, as to free trade, it was as impossible as it would be to open the street doors and dispense at the same time with strong boxes. Who was it, indeed, that talked of free trade, and was prepared to surrender it? England would not do so; for she still protected the interests that ought to be protected--he thought the farmer ought to be protected. He was sorry to see Sir Robert Peel take the steps that he had recently taken, for he was convinced they would stain his character for statesmanship. He anticipated the time, and not a distant one, when the new doctrines would be thrown overboard, and when people would acknowledge that Great Britain had been great by the men of the country. He would lament the day when purely commercial interests should subvert those which, in times past, have been paramount, and which still must be paramount to secure the good of the great mass of the inhabitants of any country. It was said that the Province had no other price than that which was governed by the foreign market; but, as a great portion of the Province exported nothing, of

course that did not apply there. But the hon. gentleman seemed to forget that the price of corn did vary in different places that were merely concerned in the purely domestic grain trade, irrespective altogether of the prices at Mark Lane--and that domestic trade was the finest trade of all. For, beside that the trade of Canada consisted only in the timber trade, and in carrying the grain and flour of its neighbours. But of what value was the timber trade? Why, he would sacrifice it entirely for the sake of the agricultural interests. That trade cost 67 per cent, on the whole value, paid to other interests; for, before it reached the British market, it had paid two thirds of its value for transportation. Under these circumstances, should the people of the Province do anything to promote that, when they got so little out of it in comparison to what Great Britain got. There never was such another trade, that he heard of, but the tobacco trade from Virginia, which was formerly carried on in the same way, being all for the advantage of Great Britain, and that was one of the causes of the separation of the Provinces. The inhabitants of towns were a small minority, and what was it that encouraged their trade? Why, the operations of the farmer; yet, while besides all that the farmer was taxed for all the duties, and for the interest of the money spent on the canals, that had been constructed and the roads that had been made, people desired to facilitate his American neighbour in bringing his produce to their doors. Hon. gentlemen might talk of anything they pleased--might reduce things to an arithmetical test; but all that could have no effect on him. The common sense view of the matter, could not be lost sight of; and looking at that, what became of the arguments? Our interests here must be placed on as good, or a butter (sic) footing, than those of the adjoining republic--the Americans were a commercial nation: Canadians were not a commercial nation, and would not be so for a long time. The first had a sea-port to facilitate their communication with every part of the world; the last had but one mode of access, and were only an colony, which could not carry on the trade of an empire. How then could the farmers afford the means of encouraging others, if they were not encouraged? He would ask any member of the House whether the agricultural condition of Canada had ever been such as to satisfy him completely? If the hon. gentleman would bring in a motion to foster domestic manufactures, he would hail the measure as a practical one, for he desired to see a high tariff placed upon all articles of consumption that the United States produced, and that Canada might produce. But this measure would keep down domestic manufactures, as they had always been kept down. The United States did better--the people there had no free trade notions, and what was the result? Why, a tract of country which he had traversed twenty-seven years before, as a mere village, on his way to college, was become one of the largest towns in the U. States. He envied them those manufactures, and believed that under a proper system of government, they might have been established in Canada. Such a system would not perhaps make fortunes for a few speculators; but it would spread comfort and ease among all classes of the community. He would prevent foreigners, and the natural enemies of the country in every sense, because the principles which they admired

he detested--he said he would prevent them from coming into the Canadian market. Whenever these resolutions were carried into effect, there would be no difference between Canada and the United States, and when that came about, he would have to submit to it; for, he confessed, he liked the air of America better than that of Europe. He was born in Canada, and would not expatriate himself--he would not emigrate; for he pitied those who had to leave their country, however they might better their condition. He abhorred their trade, and wished to see nothing of them, but their books, and those he liked because he got them cheap. (Laughter.) With that exception, he would like to have as little of their manufactures as possible, and he wished the people of England and Ireland would, with their free trade notions, send their glassware instead of Yankee glass; some chairs, instead of those detestable Yankee chairs; and some stoves, to prevent him encountering that horror of horrors, a Yankee stove, every one of which he looked upon as a personal insult. The hon. gentleman then went through the list of articles mentioned in Mr. Merritt's resolution, selecting those which he would and those which he would not admit; among other things, he decidedly objected to the articles of fish and fish oil, saying that there were plenty of cod and seal in the Gulph, and he wished that some protection were afforded to encourage the trade in them.[40]

MR. MOFFATT said, one great thing to be considered in the financial arrangements of the Province, was the cheapness of tolls; because, if the Canadian Canals could be made cheaper than the American ones, that would bring the trade through them. Therefore, one great stumbling block in the way of this resolution was the revenue; for those the duties had been imposed from protection, a revenue had grown up from them, and to cut it off would be to lessen the facility of reducing the charges on the Canals. He had always been opposed to the agricultural duties; because he thought Canada ought to produce as cheaply as the United States. Canadians if they would only bring the same industry to bear could produce quite as cheaply as Americans, and as their markets were close at hand, the distance in the case of their neighbours was, of itself, a protection for them. If the question were taken that night, which he hoped it would not be, he should vote against it on the score of the revenue. At the same time he desired to throw open the market, so that if the United States market were the best, Canadians might go there. If it were the best, of course, there was no fear of their coming to Canada--the idea that they would do so, was a contradiction in terms. He denied that the soil and climate of the United States was superior to that of Canada. He considered the Western parts of Canada equal to Ohio; that part of the country from which his hon. friend from Durham came was as good as New York, and the District of Montreal was as good as Vermont; but the people in the United States were more industrious, and had more system--advantages which Canadians might attain, and which, if they did attain, they would require no protection. There were some parts of the hon. member for North Lincoln's resolutions, however, which he could not agree with. Thus--he had put down lumber among the articles specified. Now, lumber was a manufactured

article, and if that were admitted, cottons must be, too; for, when statesmen came to consider these things, they looked to principles. Therefore, he recommended the House to ask nothing that they would not concede. If the Canals had been finished this year, there would have been no immense trade through the Canadian waters, for the Americans were hardly able to do the work required of them.[41]

MR. MERRITT, in reply, pointed out that his resolution embraced the topic of the revenue, because it provided for that the change should not take effect till after a proclamation, which would give the Ministers the opportunity of seeing a provision made for the deficiency, before the duties were removed. The United States Congress also, did not meet till December, so that he thought there would be plenty of time to take proper precaution. He would, however, consent to the Committee rising.[42]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD, ((said)) ... a few words[43].

MR. DEWITT moved that the Committee rise, &c.[44]

MR. ARMSTRONG hoped the House would not consent to the motion. It was not a question of revenue, but of protection. As a farmer, he had made up his mind, and would vote against it, and he called upon all agricultural members to do so too.[45]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Macdonell of Stormont reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Supply. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Elgin District Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to erect certain parts of the London District into a new District, to be called the District of Elgin, being read;*

Ordered; That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Gaspé Landholders Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the relief of certain Landholders in the District of Gaspé, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Montreal Telegraph Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Quebec Bank Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railroad Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Lock-up Houses Bill. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish Lock-up-Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Scott took the Chair of the Committee;[46]

MR. ERMATINGER.--The hon. gentleman said it was a small Bill, but an exceedingly useful one.[47]

MR. HALL, of Peterboro, said the Bill of the hon. gentleman might be necessary in St. Thomas, to lock up weak people, and prevent their straying from home; but he did not think it was at all called for elsewhere. If the Bill were seriously to be proceeded with, he would move that its benefits be confined to St. Thomas.[48]

MR. BOULTON would accord that motion. If it were known abroad that there were some thousands of Jails in Canada, no decent man would come into the country.[49]

MR. MACDONALD was distinctly opposed to the suggestion of Mr. Hall. There were a great many of his (Mr. McDonald's) countrymen about St. Thomas--the hon. gentleman who had introduced the Bill was by no means partial to them and indeed he had good reason for it, and the famous speech he had once made was not very flattering to them. (Laughter.) Now it was quite clear that the great object of the hon. member for Middlesex was to shut up the Scotch Highlanders in his lock-up house at St. Thomas, (roars of laughter) and he must protest against power being granted to the hon. member for such a purpose.[50]

Other gentlemen followed[51].

MR. ERMATINGER protested ... asserting that he had no personal interest in the matter, and having endeavoured in vain to stem the torrent of ridicule with which his bill was assailed,[52] ((he)) said he would not sit there to be misrepresented. He was misrepresented enough by the newspapers, without having any of it within doors, and being ridiculed for doing his duty to his constituents, (laughter). The Bill was a necessary one and hon. members who spoke had never read it.[53] He said he was determined not to submit to such an indignity, and he hoped there were men enough in the House to support him.[54]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON pointed out some extraordinary enactments in the Bill as drafted[55], which would prevent the Act being put into operation even if carried, and ((he)) ... begged the hon. member to withdraw it.[56]

MR. ERMATINGER ((refused)).[57]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON ((recommended)) the hon. member for Middlesex to move that the Committee now rise and ask leave to sit again, and that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.[58]

MR. ERMATINGER consented[59].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott reported that he was directed by the Committee to report the Bill back to the House.

Ordered, That the Bill be now received back from the Committee.

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Ermatinger, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Prince, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Brockville Assessment Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein;

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Meyers reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Dundas Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Town of Dundas, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

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Burlington Bay Dock Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's Copper Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Canada Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada Mining Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Forgery Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law and to repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Master and Servant Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between Master and Servant, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday next.

Grain Distillation Prevention Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the distillation of Spirituous Liquors in this Province, from Grain, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Surveyors (L. C.) Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and amend a certain Act therein mentioned, concerning Surveyors and the measurement of Lands in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Montreal Firemen's Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Fireman's Benevolent Association, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Armstrong took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Armstrong reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Aliens Titles Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to secure titles to real estate to certain persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, of 1 Will. 4., cap. 53, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Etchemin Bridge Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to supply proof of Title to the Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, and for certain other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

British American Land Company Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate proof of the Charter and Act of Incorporation of the British American Land Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Towns and Villages Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West not specially incorporated, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged; and that the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to establish Lock-up Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West.

Cobourg Road and Ferry Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company," being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Slander and Libel Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the law of Slander and Libel, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday next.

Streetsville Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Meyers reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Industry Village Railroad Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Private Business of the House.

Resolved, That the Report on the Private Business of the House, prepared under the direction of Mr. Speaker, in compliance with an Order of the House at the last Session, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Williams, the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Price, and the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Price, and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, to report what regulations, in their opinion, it is expedient to adopt for the future management of the Private Business of the House; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

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Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Foster, The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 1 JULY 1847.

1. According to the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847, the Bill was read on motion of Mr. Aylwin.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
3. IBID.
4. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 10 July 1847; EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; and GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
6. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
7. IBID.
8. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 3 July 1847; GLOBE, 7 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 13 July 1847; ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 8 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 3 July 1847; EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847, BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 15 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 7 July 1847, in accounts which are identical except that the BRITISH WHIG omits a few speeches; and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts. Commentaries are contained in LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847; GLOBE, 7 July 1847; EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 13 July 1847; and PILOT, 3 July 1847. The PILOT, noted: "During the discussion which ensued, many opinions were elicited, but the party leaders on both sides seemed unprepared to state their intentions, and the debate was ultimately postponed until Monday next."
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
10. PILOT, 3 July 1847.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.

32, IBID.
33. IBID.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847, which noted that: "We are unable to give the hon. members (sic) speech at length."
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847, which noted: "The hon. gentleman was heard somewhat indistinctly, but we believe this was the substance of his remarks."
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 10 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847; and PILOT, 6 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts. Commentaries are contained in CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847; and PILOT, 6 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts.
47. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
53. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
54. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
56. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
57. IBID.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
59. IBID.

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Petitions brought up. THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Cayley,--The Petition of William Charles Hume and others, of the Township of Orillia.

By Mr. Macdonell of Stormont,--The Petition of Ambrose Blacklock and others, of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District.

By Mr. Leslie,--The Petition of T. R. Jobson and others, of the Town of St. Johns and its vicinity, in the District of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of the Montreal Board of Trade, (relating to Customs Duties;) and the Petition of Messieurs Robertson Masson and Company, and others, of the City and District of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of W. C. D. Anson, Esquire, and others, of the Seigniories of Godefroi and Bécancour.

Montreal Firemen's Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Service of Process Bill. An engrossed Bill to regulate the service of process in real actions wherein the party Defendant is resident without the limits of the District of the situation of the property in dispute, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:--

Of Robert Henderson and others, of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Beauharnois; praying that the Common School Act may be amended by providing an appeal in all actions arising under the said Act to the Circuit Courts in the Inferior Term of Queen's Bench.

Of Ichabod Smith and others, Trustees of the Stanstead Seminary; praying aid in support of the said Institution.

Of François Massicotte and others, of the Parish of Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, in the County of Champlain; praying the repeal of the Education Law.

Of P. C. Marquis and others, inhabitants of the Parish of St. André, County of Kamouraska; praying the repeal of the whole, or a part of the Education Law.

Of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; praying an Act to authorize the Provincial Government to subscribe for a part of their Capital Stock, and for further Legislative aid.

Of Siméon Larochelle, of the Parish of St. Anselme, in the County of Dorchester; praying for aid to indemnify him for loss of time in constructing a model of a self-acting Battery for Cannon.

Of the Municipal Council of St. Denis de la Bouteillerie; and of Joseph Hudon and J. B. Martin, in behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Paschal; praying amendments to the Education Law.

Of P. Garon, Mayor, and L. Letellier, Secretary, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Rivière Ouelle; of the Municipal Council of St. Denis de la Bouteillerie; of P. C. Marquis and Edmond Levêque, in behalf of the Municipal Council of St. André, County of Kamouraska; of J. Hudon, Mayor, and J. Bte. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Paschal, in the County of Kamouraska; and of the Municipal Council of Kamouraska; praying that the County of Kamouraska be not included in the Judiciary District which has been prayed for by the Inhabitants of the County of Rimouski.

Of P. Garon, Mayor, and L. Letellier, Secretary, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Parish of Rivière Ouelle; of the Municipal Council of Kamouraska; and of the Municipal Council of St. Denis de la Bouteillerie; praying for a grant of money towards making improvements in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence.

Of Jean Baptiste Martin of the Parish of St. Paschal, Notary; praying payment for his services as Clerk of the late Municipal Council of Kamouraska.

Of Joseph Montgomery and others, of the District of Johnstown; praying the establishment of a Post Office at the Village of Brennanville, in the said District.

Of John Counter, Esquire, and others, inhabitants of the City of Kingston; praying an Act of Incorporation for the General Hospital of the said City.

Of James Irving and others, of Whitby and other Townships in the Home, Newcastle, and Colborne Districts; praying a grant of money for the improvement of the Road from the sixth concession of Reach to the rear of Eldon, in lieu of a grant formerly made but not expended thereon.

Of the Honorable George Crookshank and others, of the City of Toronto; praying an enquiry into the circumstances of the presentation of the Petition on which was passed the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, and that the said Act be declared not the revive the extinguished liabilities of the subscribers to the said Railroad.

Of George Snetsinger, of the Town of Cornwall; praying indemnification for the loss of his property known as "Barnhart's Island," it having been included within the Boundary of the United States by the Commissioners appointed to determine the Boundary Line.

Of Patrick Brennan, of the City of Montreal; praying enquiry into his dismissal from the office of Superintendent of Emigrant Sheds at Montreal, and that he be remunerated for the loss he has sustained thereby.

Of John Brady and others, of the Province of Canada; praying an Act of Incorporation as the"Vaudreuil Glass Factory."

Of C. Goodsil and others, Assessors for the Parish of St. George, in the late District of St. Johns; praying remuneration for their services as Assessors.

Of Ruggles Wright, of Hull, in the District of Montreal; praying that a uniform charge of five shillings be imposed upon each Crib passing through

the "Chats" and "Chaudière" Slides erected by the Board of Works, or that his rights as inventor and owner of Slides in that vicinity be otherwise protected.

Of Gédéon Ouimet, Esquire, and others; praying for the annexation of part of the Township of Upton to the District of Montreal.

Of Thomas W. Smith and others, of the Townships of Dover East and West, in the Western District; praying for the erection of a new District, with Chatham as the District Town, and that the necessary tax be imposed for that purpose.

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Of George O'Kill Stuart, Esquire, Mayor, on behalf of the inhabitants of the City of Quebec; praying the adoption of measures to regulate the system of emigration in this Province.

Of Jeffery Hale, Esquire, President, and others, members of the Quebec British and Canadian School Society; praying for a grant of money for the said Institution.

Of Jeffery Hale, Esquire, President, and others, Members of the Quebec British and Canadian School Society; praying the usual annual aid may be granted to the said Institution.

Of Edmund Meredith, A.B., L.L.B., and others, the Caput of McGill College; praying that such duplicates of Works in the Library of the House as are superfluous, may be bestowed upon the said University.

Of Edmund Meredith, A.B., L.L.B., Principal, and others, the Governors and Officers of the University of McGill College; praying pecuniary aid for the said University.

Of Harrison Stephens and others, of the City of Montreal; praying to be incorporated as the Montreal and Great Northern Junction Railroad Company.

Of Donald Bethune, Esquire, and others, of the City of Toronto, and of the Town of Niagara; representing the injustice done them by the assistance rendered by Her Majesty's Government to Mr. James Sutherland, to enable him to run a steamboat in opposition to them,--and praying the interposition of the House to protect their rights.

Of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company; praying certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Time for receiving Private Petitions extended. On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be further extended until the fourth of July instant.

Petitions brought up. The following Petitions were then severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood,--The Petition of William Wakefield and others, of the City of Toronto.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of J. S. M'Cord, Esquire, and others, inhabitants of the City of Montreal.

Petitions of H. Stephens and others,--and Of Lachine Railroad Company, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Harrison Stephens and others, of the City of Montreal,--and the Petition of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Eighth Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of W. Anderson and others, and of George Desbarats and T. A. Stayner and others, and find that the proper notices have been given.

Your Committee also find that notices have been published upon the Petitions of Theodore S. Hart and others, and of B. H. LeMoine, Esquire, and others, praying for the incorporation of Mining Companies; but that the names intended by these notices to have been given to the said Companies, are not the same as those mentioned in the Petitions: they find however, from the evidence before them, that the parties applying are the same in each case, and that the objects of the applicants are otherwise unchanged; they therefore beg leave to recommend that the notices in each of these cases be considered sufficient, notwithstanding the change of name.

Upon the Petition of T. J. Sack and others, praying for the incorporation of Amherstburgh, your Committee find that no notices whatever have been published; they cannot therefore recommend that the Petition be proceeded with.

The Petition of the Honorable R. B. Sullivan and others, for incorporation of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, applies for no exclusive privilege, and therefore does not, in the opinion of your Committee, come under the 66th Rule.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Message from His Excellency.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Estimates for 1847.

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, a Statement of the probable Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, during the year ending

the 31st December, 1847, together with an Estimate of the sums required for the service of the same year: and, in conformity to the provisions of the 57th clause of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Assembly.

Government House,
Montreal, 1st July, 1847.

App. (C.C.) *(For the Estimates accompanying the said Message, see Appendix C. C.)*

Lake St. Peter. *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Communications between the Provincial and Imperial Governments, (subsequent to the last Session of Parliament,) in relation to the Works in operation on Lake St. Peter, together with all reports made by the Provincial Government in pursuance thereof, and all decisions come to by the Executive Council thereon; and also, a Report of a Commission of Enquiry held at William Henry, in December last, in reference to the management of the said Works, with the decision of the Government thereon.*

App. (D.D.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix D.D.)*

Indian Monies. *Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 23d June, 1847, praying for "a Statement of the amount of Indian Monies invested in Government or other Debentures during the last three years, shewing the nature and description of such Debentures, the parties from whom the same were purchased, and to whom payment was made; also, the rates at which such Debentures were purchased, whether below or at par, or at a premium,--and whether such investments in Debentures, if any, were made by the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Province, or any other and what officer in that Department."*

App. (E.E.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix E. E.)*

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Education Statements (L.C.) *And also, Statements of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, of Counties which have received money for building School Houses, &c., and of Municipalities which have received a share of the School Monies from 1st July, 1846, and from 1st July 1846 to 1st January 1847.*

App. (F.F.) *(For the said Statements, see Appendix F. F.)*

Railroads. *Ordered, That the Despatches laid before this House, yesterday, on the subject of Railroads, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.*

Despatches to be printed. *Ordered, That the various Despatches laid before this House, yesterday, by Message from His Excellency*

the Governor General, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Montreal New City Gas Bill. — *Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.*

Education (L. C.) Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada.*[1]

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Bill relating to the Insane and Destitute. — *Ordered, That Mr. Dickson have leave to bring in a Bill to transfer power vested in Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions for support of Insane and Destitute, to the respective District Councils, in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

MR. PRICE[2] moved an address to His Excellency respecting the Yonge Street Road, which he said caused more dissatisfaction and inconvenience to those who were compelled to travel on it, than any other road in the Province. One cause of that dissatisfaction was in the fact of its having been graded for fourteen or fifteen miles, just before the bad weather set in; the consequence was, that the road was rendered almost impassible,[3] during the falls of 1845 and 1846,[4] it being a matter of impossibility for a farmer to travel it with a barrel of flour in his waggon. Another cause of dissatisfaction was the great number of toll gates recently erected--no less than seven within a distance of sixteen miles[5], and three within two-and-a-half miles[6]. The only astonishing part of the business was, that the people had not cut them down. He had no doubt it would be urged that toll was not demanded at all those gates. That was certainly true; but the very sight of so many gates was enough to irritate the farmers who are continually quarrelling and squabbling with the gate keepers about the tickets, which they were obliged to show at every gate, or else to pay a second time.[7] He complained that waggons, stages, &c., returning within the twenty-four hours, if loaded, were charged with a second toll[8]. But the worst part of the business was, that the tolls were raised from sixpence to sevenpence halfpenny at the very time that the road was in such a state that it was necessary to use oxen to draw the waggon out of the mud.[9] He complained that villages had been cut in two; and that, notwithstanding, during the whole of this spring, the whole macadamized portion of the road had been left in the most shameful state of neglect.[10] There was one part of the road in particular, immediately in front of the Attorney General West's late residence in Toronto, the metal on which was completely worn out so that it was only with the greatest difficulty, and by the aid of hired oxen, that waggons

could be forced through[11], and this on a Government road![12] In fact, the road was in such a wretched state, that the common mud roads of the country were, in comparison with it, delectable; and the consequence was, that while the tolls were increased, the revenue decreased. He was anxious to bring this subject forward, in order to convince the Ministry that if they wished to make public improvements, they should endeavour to make them as little obnoxious to the public as possible. He was fearful, however, of taking up too much of the time of the House, and would conclude with the remark, that if the Government would hand over those roads to the Districts,[13] free of charge, it would relieve the Board of Works of much trouble[14], give more satisfaction to the public[15], and the roads would be much better managed.[16]

MR. BALDWIN seconded the motion.[17]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD had no objection to the motion of the hon. gentleman opposite, but he could not help observing that the last remark he made struck him as somewhat singular. If it were really correct that the Districts wished to have the roads under their own management, how was it that they did not retain them when in their possession? Instead of doing so they were very glad to get the government to take them off their hands. The fact was that as long as the Districts had the roads in their possession, no complaints would be made, but as soon as the government assumed the responsibility, the people were ready to make all sorts of complaints, no matter whether well or ill founded. With reference to what the hon. gentleman said about the waggons sticking in the mud near his former residence, he would ask the hon. gentleman if he ever knew a wet season when the waggons did not stick fast in that place?[18]

MR. PRICE.--Not within the last four or five years.[19]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD knew better! He had travelled that road too often not to know that every wet season there is the same difficulty in getting heavy waggons over it. He could not conceive why the hon. gentleman did not bring this matter to the notice of his hon. friend from Simcoe, who would have arranged it without any difficulty, except it was that he wanted to make a speech.[20]

MR. MERRITT thought that the hon. Member for South York deserved great credit for this motion, as it would attract the public attention to the absurdity of the system pursued by the Board of Works. Instead of confining their operations to the main roads, they undertook every road in the Province. They overwhelmed themselves with work so that they could not answer the letters addressed to them, and what has been the consequence? Nothing was done rightly; look at the Niagara Road--it was impassible, and yet nothing was done to it, and nothing would be done as long as they continued the present system. He did not complain of the individuals who composed the board, but of the manner in which the business was conducted. He advised hon. gentlemen to overthrow the Board of Works which was a nuisance, and to take pattern from their neighbours on the other side of the line, who laid out the public money to advantage and did not squander immense sums on roads that did not pay half the interest of the money. He would support the motion of his hon. friend, or any other motion that would

embarrass the government, until they desisted from this ceaseless, useless expenditure of the public resources.[21]

MR. ROBINSON said he had no objection to the address. He thought however that the hon. gentleman went rather too fast in his statements. For instance when he said that 14 or 15 miles of the Yonge street road were graded at one time, he was altogether incorrect. Only small sections of the road were graded at a time, and those were completed before any more of the road was commenced.[22] He, however admitted the impolicy of erecting so many toll-gates, but complained that Mr. Price had not come privately to him, and quietly asked for the information he now sought by his address to the Head of the Government.[23]

MR. PRICE rose to reply.[24]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY objected to Mr. Price's being allowed to speak twice[25] and asked, as there appeared to be no wish to oppose the Address, whether the whole day was to be taken up with it?[26]

MR. PRICE appealed to the chair, whether the Government would be allowed to gag members, to prevent their exposing public grievances, because the subject was distasteful to them.[27]

SIR. A. MACNAB decided that Mr. Price had a right to speak in reply.[28]

MR. PRICE said that with reference to what had fallen from the members of the government respecting the Young (sic) Street Road, he had never seen it in such a shameful state since it was macadamized; the metal was completely worn out, so that when the winter broke up, the waggons sunk through the then crustation on the top into the mud beneath. And as to the particular spot he had mentioned near the Att. General's late residence, he denied emphatically the assertion of the Hon. Att. Gen. that it was always in a bad state, for during six years after Mr. Call the engineer had finished the road the waggons never broke through until the metal was completely worn off lately.[29] The Attorney General's denial was of no weight, as he was in Montreal during the fall and spring alluded to, intriguing against the Government, while he (Mr. Price) had daily travelled four miles of the road. So far from these complaints emanating from the Reformers, as Mr. Sherwood alleged, all cried out against the present state of things, and none were so loud as the Tories[30], and he had no idea when such was the case of crossing quietly over to the desk of the hon. Member for Simcoe and humbly stating his petition[31], when the whole of the Home District was crying out in condemnation of the mismanagement of the road.[32] That was not the object that he sought to gain, he wanted to draw the attention of the public to it.[33] He expressed a hope that the City would not get three miles of these roads, as was proposed; it was the only paying part of the road, and the District would be saddled with the non-paying portion, and probably be compelled to raise the tolls to replace money which had gone into the revenues of the City. The Farmers would thus be doubly taxed.[34]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON ... and MR. GOWAN ((also)) took part ((in the debate)).[35]

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On motion of Mr. Price, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

Address respecting Yonge Street Road. *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the amount of the money allowed to the Toll-gate Keepers on Yonge Street Road for losses sustained by them in consequence of the breaking up of the Road at the northern end of it; and also, a copy of the Report or Statement of the late Commissioners of that Road made in the year 1845, in which their views respecting said loss, and the allowance to be made therefore, is set forth; and also, a Statement of the amount allowed to the said Toll-gate Keepers for losses sustained by them in consequence of the alteration in the rates of Toll, under the authority of the Board of Works Act; also, a Statement of the amount of gross and net revenue derived from the same for the years 1844 and 1845, while the same was under the management of the Commissioners, with a Statement of the gross and net revenue derived from the same for the years 1846 and 1847,--the said Road being, during that period, under the management of the Board of Works; also, a Statement of the amounts at which each Toll-gate on the said Road was let by the Commissioners prior to their being suspended, for the year 1846; and also, the amount for which the same were let under the direction of the Board of Works Act; and also, the costs of the first four miles of the Yonge Street Road, near Lymburner's, with a Statement of what the original contracts had been taken for.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Aprons to Mill Dams Bill. *Ordered*, That Mr. Powell have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada relating to the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Upper Canada Mining Bill. *Ordered*, That Mr. Smith of Wentworth have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Bridge over the Richelieu. Mr. DeWitt moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, That the Rules of this House be suspended as regards the notices required to be given for the erection of a Bridge over the River Richelieu, in connection with the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it passed in the negative.

Claim of A. M'Leod. *Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Macdonald of Dundas, be appointed

to search the Journals of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to ascertain what has been done with reference to an Address of the House to Her Majesty regarding the claim made upon Her Majesty's Government by Alexander M'Leod, which was sent up to that Honorable Body for their concurrence during the second Session of the present Parliament; and to make report thereof to this House.

Quebec Library Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Ordinance therein mentioned incorporating the Quebec Library.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Members added to a Committee. Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Bouthillier be added to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations, and other references.

Marriages (U. C.) Bill. Mr. Webster, from the Committee of the whole House on the engrossed Bill to extend the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted, and to provide for the future solemnization of Matrimony in this Province," to Ministers of all denominations of Christians, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

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Message from the Council. A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:

Magdalen Islands Justices of the Peace Bill. Bill intituled, "An Act relating to Justices of the Peace in the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to dispense, as respects them, with the property qualification by law required of Justices of the Peace in other parts of the Province:"

F. F. Carruthers Attorney Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench and the High Court of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Frederick Fraser Carruthers to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof respectively," without any amendment: And also,

Address to Her Majesty respecting Civil List Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying, that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give Her Royal Assent to the Bill passed at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty," by filling up the blank with "Legislative Council:" And also,

Address to His Excellency respecting Civil List Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of a Bill passed at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council, of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our respectful request, that you will be pleased to transmit our joint Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, humbly beseeching Her Majesty to be pleased to give Her Royal Assent to a Bill passed at the last Session, intituled, "An Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty," in such a way as Your Excellency may deem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

And then he withdrew.

Brockville Assessment Bill.

Mr. Meyers, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Bill.

Mr. Meyers, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, reported, according to Order, that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Industry Village Railroad Bill.

Mr. Boulton, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company, reported,

according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; and the amendments, as far as the amendment in Clause 25, Line 6, were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Clause 25, Line 6, the next amendment, being again read, and the question of concurrence being put thereon, it passed unanimously in the negative.

Then the residue of the said amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Debentures Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate the issue of Debentures for the purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.[36]
Mr. Christie took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. MERRITT begged to know how this new grant of £200,000 was to be applied. He hoped it was not to be spent on plank roads which did not pay legal interest, and would be useless in a few years.[37]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--The money is to be spent on the Welland Canal.[38]

MR. MERRITT.--Well, that will do. (Great laughter.)[39]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Christie reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Montreal Harbour Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for other purposes, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next.

Crown Property Taxes Exemption Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next.

Medical Faculty (L.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the members of the Medical Faculty in Lower Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, Mr. Nelson, the Honorable Mr. Laterrière, Mr. Bouthillier, and Mr. Foster, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

School Act Amendment Bill (U.C.) — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Common School Act of Upper Canada, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

Board of Works Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works," being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.[40]

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee;

Each clause of the Bill was closely scrutinized by MR. BALDWIN and several other members of the opposition.[41]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cauchon reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Special Constables Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables for the better preservation of the Peace, being read;*

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The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

Public Lands Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the disposal of Public Lands, and to allow further time for making certain claims under the same, being read;*[42]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD, in moving the second reading of this Bill of last Session, which was sent up too late to pass the Legislative Council, and was therefore necessarily brought in again that day. It would be recollected that a number of persons had received grants for public services in the American War in Upper Canada, and that, after many years,[43] in the year 1842,[44] a certain time was fixed, after which no further claim could be received. That time was two years; but the order which was advertised eventually, fixed the time, by some accident at one year[45], a number of persons were thus harshly deprived of their rights[46]. This had been already corrected in Lower Canada, and the present Bill[47], framed by Mr. McDonell[48], was intended to do the same thing in Upper Canada.[49]

MR. AYLWIN said he would not oppose the Bill because the Lower Canada Loyalist claims had been fully compensated, and he would not refuse to one end of the Province that which had been given to the other. But he could

not allow the opportunity to pass, of declaring his indignation at the scandalous job which this Militia affair had been made in Lower Canada. An act of Parliament had been passed forbidding the issuing of any Land Scrip after the 1st January 1843, and in spite of this, the present Administration to make capital for themselves in Lower Canada, had issued script for the Militia war claims of 1812. There was no haste demanded by the nature of the case--claims which had stood thirty-five years unsettled might have stood over a few weeks longer until the Legislature met. But acts of Parliament were not to stand in the way of Her Majesty's present ministers when they had a corrupt political movement in view, and the most shameful part of the business was, that the real parties got little or no benefit from the operation--their claims having been long sold for a trifle to a set of speculators, the scrip fell into the hands of a few sharks.[50]

MR. D. MACDONELL of Stormont approved ((of)) the Bill, which he thought a most ((just one)). The faith of the Government was publicly ((committed to)) pay off those old U.E. claims and ... not because the claimants lived at a distance and could not be made acquainted ((with the)) expiration of the time which they ought to apply, that they were to be deprived of their rights.[51]

MR. MERRITT objected to the Bill because it proposed to settle these war claims with grants of land. If these claims were just they ought to be paid in money--and he earnestly warned the House that they had better pay £50,000 in money than £20,000 in land! for so extravagant and absurd was the system of distributing the Crown Lands that the mere process of distribution would cost the Country in cash several times the amount they were giving away in lands. It was shameful that such a system should exist, but there it was, another objection he had to this wasting of the Crown Lands was that every new slice cut from them, was hurtful to the hope he entertained that a permanent fund would be provided from them for the endowment of a great national system of Education.[52]

MR. BALDWIN must also take the opportunity of again expressing his indignation, at the deliberate breach of an Act of Parliament which had been perpetrated by the present ministers, in issuing the Lower Canada Militia scrip. It was one of the most shameful jobs ever consummated--and the authors of it well knew that the time was not long past when they would have lost their heads for it.[53]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD stated that the ... having been found out, as to the time ... for making these claims, the Govern((ment)) ((per))ceived that it was bound, if possi((ble)) ... to rights. An opinion was there ... Mr. Quesnel, Q.C., who he ... admitted to be an honest man ((and)) lawyer. Upon his opinion the ((Government)) acted.[54] ((He)) said the Hon. member for Quebec (Mr. Aylwin) had alluded to speculators in Militia scrip--but he would do well to look to his own side of the House for them. He (Mr. Sherwood) did not know one scrip speculator on his side of the House, but on that of the Hon. gentleman he did know some. (cries of name, name.)[55]

MR. AYLWIN.--I challenge the hon. Attorney-General to name the gentleman (sic) he alludes to, and I pledge myself that for every one he will

name on this side of the House, I will give him three on his side. I hold their names in my hand.[56]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU said that it ... the Department cost large sum((s)) ... carry it on, because the pu((blic)) ... handed over to the Provin((ce)) ((was)) charged with numerous de((bts)) ... be paid before any great ... derived from them. With regard to ((the charge)) of corruption, he said it was ... founded. The land was given ... ((to)) whom it was due, in pursuance ... opinion.[57]

MR. D. MACDONELL of Stormont ... the hon. member for Niagara, ... had not been out in 1842, and ... did not get lands for going out?[58]

MR. MERRITT. - Yes![59]

MR. D. MACDONELL ((continued:--)) Well did ((any of the) gentlemen think those lands w((ere given)) away? Now, he was surprised ((that the)) member should oppose a measure ((for)) ... others that which he was so wil((ling)) ((for)) himself.[60]

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The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

Customs Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the Customs, and for granting Duties of Customs, being read;*[61]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved the House into committee on his new Customs' Bill.[62]

MR. BALDWIN objected to the railroad speed with which the Inspector-General was forcing on this measure. It was of the deepest importance to the whole country--it had only been announced a few days, and before those most interested had even an opportunity of learning its provisions, it was proposed to force it through the Legislature. But, in addition to this objection, he desired to draw the attention of the House to the mode in which the Inspector-General had introduced his measure. He had proceeded with it exactly as in carrying through an ordinary Bill--while the English practice, and that heretofore followed in Canada, was, to move the House first into committee, pass each resolution through the committee, and then frame a Bill on the resolutions so adopted. The hon. member for Simcoe had fallen into the same error in the Session when he was Inspector General, but when it was pointed out to him he at once retraced his steps.[63]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY thought that the objection made by the hon. member was very ill-timed--when the House was desirous of getting through with the public business as rapidly as possible, considering the season of the year. It would throw the measure back for several days, and all for the sake of complying with some supposed requirement of Responsible Government; but it was only consistent with the course of the Opposition since the beginning of the Session. It was not his (Mr. Cayley's) opin-

ion, however, that he had erred in the matter; he believed his mode of procedure was quite correct, and he was the more convinced of this as the very same practice had been adopted by Mr. Harrison in 1841. He would therefore adhere to the course he had taken.[64]

MR. BALDWIN said it was gratifying to find that the hon. gentleman opposite had at last discovered that Parliament was called at a most unseasonable time of the year; it seems that they can change their tune when it suits their purpose--but they must not forget that with them rests the fault. With regard to the irregularity in the Inspector General's proceedings, if some days would be lost by retracing his steps he had himself to blame for it, as he (Mr. Baldwin) had pointed out the error in his practice the day before yesterday.[65]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--The hon. gentleman must know that though I had availed myself of his suggestion, I could not have saved two days.[66]

MR. BALDWIN thought he could; but really it was very absurd to throw the reproach of the Ministerial blunders on the shoulders of the Opposition. This was a difficulty the Ministers had got themselves into, and it was surely not for them to come to this side to have their errors corrected. The hon. Inspector General shows little gratitude for all the courtesy shown him on this side; he well knows that we might have let him go on with his Bill up to the last stage, and have thrown him back when it came to a third reading. As to the fact of his proceedings being wrong, there was no doubt on the point, and it was not creditable to see the Inspector General, when shown his error, still stand out for it. There was not an instance of such a course being followed in the English Parliament; and so well convinced was the late Inspector General (Mr. Robinson) of this, that when he fell into the same error, he at once retraced his steps. And it was not a trifling matter of form, it was a very necessary precaution against inconsiderate legislation on questions requiring the deepest consideration. It was true that the Inspector General had discovered one precedent in Canada for his course, but it was in the first Session of Responsible Government, and was adopted by Mr. Harrison who had not been a week in Parliament at the time; the Session following, the error was discovered and avoided, and had not been committed since. Was that a precedent to be set up for established usage? But indeed it would not be wondered at, when they heard the hon. Inspector General sneering at Responsible Government; the gentlemen opposite had sincere regard for it ever on their lips--but in their hearts they despised it.[67]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--A mistake.[68]

MR. BALDWIN.--If the hon. gentleman disclaims his sneer, then I ask how he can reconcile his present course with his professions of adherence to Responsible Government?[69]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--You have not yet quoted any English precedents for the course you wish us to take.[70]

MR. BALDWIN.--Am I then to hunt up precedents to show the Administration how they are to conduct the public business? I thought it had been

enough for the Opposition to draw the attention of Ministers to the fact that they were in error, and that it was for them to rectify their own proceedings. All precdents (sic) were unanimous on this point--such Bills as that before the House invariably proceeded from committee of the whole--and if this practice is overturned in this instance, ALL precedents may be hereafter overturned; we may just as well give carte blanche to the Administration, with their majority of 3, to follow any course they may think proper.[71]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD supported the course taken by his colleague. He had precedent for it in Lord Sydenham's Administration, and he was right to follow it. The hon. gentleman opposite might appeal to the House on the point if he thought proper, but his hon. friend would persevere in his course.[72]

MR. BALDWIN said he would like to have the Speaker's opinion on the point.[73]

SIR A. MACNAB said it was clearly his opinion, that in measures such as that before the House, resolutions should be passed in committee, and a bill founded on these resolutions to be afterwards introduced. He thought the Inspector General should withdraw his bill, and give notice that he would on a early day move the House into a Committee of the whole on the subject.[74]

Cheers from the Opposition.[75]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY ((rose and)) said, that on consultation with his colleagues, he would not appeal against the decision of the chair, but take the course suggested.[76]

(99)

Notice was taken that the alteration of the Duties proposed to be made in the Bill, should have been sanctioned by a Committee of the whole House previous to its introduction.

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Supply. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;*[77]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY rose and moved the House into Committee of Supply.[78]

MR. BALDWIN.--Does the hon. Inspector General mean to say that he is going on to-night with the estimates, although the printed copies have only this moment reached the hands of members?[79]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--I do mean to say so.[80]

MR. BALDWIN.--Do you mean to say that you will force the House into a vote on the disposal of large sums of public money which they have never considered?[81]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--Yes![82]

MR. LAFONTAINE.--We have only got them into our hands this moment--are

we to vote away money without any consideration?[83]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--We have a precedent for it in this case--that of last year![84]

MR. BALDWIN.--How can we be prepared to enter on this mass of accounts before we have even looked over them?[85]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--There is English precedent for the estimates being carried the same night the printed copies were laid on the table.[86]

MR. BALDWIN.--It is quite clear that although a particular case of necessity may have once occurred for such haste in England--that where there is no urgent haste, an English Ministry would not venture to propose such a thing.[87]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said ... "Mr. Speaker, I don't see how any two members of this House can settle this business between them in private. I think we should go on with the vote at once."[88]

MR. AYLWIN said the Bill had been just distributed. It was a most important matter and their constituents had a right to know the proposed changes before they became law. He hoped the bill would not be proceeded with for some days.[89]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--An obstruction as usual.[90]

MR. AYLWIN.--Yes, I am an obstruction in this matter I mean to act as a drag chain on the ministerial ((coach)) as it hurries the country down hill. (Laughter)[91]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON.--Drag-chains are always in the way![92]

MR. AYLWIN.--Yes,--and they upset the Coach some-((times)).[93]

(99)

Ordered, That the Estimates of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, for the year 1847, be referred to the said Committee.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry took the Chair of the Committee;

M. CHRISTIE. La chambre a siégé quelque tems en comité des subsides. A la première résolution fixant le salaire de l'adjudant-général à £1000, M. Christie proposa en amendement que ce salaire fût fixé à £750.[94] He thought that the disproportion between an Adjutant General of the Regular Army and the Adjutant General of the Province was too great.[95]

MR. AYLWIN would reduce it still more; £750 was more than it ought to be in time of peace; and he also thought that the disparity between the salary of the Adjutant General and that of his deputies was too great; in time of peace the only duty attached in the office was that of making a few appointments, and the deputies did it all.[96]

MR. MERRITT had not heard one word said about the Militia Bill this Session, and one might suppose that it gave universal satisfaction; this was not the case, the whole of his county were dissatisfied with it. He thought that

the salary of the Adjutant General was too large, the revenues of the country could not afford[97] such extravagant salaries.[98]

MR. HALL did not think that the hon. member for Lincoln argued with his usual clearness.[99] ((He)) said, the hon. gentleman's reason was something like that of a man who because the coach and horses were bad should refuse to pay the driver.[100] He would like to see some data on which the argument could be founded that the country could afford £750, but that they could not afford to pay £1000.[101]

MR. CHRISTIE put in £650 instead of £750 in his motion[102].

((The motion)) was lost.[103]

MR. CHRISTIE then brought forward the motion for £750[104].

((The motion)) was carried.[105]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved that the sum of £535 be granted for four clerks.[106]

MR. LAFONTAINE did not know how the business had increased since last year, that four clerks were required.[107]

MESSRS. GOWAN, SEYMOUR, and THOMPSON, agreed with the preceding speaker.[108]

MR. LAFONTAINE moved that £267 10s. be substituted for £535 as the salary for two clerks.[109]

MR. ROBINSON thought the sum of £267 10s., was too small for two clerks, who would have to be men of intelligence.[110]

MR. GOWAN would be in favour of having only two clerks, but he thought that they ought at least to have £200 each.[111]

MR. BOULTON continued (sic)[112], that the clerks ought to be liberally remunerated, and unless something was stated to show that there was no need for the services of all these clerks, he should vote for the motion as it originally stood.[113]

MR. COLVILLE thought that persons who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. Now, in looking further down he saw the sum of £25,000, as contingencies and sessional allowances for members. Now, he thought that it was miserable cheese paring to cut down the salaries of the clerks in this manner.[114]

MR. CHRISTIE.--So it is.[115]

MR. COLVILLE should vote for the higher sum.[116]

MR. THOMPSON would vote for the motion, he would be in favour of a reduction of 50 per cent on the whole of the salaries of officials[117], because he wanted to do what he would wish to be done by.[118]

MR. WILLIAMS.--If any one of the Ministry state that these sums were required for the service of the department, he should vote for the larger sum.[119]

MR. LAFONTAINE agreed that if the government assured him they were absolutely necessary, they ought to be maintained; and if they would do so, he would withdraw his amendment.[120]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY stated that he had been furnished with this statement by the heads of the department. He supposed that it was required, or it would not have been so furnished.[121]

MR. AYLWIN said that if this office were compared with that of the Imperial Government, it would be found that the province was put to an extraordinary expense. Now these were only holiday people who put on their plumes once now and then.[122] ((He)) thought if four clerks were required in the department, they ought to be remunerated, and not placed below the clerks in other departments. They were allowed on an average only £134 5s., while the minimum was £180 in all the other departments.[123]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--This was a new department, and it was not unlikely that four clerks were required for this department, because of the Militia not being perfectly organized; but when that was effected, he had no doubt that two clerks would then be found sufficient.[124]

MR. LAFONTAINE withdrew the motion.[125]

MR. AYLWIN proposed that there should be only two clerks, having a salary of £200 each.[126]

MR. GOWAN approved of the motion, and desired to second the motion. In Upper Canada, he said, the duty had been performed by one clerk, and that at a time when the troubles were on foot, and there was in existence many independent regiments besides the Militia of the country.[127]

The amendment was then put and lost.[128]

MR. AYLWIN.--On the vote for the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council coming up, Mr. Aylwin moved that the word Chaplain be struck out. He thought it was likely to be distasteful to some gentlemen, and hoped it would be struck out.[129]

The House, however, thought they might leave this question to the Council.[130]

The item granting the sum of £1,000 to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ... ((was)) moved.[131]

MR. AYLWIN moved for the reduction to £750[132].

But as no person would second it, it fell to the ground.[133]

M. CAUCHON.--Lorsque l'item qui accorda £5,500 à l'asile des insensés de Beauport vint sur le tapis, M. Cauchon se plaignit que les propriétaires de l'établissement fesaient payer £43 10s. à chaque personne dont ils prennent soin, tandis que leurs dépenses ne se montaient guère à plus de 50 piastres[134]. The proprietors, he believed, made a very good speculation of it.[135]

MR. AYLWIN said he believed the proprietors of the institution at Portneuf were highly respectable men, and were possessed of a good deal of

professional skill; but he thought this should be a Provincial Institution.[136]

MR. MOFFATT said it was a fact, that in the United States there were many institutions where no more than £20 per annum were paid for the patients, which was something less than half the charge at Portneuf.[137]

The item was then passed.[138]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry reported that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same; and also, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Journals. *Mr. Powell moved, seconded by Mr. Price, That one Copy of the Journals of this House and Appendix be placed in the custody of each Township Clerk in Upper Canada, for the use of the Township; and that the Rule of this House requiring previous notice be suspended so far as relates to this motion.*

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Baldwin, Berthelot, Gowan, LaFontaine, Morin, Powell, and Price.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chalmers, Christie, Conger, Dickson, Jessup, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Moffatt, Robinson, Rousseau, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, Viger, Williams, and Woods.--(24.)

So it passed in the negative.

Orders deferred. *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until Monday next.*

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Viger, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 2 JULY 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: JUDICIARY SYSTEM IN UPPER CANADA.))[139]

COL. PRINCE enquired of the Ministry whether it is intended to bring in any measure, during the present Session, for altering the Constitution of the Court of Chancery, by adding a Judge or Judges thereto, or otherwise; and if so, how otherwise? And also, any, and, if so, what measure, for changing the Constitution of the Court of Appeals? And also, any measure for dividing the practice and profession of Barrister, and Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor, in that part of the Province formerly constituting Upper Canada.[140]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--In answer to an inquiry from Col. Prince, ... ((he)) stated that it was not the intention of Government to bring in a Bill this Session remodelling the Law Courts of Upper Canada. It was a very important matter and involved the appointment of several new Judges, and they conceived it better to defer action in it for the present. Mr. Sherwood also stated that the Government did intend to bring in a Bill separating the professions of Barrister and Attorney at Law.[141]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: WOODED LANDS IN SAGUENAY DISTRICT.))[142]

M. BERTRAND s'informa des membres de l'administration si l'on avait intention d'introduire, durant la présente session, quelque mesure pour protéger le bois de charpente, en arrière des établissemens du Saguenay,[143] et assurer la réserve de ce bois à l'usage des habitans, et le leur vendre, par petits lors, à des conditions faciles, conformément à la pétition de Benjamin Dionne et autres?[144]

M. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU lui répondit.[145]

FOOTNOTES: 2 JULY 1847.

1. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847, summarizes and comments on the different clauses of the Bill.
2. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 10 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847; PILOT, 6 July 1847; BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
3. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
4. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
5. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
6. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
7. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
8. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
9. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
10. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
11. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
12. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
13. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
14. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
15. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
16. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
17. JOURNALS, 2 July 1847, page 97.
18. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 8 July 1847.
27. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
28. IBID.
29. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
30. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
31. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
32. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
33. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
34. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
36. The GLOBE, 10 July 1847, noted that: "Mr. Cayley moved the House into committee on his Bill to facilitate the issuing of Debentures."
37. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. The GLOBE, 10 July 1847, noted that: "Mr. Solicitor General Cameron moved the House into committee on his Bill to amend the Public Works Act."
41. GLOBE, 10 July 1847. According to the GLOBE, "Several amendments were

carried and blanks filled in, but the committee business is conducted in so low a tone that we could not ascertain the nature of the alterations made."

42. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 10 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847, which contained a detailed account but was unfortunately nearly illegible in parts. A commentary is contained in PILOT, 3 July 1847.
43. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
44. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
45. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
46. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
47. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
48. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
49. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
50. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
51. BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847. The ellipsis represents an illegible line.
52. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
53. IBID.
54. BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847. The ellipses represent illegible words.
55. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
56. IBID.
57. BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847. The ellipses represent illegible words.
58. BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847. The ellipses represent illegible words.
59. BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847. The ellipses represent illegible words.
60. BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847. The ellipses represent illegible words.
61. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 10 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 5 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 3 July 1847, whose account was copied by BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. Commenatries are contained in: MORNING CHRONICLE, 5 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 5 July 1847; and PILOT, 3 July 1847, whose account was copied by BATHURST COURIER, 6 July 1847. All the newspapers, except the GLOBE, reported this debate briefly. The reporter for the GLOBE, underlined moreover this fact in the conclusion of his account.
62. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID., which noted: "A sudden calm fell over the Ministerial Benches on this announcement; a muttering conversation ensued between the functionaries on the Treasury Benches, the course they would now

pursue was not doubtful--defeat stared them in the face."
76. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
77. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 7, 10 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, and BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847, in accounts abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847; EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; and PILOT, 6 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts. Commentaries are contained in PILOT, 6 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 5 July 1847; and EXAMINER, 14 July 1847.
78. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
79. GLOBE, 10 July 1847. The GLOBE, 7 July 1847, noted: "Mr. Cayley here crossed to the opposition side of the House and Messrs. Baldwin, Cayley and the Speaker were discussing the question aside, as to whether the matter could be proceeded with, when...."
80. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. GLOBE, 7 July 1847, which reported that he spoke "with astounding coolness."
89. GLOBE, 7 July 1847.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847.
95. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
96. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
97. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
98. PILOT, 6 July 1847.
99. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
100. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1847.
101. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID. The BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847, gave the word "contended",

instead of "continued".
113. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
114. IBID.
115. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
116. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
117. IBID.
118. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
119. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
120. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
121. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
122. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
123. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
124. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
125. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1847.
130. IBID.
131. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
132. IBID.
133. IBID.
134. LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847. The MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1847, and the BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847, recorded the amount as £12 10s. rather than 50 piastres.
135. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1847.
136. IBID.
137. IBID.
138. IBID. According to the PILOT, 6 July 1847, "Several items were voted without opposition, but when the allowance for Kingston Penitentiary was arrived at, it being 12 o'clock, the House adjourned rather than prolong the sitting by the debate which it was thought that item would provoke."
139. This matter was reported by: GLOBE 10 July 1847; and EXAMINER, 14 July 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to those of MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847.
141. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
142. This matter was reported by BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847, and LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847, in identical accounts.
143. LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847. LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847, reported the district as "établissemens du Saguenay" while the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847, reported it as "Settlements in the county of Rimouski".
144. LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847.
145. LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847. The MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1847, and LA MINERVE, 5 July 1847, reported that Mr. Papineau's speech was inaudible.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Lantier,--The Petition of François Xavier Desjardins, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, District of Montreal.

By Mr. Hall,--The Petition of Christopher Knowlson and others, of the Township of Emily; the Petition of Mark Bolland and others, Bible Christians of the District of Colborne; and the Petition of the Reverend Fergus M'Evay and others, of the Townships of Ops and Mariposa.

By Mr. Jessup,--The Petition of John L. Archibald and others, of South Gower and other Townships.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of John Bostwick and others, of the District of London; and the Petition of John Burwell of Port Burwell, Esquire.

By Mr. Gowan,--The Petition of Sylvester Skinner and others, of the District of Johnstown; and the Petition of Abram Emmons and others, of the District of Johnstown.

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of James Campbell and others, of the Township of Pelham, in the District of Niagara; and the Petition of John M'Glashan and others, of the Township of Pelham, in the District of Niagara.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of J. Menzies and others, of the County of Drummond.

By Mr. Duggan,--The Petition of Charles Mitchell, of the Township of Toronto.

By the Honorable Mr. Laterrière,--The Petition of George Tremblay and others, of the Parish of St. Etienne de la Malbaie; and the Petition of Honoré Labbé and others, of Grande Baie and Chicoutimi, County of Saguenay.

By Mr. Stewart of Bytown,--The Petition of John P. Dougherty and others, of the Township of Gloucester.

By Mr. Boulton,--The Petition of the Reverend Henry Scadding and S. Thompson, on behalf of the Council of the Toronto Athaeneum.

Marriages (U. C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to extend the provisions of an Act of Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted, and to provide for the future solemnization of Matrimony in this Province," to Ministers of all denominations of Christians, as amended, was again read.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Marriage Act of Upper Canada to Ministers of all denominations of Christians."

Ordered, That Mr. Williams do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and Saint Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Industry Village Railroad Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company, was read for the third time.

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Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Brockville Assessment Bill. — An engrossed Bill to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Sherwood of Brockville do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. — Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the President, Directors, and Company of the Cobourg Harbour; praying an investigation of the expenses incurred by the Board of Works in the improvements of Cobourg Harbour, and for the completion of the said Harbour.

Of Ebenezer Perry and others, of the Townships of Haldimand and Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle; praying an Act of Incorporation as the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company.

Of Thomas Scott and others, of the Town of Cobourg; praying a certain further amendment to the Act incorporating the said Town.

Of William M'Donald and others, of the Island of Montreal; praying that permission be granted to Pierre Vieau and others, to build a Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies.

Of William Baker and others, the Trustees of Dunham High School; praying the usual pecuniary aid.

Of B. W. Ellis and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi; praying aid to improve the St. John's Road from Stanbridge to the Village of Philipsburg.

Of A. L. Taylor and others, of the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi; praying that the said Township be divided into two Protestant Parishes, to be called Stanbridge and Bedford.

Of the Honorable Ross Cuthbert, Seignior of Dautray and Lanoraie; praying that his rights may be protected in the event of the incorporation of the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company.

Of John Egan and others, of the Township of Hull, in the County of Ottawa; praying an Act of incorporation as the Hull Union Road Company.

Of John J. E. Linton and others, of the Village of Stratford, Townships of South East Hope and of Ellice, in the District of Huron; praying the naturalization of Aliens resident in the Province a certain time, and for the legalizing of their acts.

Of Alexis Mousseau and others, of the County of Berthier; praying aid to improve the Road from the River Bayonne, in the Parish of Berthier, to the River Chicot, in the Parish of St. Cuthbert.

Of J. B. Ethier and others, of the Parish of St. Lin, in the County of Leinster; praying the repeal of the Education Law.

Of the District Council of the District of Brock; praying for the appointment of Commissioners to settle all disputes respecting the Boundary Lines of certain Townships in the said District.

Of William Charles Hume and others, of the Township of Orillia; praying pecuniary aid to construct a Road from Sturgeon Bay to Windsor Harbour.

Of Ambrose Blacklock and others, of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District; praying aid to make and improve the Road from Cornwall to the Township of Roxborough.

Of J. R. Jobson and others, of the Town of St. John's and its vicinity, in the District of Montreal; praying that the Bill for granting the privilege of erecting a Bridge over the River Richelieu may not be passed into a law.

Of the Montreal Board of Trade; praying that the Bill introduced for continuing the Customs Duties may not be sanctioned.

Of Messieurs Robertson, Masson and Company, and others, of the City and District of Montreal; praying the repeal of the existing Bankrupt Law.

Of W. C. D. Anson, Esquire, and others, of the Seigniories of Godfroi and Bécancour; praying that the Bridge to be constructed by the Board of Works, over the River Godfroi, may be a Draw-Bridge.

Of William Wakefield and others, of the City of Toronto; praying to be incorporated as a Company for constructing Wharves with dry and wet Docks, in conjunction with a Marine Railway in the said City.

Of J. S. M'Cord, Esquire, and others, inhabitants of the City of Montreal; praying to be incorporated as a Company for constructing a Public Cemetery in the said City.

Petition of A. Thompson and others;

Ordered, That the Petition of Andrew Thompson, Esquire, and others, of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to establish Lock-up-Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West.

Of the Cobourg Harbour Company;

Resolved, That the Petition of the President, Directors, and Company of the Cobourg Harbour, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr.

Meyers, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Ermatinger, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of W. M'Donald and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of William M'Donald and others, of the Island of Montreal, be referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

First Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of St. Jérôme, to fix the rates of toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit to Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment. They would nevertheless call the attention of Your Honorable House to the fact, that the Bill does not fix the rates of toll to be charged by the Company, leaving the same to their discretion; as, however, this has generally been the case in Bills of this nature relating to Upper Canada, your Committee content themselves with merely noticing the fact.

The Petition of Caleb Hopkins and others, your Committee would respectfully suggest, should first be referred to the Committee on Standing Orders.

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill for the better protection of Merchants and others, who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements in relating to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

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Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Lands Partition Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Moffatt, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to facilitate the partition of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in certain cases in Lower Canada, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Second Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, and have agreed to the same without amendment.

Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Third Report of Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel; also, the Bill to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase their Capital Stock; also, the Bill to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock; and also, the Bill to incorporate a Company under the style and title of "The Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society," and have agreed to report each of the said Bills without any amendment.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to amend the Act incorporating La Banque du Peuple, and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company, and the Petition of the said Company relative to the preservation of their rights, and have made several amendments to the Bill, to which they solicit the concurrence of Your Honorable House.

Report on Niagara District Town.

Mr. Cummings, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Niagara, (relating to the District Town,) and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have duly examined into the merits of the Petition referred to them, praying that the site of the District Town of the Niagara District may be removed to some more central and convenient place in said District.

Your Committee find that, in the Journals of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, Petitions for the removal of said District Town were presented so far back as 1836, and also, in the Journals of Your Honorable House, that Petitions from the Municipal Council of said District of Niagara have, for several Sessions past, been presented to Your Honorable House on the same subject,--such Petitions coming from a body who represent the wishes of the whole District.

Your Committee recommend the prayer of the Petition to the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House.

Guelph and Dundas Road. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Lake St. Peter. — Resolved, That the Return to an Address, laid before this House on the second instant, containing the Report of Captain Bayfield, R. N., and other documents, on the improvement of the Navigation of Lake St. Peter, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Williams, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Stewart of Bytown, and Mr. Merritt, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Canada Mutual Life Assurance Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate a Company under the style and title of "The Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society," as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Morin's Bridge Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of St. Jérôme, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Members added to a Committee. — Ordered, That Mr. Price and Mr. Seymour be added to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Banque du Peuple Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act incorporating La Banque du Peuple, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Montreal Bank Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase their Capital Stock, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

City Bank Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Bellechasse Registry Office Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Dickson,

Address on Civil List Bill. *Resolved, That this House do concur in the Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting His Excellency to transmit the Joint Address to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give Her Royal Assent to a Bill passed at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty," in such a way as His Excellency may deem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne; that the Blank therein be filled up with the words "and Commons;" and that the said Address be*

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signed by Mr. Speaker on behalf of this House.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, acquainting their Honors that this House hath agreed to the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of a Bill passed at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty,"

Ordered, That Mr. Prince do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Montreal Gas Light Bill. *Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.*

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Conger,

Appropriation of Waste Lands. *Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of appropriating ten millions of acres of the unappropriated Lands, and to provide for the cost of disposing of the same at an expense not exceeding six per cent.*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Seymour took the Chair of the Committee;[1]

MR. MERRITT was desirous of calling the attention of the House, to the objects of his Bill. He desired honorable members to remark in the first place, that there were 30,000,000 acres public land, of which he desired the appropriation of 10,000,000. A Committee of the House had sat upon the subject--had stated the facts, and expressed the views he was then bringing,--and he was guided in his present course by the report of that Committee, and he therefore recommended an appropriation of public lands for the maintenance of Common Schools and District Libraries. In the next place, 11,000,000 acres of land had been purchased in Upper Canada, from the Indian Tribes, between the years 1818 and 1826. We paid an annuity to the Indians of upwards of £6,000 per annum; for the possession of those lands; and, it was his opinion, that the annuity at present, paid by Custom's Duties, ought to be paid by the lease or sale of a portion of our 30,000,000 acres of public lands. These lands were the only Capital

of the country, and the disposal of them was a matter of the utmost importance. The honorable member made some complaints of the inattention of the House, to the subject, and terminated his observations by censuring the present system of disposing of the Crown lands; and said that the system of scrip was a system of barter.[2]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ... rose and objected to "such schemes as this." The hon. gentleman, he said, intended to bring in a Bill diverting 10 millions of acres of public land to some purpose or other, and it must be apparent that such a measure could only be brought in by Government.[3]

MR. MERRITT,--I did not propose anything of the kind.[4]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD,--Oh, then, I did not understand you.[5]

MR. MERRITT said it was not likely that the hon. gentleman could understand him, as he was not listening to a word he said. He (Mr. Merritt) did not intend to bring in a Bill, but to lay the scheme on the table, so that it might be agitated in the country, and forced on the ministry. Years had passed since the proposal was first made, and if the country were to wait until the Government took it up, they might wait forever.[6]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said that "system" was instituted by Act of Parliament, in 1844, and asked if the Ministry were to be blamed for carrying out the provisions of an Act of Parliament? The Report of the Committee, to which Mr. Merritt had referred, was a very good report; but Mr. Merritt ought to wait until his Bill was printed, and members of that House had an opportunity of judging of its powers. He thought also, that Mr. Merritt's remarks might have been spared the House. The honorable gentleman had not chosen the proper time for making a speech on the Bill which he proposed; had he done so, he would have no complaint to make on the score of inattention.[7]

MR. MOFFATT objected to such schemes being brought forward when the ministry were trying to make as short a session as possible. Besides it might have the effect of hurting the public credit, if it were sent abroad that so large a share of the public assests was to be alienated. He hoped Mr. Merritt would withdraw his motion, and by next session the ministry might be prepared to take it up.[8]

MR. MERRITT declined to take the course suggested: he meant to agitate the country on it during the recess.[9]

The hon. gentleman laid his resolution on the table; they were ordered to be printed[10].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Seymour reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Compilers' Report of Indices to Journals referred. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Compilers of the Indices to the Journals of the Houses of Assembly of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Gowan*, the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*, Mr. *Christie*, the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald*, and Mr. *DeWitt*, to report their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Faits et Articles Bill. *Ordered*, That Mr. *Drummond* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting examination *sur faits et articles*, and the costs thereof, in that part of this Province which was formerly the Province of *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Public Accounts referred. *Resolved*, That the Accounts and Statements respecting the Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of *Canada*, for the year 1846, be referred to a Select Committee of eleven Members, to examine the same, and report thereon with all convenient speed, and from time to time, if they shall see fit; with power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that the said Committee be composed of Mr. *Christie*, the Honorable Mr. *Moffatt*, the Honorable Mr. *Aylwin*, the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*, Mr. *Leslie*, Mr. *DeWitt*, Mr. *Hale*, Mr. *Petrie*, Mr. *Brooks*, Mr. *LeMoine*, and Mr. *Thompson*.

MR. GOWAN[11] ((moved that)) ... the order made on Friday for the dissemination of the Journals ... ((be)) rescinded ... on account of the great expense which would have been incurred by carrying it out.[12]

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On motion of Mr. *Gowan*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Robinson*,

Journals of the House. *Resolved*, That the Order, of the first instant, for distributing copies of the Journals of this House to the different Municipalities and incorporated Towns in *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, be rescinded.

Debentures Bill. Mr. *Christie*, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to facilitate the issue of Debentures for the purpose therein mentioned, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Board of Works Bill. Mr. *Cauchon*, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works," reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to

by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Supply. Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, from the Committee of Supply, reported, according to Order, the Resolutions of the said Committee; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and are as followeth:--

Militia. 1. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven Hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Adjutant General of Militia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

2. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, at the rate of Five hundred pounds each, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

3. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of four Clerks in the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

4. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of a Messenger in the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

5. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six hundred and twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, including Office Rent, Fuel, Postages, Printing, Stationery, &c., for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

6. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Legislative Council. 7. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

8. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

9. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Assistant Clerk to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

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10. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred

and forty-seven.

11. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the French Translator to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.*

12. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

13. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

14. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

15. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

16. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Head Messenger to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

17. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of three Messengers to the Legislative Council, for the Session, at the rate of Forty-five pounds each.*

18. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Legislative Assembly.

19. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

20. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

21. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Assistant Clerk to the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

22. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the English Translator and Law Clerk to the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

23. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the French*

Translator to the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

24. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

25. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

26. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, including Sessional Allowance to Members, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Late Legislative Bodies of Upper and Lower Canada.

27. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and ninety-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of William Smith, as late Clerk of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, and Master in Chancery, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

28. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of William Ginger, as late Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

29. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Louis Noreau, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

30. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Pierre Lacroix, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

31. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Joseph Bolduc, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

32. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of L. B. Pinguet, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

33. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

34. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five pounds, six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of David Jardine, as late Clerk of Committees of the

House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

35. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of William Coates, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

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36. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of François Rodrigue, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

37. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Louis Gagné, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions.

38. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*[13]

The sum of £700 for the Grey Nunnery was mentioned[14].

MR. LAFONTAINE remarked that the ladies of that establishment had their charge much increased this year by the large number of orphans of deceased immigrants they have taken under their protection.[15]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said it was the intention of the Government to consider that fact in the distribution of the £10,000 to be voted under the general head of emigration.[16]

MR. ROBINSON was glad to hear that statement; he felt the greatest happiness in bearing testimony to the services rendered by those ladies to the immigrants[17]. ((He)) remarked that nothing could be more proper than the grant for this object. He had been down to the sheds this morning, and had seen fourteen sisters assisting the emigrants.[18] ((He)) was satisfied that were it not for their great care and kindness, the mortality, bad as it is, would be much more (hear, hear).[19]

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39. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

40. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeeding One thousand and fifty-seven pounds, three shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the balance of the sum of Three thousand and fifty-seven pounds, three shillings and four pence, claimed by the Grey Nuns of Montreal as arrears due to them on their expenditure in the care of Foundlings and Indigent Sick under their charge, in the past*

years, in part of which Two thousand pounds was granted in one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

41. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Three Rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

42. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Corporation of the General Hospital at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

43. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

44. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Ladies of the Benevolent Society of Montreal for Widows and Orphans, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

45. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

46. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

47. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

48. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

49. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

50. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the support of the Toronto General Hospital, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund for Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

51. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the support of the Toronto House of Industry, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund for Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

52. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the relief of Indigent Sick at Kingston Hospital, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Funds for Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

53. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional aid to the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund for Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
54. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards defraying the Expenses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
55. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
56. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School for Medicine at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
57. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
58. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Natural History Society at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
59. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics Institute at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
60. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics Institute at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

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61. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics Institute at Kingston, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
62. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics Institute at Toronto, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
63. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Athaeneum at Toronto, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

New Trials Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the granting of new Trials in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Division Courts (U.C.) Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws affecting Division Courts in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act therein mentioned, and amend the Law for the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Humber Harbour and Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Humber Harbour and Road Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Message from the Council. — A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:--

Malicious Injuries Bill. — Bill, intituled, "An Act for preventing malicious injuries to persons and property by fire, or by explosive or destructive substances:"

Hastings Registration of Titles Bill. — Bill, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper Canada:'"

Prescription Bill. — Bill, intituled, "An Act for shortening the time of Prescription in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

And then he withdrew.

Gilkison's Attorney Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Archibald Gilkison to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Notarial Organization Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee of the Bill for the organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Wentworth took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith of Wentworth reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Witnesses Attendance Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for enforcing the attendance of Witnesses before Magistrates in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Gaspé Landholder's Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the relief of certain Landholders in the District of Gaspé, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, Mr. Christie, Mr. LeBoutillier, the Honorable Mr. Papineau, and the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Montreal Telegraph Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Quebec Bank Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railroad Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Cobourg Road and Ferry Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Conger took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Conger reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Surveyors (U.C.) Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to Surveys in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations, being read;*

DR. LATERRIERE moved the second reading of his Bill to facilitate reunion to the Domain of Lands conceded by Seigniors, on conditions not fulfilled.[20]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY, in dissenting from the Bill, called attention to the necessity of the preservation of certain wood lands in order to meet the wants of the habitants in respect of fuel, &c.; and represented the hardship of disappropriating the censitaires.[21]

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Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Thursday next.

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General Partnerships Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to form General Partnerships for manufacturing and other purposes, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build of Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose, to fix rates of Tolls for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

London Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act of Incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Kingston Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the tenth Section of the Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Rivers and Rivulets Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend, explain, and continue an Act*

passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada," being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Montague and North Elmsley Boundary Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to define and establish the Boundary between the fourth Concessions of Montague and North Elmsley, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Company,"

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

W. Duncan's Collection Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable William Duncan to collect a certain sum of money, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Agricultural Products. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of removing the Duty on Agricultural Products on certain conditions, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Wednesday next.

Dundas and Waterloo Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Commissioners for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow money to enable them to complete said Road, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Guelph and Arthur Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Elgin District Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to erect certain parts of the London District into a new District to be called the District of Elgin, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Master and Servant Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between Master and Servant, being read;[22]

MR. SMITH, of Frontenac, moved the House into Committee on ((the)) ... Bill, to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between master and servant.[23]

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The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Ermatinger took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD wished to know the object of the Bill. Did it apply to labourers, or to menial servants? He found the word "labourer" in the body of the Act, but there was no reference to that class of servants in the preamble.[24]

MR. SMITH, of Frontenac, said the Bill was intended chiefly to apply to servants in the lumbering business, with whom so much difficulty occurred; but it would embrace household and out-door servants generally. There was no English statute in force in Upper Canada on the subject, and the present measure was intended to supply the deficiency.[25]

MR. BALDWIN said the Bill had not been drawn up with sufficient care; there were some inaccuracies in it; and the protection it proposed was one-sided--all for the master. He thought it would be well to let it stand over for consideration. It was certainly imperfect; for, while professing mutual protection, it did not protect the servant in a single instance.[26]

MR. SMITH (Frontenac) admitted that the bill was somewhat deficient in reference to the protection of the servant; but the hon. the Solicitor General West would submit a clause to that effect, which he thought would be sufficient.[27]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON had prepared amendments which would render the bill binding on both sides. He would prefer that the bill be referred to a select committee.[28]

COL. PRINCE.--The Bill might appear unnecessary to members who lived in the civilised parts of the Province; but he, who lived a hundrd (sic) and fifty miles beyond the confines of civilization, thought it very important that the Bill should pass. He lived in the wild Western country, where he had a plain farmer's home, and in that home he found one of the greatest annoyances, an annoyance many honourable members could not conceive, was the difficulty of getting and keeping servants. It would frequently happen to him that he would engage a fine buxom lassie as a servant girl who would agree with him by the month, and, after she had entered his establishment, would turn round and inform Mrs. Prince, for he never interfered in those matters, that she would take instant leave of her place, because she wasn't called a "help" instead of a servant, or invited to the family table instead of being left to dine in the kitchen. His was an old English family, and he was very old-fashioned in his notions, and did not admire those American ideas of independence, moreover, he could not accustom his tongue to the word "help," in preference to the old and scriptural name of

servant. He did not like to be subjected to the caprices of the fine young girls. He spoke of the majority of them, for many of them were very pretty, although some few were frightfully ugly (the latter words uttered in a tone of mock regret, called forth loud laughter on both sides of the House). The only cure he saw for the evil he described was, to send any young lady he saw so acting for a month to jail, and he therefore cordially supported the bill.[29] ((He)) objected referring it to a select committee, because of the delay that course would occasion. He understood it was the desire of the Ministry to prorogue the House on an early day.[30]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said the second clause of the bill should be omitted and the preamble altered, so as to make the bill more comprehensive.[31]

MR. MERRITT was opposed to the principle of the bill; there was no use in endeavouring to compel an unwilling servant to perform his contract[32]. He thought that work was ill performed which was done under coercion[33]; when a servant desired to leave, it was the master's interest to get rid of him.[34]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, the honourable member did not understand the bill. It aimed at punishing servants for not acting up to their engagements, not at coercing them in the discharge of their duty[35], and that it ought to be further considered. With regard to proroguing, he would say that it was the desire of the Government to bring the session to a close at the earliest moment the public business would permit, and such he believed was the desire of members on both sides of the House.[36]

MR. MEYERS spoke in favor of the bill[37].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Ermatinger reported that he was directed by the Committee to report the Bill back to the House.

Ordered, That the Bill be now received back from the Committee.

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, Mr. Stewart of Bytown, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Meyers, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Dundas Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Town of Dundas, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Burlington Bay Dock Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's Copper Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Canada Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada Mining Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Surveyors (L.C.) Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and amend a certain Act therein mentioned concerning Surveyors and the measurement of Lands in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

British American Land Company Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate proof of the Charter and Act of Incorporation of the British American Land Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Slander and Libel Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the law of Slander and Libel, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee;[38]

MR. BALDWIN thought the Bill required further consideration.[39]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said the Bill remedied many important grievances under which the press at present laboured. One, and perhaps the principal one, was that in a criminal indictment for libel, the accused party had no opportunity allowed him of proving the truth of the charges he had advanced; thus a conductor of the press might be tried, convicted and treated as a criminal for stating not only what was perfectly true, but what it was of the highest public importance should be known. He had never in the course of his professional practice attended a criminal trial for libel in which there were not the heaviest complaints made against the existing Law.[40]

MR. GOWAN was not opposed to the registration of newspaper proprietors, but protested against other clauses of the Bill, as subvernve (sic) of the liberty of the press, and was especially opposed to that part of the Bill which made it criminal to threaten to publish matter defamatory to a person's private character, in order to extort money or a situation of profit. He (Mr. Gowan) might address the proposer of that Bill outside the door of that House, and tell him, in a joking manner, that if he did not give him such a place, he would show him up, and he might be imprisoned under this particular clause of the Act, in consequence.[41]

MR. MACDONALD.--The jury would judge of that as they do in other cases.[42]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON.--The penalties contained in this bill were not more severe than those exacted in England for the same offences; and he

thought that no honourable member could object to the principle, that if the publication of a certain fact, however injurious to an individual, was beneficial to the public, the fact might be published with impunity, if proved to be true. But, on the other hand, if it were a matter in which the public had no interest, the proof of its truth should be held as an aggravation of the libel. He would give an instance of his principle:-- A public person might deserve to be held up to odium as a public criminal, but he would not have the editor or publisher who should proclaim that man as a public criminal, and a villain, punished at the Assizes for doing so; for, instead of imprisonment, the exposure might merit the gratitude of the public. On the other hand, a woman might come to this country, become a wife and a mother, and enjoy the respect of a numerous circle who, some twenty years back, had lapsed from the path of virtue, or a man might occupy a respectable position in society, who had formerly committed a crime. Now, were transgressions long atoned by moral conduct to be raked up with impunity, because the fact could be substantiated on the defence of an action for damages? He considered that extortion, under threat of defamatory publication, would be admitted by honourable members to be an offence meriting legal punishment. The honourable gentleman, in concluding his address, observed, on the satisfaction with which Lord Campbell's Act on the laws of defamation had been received in England.[43]

MR. GOWAN replied, that had the press of England been as free as the press of Canada now was, they would not have admired Lord Campbell's Act. He (Mr. G.) was altogether opposed to legal restrictions of any kind for the protection of character, and he thought the character of a man who required an action to defend it, was not worth much.[44]

MR. MACDONALD.--The member for Leeds had said the press of England was not free at the time of Lord Campbell's Act, but that our press was free; now, the fact of the matter was, that the press of Canada was just in the position the press of England had been in previous to Lord Campbell's Act. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)[45]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON was willing that the Bill should be subjected to any investigation. He was certain that the more the Bill was discussed, the greater would be the support it would obtain from the country at large, but more particularly from the press itself.[46]

The Committee took into consideration several of the clauses, to which Mr. Cameron made some amendments and offered some explanations[47].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made some progress.[48]

Streetsville Road Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Then, on motion of Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Bouthillier,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 5 JULY 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: IMPROVEMENT OF POST ROAD FROM THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL TO GRENVILLE.))[49]

MR. SCOTT inquired of Ministers if it is intended to adopt any measure, during the present Session, in order to improve the Post Road from the Island of Montreal to Grenville, leading to Bytown, which road has been surveyed by order of Government, in order to make it a Toll Road?[50]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY stated that there was no appropriation.[51]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: SEMINARY OF ST. HYACINTHE.))[52]

DR. BOUTHILLIER inquired of Ministers if it is intended to grant any sum of money to the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe to assist them in building a new house?[53]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied that several thousand pounds had been voted last year to the Seminary, and the Government were not prepared to support any further expenditure for the same object.[54]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: JUDGE AT WESTERN DISTRICT ASSIZES.))[55]

MR. PRICE put the question to the Administration whether it was true that the presiding Judge, at the late Western District Assizes, did, upon committing a prisoner to gaol--for a crime for which he had been convicted for six months--commit him to the Penitentiary for a further period of two years and a-half, for impertinence?[56]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said the Government had no information on the subject.[57]

MR. BALDWIN asked if the Government had made, or proposed to make, any inquiry into the matter?[58]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said the presiding Judge, no doubt, acted as he thought right on the subject; no complaint had been made to the Government, and without such complaint the Government did not feel called on to interfere.[59]

MR. PRICE said the prosecutor for the Crown (Col. Prince) was in the House, and had they been willing to make inquiry, the Government could have found all they desired. He would, however, take another course.[60]

FOOTNOTES: 5 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, copied from the MONTREAL HERALD; GLOBE, 10 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 6 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847, whose account was copied by ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 15 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
3. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
8. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 6 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts.
12. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 6 July 1847.
13. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, copied from the MONTREAL HERALD; PILOT, 8 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts.
14. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847.
19. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
21. IBID.
22. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847, whose account was copied by BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 20 July 1847; GLOBE, 14 July 1847, whose account was copied by ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 22 July 1847; and PILOT, 8 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts. A commentary is contained in GLOBE, 14 July 1847, whose account was copied by ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 22 July 1847.
23. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
24. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
30. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
32. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
34. PILOT, 8 July 1847.

35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
36. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
37. IBID.
38. The debate on this matter was reported by: EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, and BRITISH WHIG, 10 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 6 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 14 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847, whose account was copied by BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 20 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; GLOBE, 14 July 1847; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847; and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 23 July 1847, copying from KINGSTON NEWS.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. The MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847, added the following: "The Committee rose, with the understanding that the Bill was to be printed and circulated during the recess; the Bill is to be taken up at the next Session of Parliament."
49. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 6 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, copied from the MONTREAL HERALD; and BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
51. IBID.
52. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 6 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, whose account was copied from the MONTREAL HERALD.
53. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847.
54. IBID.
55. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 6 July 1847; BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847; EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; GLOBE, 10 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, whose account was copied from the MONTREAL HERALD; PILOT, 8 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 7 July 1847, whose account was copied by CHATHAM GLEANER, 20 July 1847.
56. GLOBE, 10 July 1847.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of the Great Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. M'Connell,--The Petition of Edmund Longmore and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Home District, (relating to the Common School Act.)

By Mr. Hale,--The Petition of A. T. Galt, Esquire, and others, of the Town and County of Sherbrooke.

Cobourg Road and Ferry Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company," was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Meyers do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montague and North Elmsley Boundary Bill.

An engrossed Bill to define and establish the Boundary between the fourth Concessions of Montague and North Elmsley, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to define and establish the Boundary between the fourth Concession of Montague and North Elmsley."

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Gilkison's Attorney Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Archibald Gilkison to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Dickson do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Debentures Bill.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the issue of Debentures for the purposes therein mentioned, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to facilitate the issue of Debentures, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Board of Works Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the law constituting the Board of

Works," was read for the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Duggan, That the following Clause marked A, be added to the said Bill by way of Rider, and make part thereof, and do follow the tenth Clause:

Clause A.

"And be it enacted, That so much of the sixteenth Section of the said first recited Act as provides that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of Public Works to depart in any case more than five hundred yards from such line or lines as shall have been delineated on the maps or plans of any Public Works, submitted to and approved of by the Legislature, be, and the same is hereby repealed."[1]

The ... proceeding was received with jeering by the Opposition, and several members called on the Ministers to say whether this was in consistency with their notions of Responsible Government; and whether they approved of one of their tail opposing their Bill?[2]

MR. BALDWIN said that he was placed in a very awkward position. This was a Government measure, and as the hon. gentlemen opposite knew, he was always anxious to support the Administration, but in this case he could not tell which way he must go to please them. He hoped their leader, if there was such a person, would relieve him from his embarrassing position. (Cheers and laughter.)[3]

The Ministers replied that Mr. Robinson's motion had not their approval, but that they had no objection to let Mr. Robinson try the strength of the House on the subject.[4]

The answer was received by the Opposition with ironical cheers.[5]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued:

Yeas.....20
Nays.....26

So it passed in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Viger, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works.'"

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Duggan, That all the words after "Bill" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow."

MR. ROBINSON ... could ((then)) bring forward a further amendment[6].

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The question having been put on the motion of amendment, it was agreed to unanimously.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, it was also agreed to unanimously, and

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Petition of J. S. M'Cord and others; Of J. Egan and others;

Ordered, That the Petition of J. S. M'Cord, Esquire, and others, inhabitants of the City of Montreal, and the Petition of John Egan, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Hull, in the County of Ottawa, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Of T. R. Jobson and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of T. R. Jobson and others, of the Town of St. Johns and its vicinity, in the District of Montreal, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Message from His Excellency.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

Pension to Mrs. Vallières de St. Réal.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General taking into consideration the high scholastic and literary attainments of the late Honorable Mr. Vallières de St. Réal, his encouragement of science and the arts, and his eminent position in Lower Canada as a public man, independent of his judicial office, together with the destitution of his Widow and his aged Mother, recommends to the Legislative Assembly the appropriation of an annual Pension to his Widow for her life, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, to commence from the date of the decease of her late husband.

Government House,
Montreal, 6th July, 1847.

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Scugog Road.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 17th ultimo, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them "information whether the £2,000 voted in 1845, for a line of Road referred to in the Report of the Chairman of the Board of Works for the last year, under the name of 'Road from Scugog Lake to the Narrows Bridge,' has been all expended, and, if so, on what part of the said Road, and when the work was commenced, and when ended; and that he will be pleased to direct to be laid before the House a Statement of the particulars respecting the outlay of the £100 of this money referred to in Schedule C of the said Report; and that he will also direct to be laid before the House copies of the Orders or Instructions given by the Government and by the Department of Public Works, for laying out the balance of the said £2,000;

and also, copies of the further Report and information called for by the Government, for the purpose of coming to a decision as to the line of Road upon which the same was to be laid out, and referred to in the answer of His Excellency Earl Cathcart to the Address of the House of the 22d May, 1846; and that His Excellency will be further pleased to inform the House whether any and what decision has been come to by the Government as to the line to be adopted in uniting the present Windsor and Scugog Road with the Road from the Talbot River to the Narrows Bridge; and also, that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, so much of the original and all subsequent Reports made to the Department of Public Works, and by them to the Government, as relates to the continuation of the Road from the Talbot River to the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, towards its northern terminus at the Narrows Bridge in a straight line to the Bridge--and the subsequent alteration of that course, carrying it westerly out of the direct line to the Village of Atherlie, and thus making it describe two sides of a triangle instead of one."

App. (G. G.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix G. G.)*

Toronto Harbour Dues. *And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 25th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, a Return of the amount collected for Harbour Dues at the Port of Toronto, for the year 1846; and also a detailed Statement, shewing the balance (if any) still due to the Government on account of sums advanced by the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, for constructing or repairing the Queen's Wharf at the entrance of the said Harbour.*

App. (H. H.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix H. H.)*

Fourth Report of Committee on Private Bills. *Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--*

Your Committee have considered the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Terrebonne, from the Village of Terrebonne to the Village of Ste. Thérèse, and the Petition of Pierre Perrault and others, against the removal, and they have agreed to the Bill without amendment; they would beg leave, however, at the same time, to state, that it appears by the evidence before them, most desirable that County of Terrebonne should be divided for the purposes of Registration only, and that a Registry Office should be established on Isle Jésus, for that Island, and another on the main land for the rest of the County.

Third Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines. *Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--*

Your Committee have examined the Bill to extend the provisions of an

Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, and the Petition of John Minor and others, praying for a renewal of the Charter of the said Company; and they have made several amendments to the Bill, which they submit for the concurrence of Your Honorable House.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railroad Company, and have made an amendment thereto, which they submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Ninth Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of the Honorable H. J. Boulton and others, George J. Grange and others, and Arthur Acland and others, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company, and they find that notice has been given by the publication of the Company's Prospectus in several District papers, but that the name of the proposed Company mentioned in the said Prospectus, is different to that stated in the Petition; your Committee would nevertheless recommend that the notice so given be held sufficient.

Upon the Petitions of Thomas Denison, senior, and others, and of John Allison, Esq. and others, relating to boundary lines, no notices have been given; and your Committee cannot therefore recommend that they be proceeded with.

The Petition of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, is not, in the opinion of your Committee, of such a nature as to require the publication of notice.

Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act of Upper Canada, incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railroad Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railroad Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Quorum of a Committee. *Ordered, That the Quorum of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders which has been increased to five, by the addition of two Members, be reduced to four, its original number.*

Toronto General Hospital. *The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House,--Statements connected with the affairs of the Toronto General Hospital.*

App. (I. I.) *(For the said Statements, see Appendix I. I.)*

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Ordered, That the said Statements be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Hospital.

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD[7]... moved for a Committee to consider of Immigration and Colonization generally. In doing so, he called attention to the importance of the subject, and the advantage of procuring the opinions of men of all parties, so that out of a mass of information some plan of general utility and popularity might be produced.[8] ((Then he made his motion)) ... for a select committee to consider the system of emigration, with a view of establishing some plan by means of which it may be facilitated and rendered more beneficial to the Province and to the Civilians emigrating;[9] and moved its members to compose said committee, the Hon. the Receiver General, the Hon. Mr. Morin, the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, the Hon. Mr. Moffatt, Dr. Rousseau, Mr. McConnell, and the mover.[10]

MR. LAFONTAINE asked, if the Government were prepared to advise any particular system of emigration.[11]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ... said that he had thought over this subject, and could, if it were considered advisable, propose a plan; but his learned friend would be aware that the subject had much occupied the attention of the Government at home, and that there a similar course had been adopted to the one now proposed. The Colonial Governments had also been invited by the Imperial Government to make suggestions in accordance with their ideas; and he had no doubt that when these views had been communicated, some general measure would be adopted. He was not prepared, nor did he think any one could be, with a definite plan on such a subject.[12] It was impossible for the Government to take on them so heavy a responsibility--and they asked for the appointment of this committee to advise with them on the subject.[13]

MR. AYLWIN complained that no Committeeman had been appointed from Quebec, though that District was much interested in the question.[14]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD would act upon the suggestion and propose Mr. Aylwin.[15]

MR. BALDWIN said if the committee, were one merely to obtain information, the course proposed would probably be correct enough, but as it intended to take a wider range, and to enter into the consideration of measures,

he thought the Ministry should not be allowed to escape the responsibility of such an important duty: if ever there was a question which required the weight of Ministerial action and authority to be brought to bear upon it, it was that of emigration, and yet the Ministry sought to avoid all direct action; he could not be a party to the proceeding proposed, and therefore desired that his name be stricken off the committee.[16]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD replied that precisely the same course as that suggested in his motion was lately adopted in the House of Commons.[17] ((But)) in order (as he said) to meet the objections of both gentlemen, struck Mr. Baldwin's name out of the list, and put Mr. Aylwin's in.[18]

MR. MOFFATT made some remarks to the effect, that Immigration being a question involving Imperial as well as Provincial interests, was one in which the whole Colony should express its voice, and on which the Legislature should be as nearly as possible united, in order to give the course taken by the country its due weight in the estimation of England.[19]

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Emigration. *Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Morin, Mr. Rousseau, Mr. M'Connell, Mr. Prince, Mr. Seymour, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, and the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, be appointed to take into consideration the subject of Emigration, with a view of establishing some system by means of which it may be facilitated and rendered more beneficial to the Province and to the individuals emigrating, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.*

Customs Acts. *On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,*

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the several Acts relating to the Duties of Customs.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Macdonell of Stormont took the Chair of the Committee;[20]

MR. AYLWIN asked for the postponement of the question, in order that time might be given to merchants to make communications to the Government on a subject so vital to their interests and to the trade of the country.[21] He said that his constituents, in common with many other commercial communities throughout the country, had not had an opportunity to consider the measure.[22] The Board of Trade of Quebec had lately held a meeting, and had determined to send a deputation to Montreal to confer with the Government. He presumed the Ministry desired to shew respect to all the public bodies of the country, and they were probably aware that there was not a society in the country whose views it was their duty to consider more important or respectable than that to which he referred. In England no sweeping change, no change at all, was made without giving due notice to, and hearing the views of all parties interested,[23]--aye, though the trade to be

affected was of very little comparative importance--[24], and he trusted the Government, whom he then addressed, would act upon the same just principle and manifest the deference he solicited; he would appeal to the hon. member for Montreal whether what he proposed was not reasonable.[25] He believed ... that the constituents of the hon. member for Montreal had no time for considering the new scale of duties.[26] Perhaps even the Board of Trade of Montreal, with which that hon. member is so intimately connected, had not yet made their representations.[27]

MR. MOFFATT said the Montreal Board of Trade was engaged on the subject at that very moment, and he was to meet them[28] at half-past four o'clock[29], to discuss it.[30]

MR. AYLWIN--Here then was the Board of Trade of Montreal in the same position as that of Quebec. Surely the Government ought to be glad to wait for the information which those bodies are capable of furnishing.[31] ((He)) hoped that, under these circumstances, the resolutions then before the House would be postponed.[32]

MR. HALL was opposed to delay, it was for the Boards of Trade to choose their time to address the House according to the convenience of the House, and not for the House to await the convenience of the Board of Trade. He came from a distance, and was not desirous of being needlessly detained at a time that fever was making its ravages in the city. The honourable members opposite were ready like the Satyr of the fable, to blow hot or blow cold, so long as they blew upon the Ministry. If the Government delayed, the member for the Fourth Riding of York assailed them for shirking the responsibility of their acts; if they pushed forward their measures, the member for Quebec blamed them for acting without the voice of the country.--(Hear, hear.) With the opposition the Ministry were always wrong; promptness was precipitation, delay was incompetency to carry their measures.[33]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that when he had proposed the scale of duties, and had proceeded as far as the second reading, he intended to give plenty of time for the consideration of the items before the Bill passed through Committee; however, as the progress of the measure had been so seriously delayed, though he showed Canadian precedent for the course he proposed to take, he could not consent to any long postponement.[34] A great desire prevailed among members to get away, owing to the season and to the apprehensions of disease.[35] As, however, he did not desire to press the thing forward in a discourteous manner, he would consent to put it off till the next day, which would, at any rate, give time for him to see the deputation. He had not had the advantage, as the hon. member for Quebec had, of returning to his family on Saturday nights, and he wanted to get home.[36]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said he did not rise to vindicate any particular coarse (sic) of the hon. Inspector General respecting the question in debate, but he would observe that[37] the object of Ministers was to get through the business of importance really necessary for the Government in order that hon. members might be dismissed to their homes as quickly as possible. He knew there were many members, on each side, who had expressed their desire to be

released from attendance in the House in such very hot weather, surrounded, too, as it was said to be, by a pestilential atmosphere. It remained for the House to decide whether that should be done or not; if hon members expressed a desire of a speedy prorogation, Ministers were ready to prorogue immediately after passing a few measures of absolute importance[38], and ((to)) leave those local measures which were before the House.[39] If not, they were ready to go on with the usual course of business.[40]

MR. LAFONTAINE thought there was no one in the House to whom a prorogation could be more desirable than himself, his health was bad, and he was advised by his physicians to leave the House and travel for some time; nevertheless, he was willing to remain there till September if the public interests required it (hear.) The Hon. Attorney General West had spoken of measures which he described as "essential to the carrying on the government" to pass during the present session; he (Mr. L.) desired to know whether among those "essential measures" was ranked the Municipal Bill, the School Bill, and the Jury Bill for Lower Canada (hear, hear)? He would pause for an answer.[41]

The hon. and learned gentleman sat down for a few seconds to await the reply of the ministry--but none was given.[42]

MR. LAFONTAINE resumed:--No answer is given to my question, and I see clearly that justice is not intended for Lower Canada. The Bills I have referred to are not yet printed--they are not considered "essential to the" proper "carrying on of the Government."[43] If there was a necessity for making the Session a short one, that arose from the Ministry having chosen so unfit a season for assembling Parliament, and he was convinced, that the moment it was over, attempts would again be made to bring over his friends on that side of the House, to strengthen the Ministry. For his own part, he might be called to leave at any moment, from the uncertain state of his health; but he hoped, however that might be, that there would be a strong administration formed - he cared not so much whether it were formed by his hon. friend from North York, or his hon. friend from Montreal - he hoped that there would be strong government, and that the Governor General would not be kept in a position in which he could not do justice to the country. If there was such a government, he was certain the House would not be told on the 2nd of June - that it was summoned then, because it was the best season, and then be told three weeks after, that it was the worst.[44]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD had never heard any one of the members of the ministry declare that it was a proper time for the summoning of Parliament.[45]

MR. LAFONTAINE--The amendment to the address stated it was the worst season, that you resisted, thereby affirming the contrary.[46]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD supposed no one would assert as a matter of choice, and as an abstract theory that the present was the best season; but his friends, he supposed, did not take hon. members on that side of the House for such diddles, as to vote that mixed up with other things so as to convert it into a vote of censure upon Ministers.[47] It was never said that this was the best season for convening Parliament, they knew and felt the contrary, and he would repeat that if hon. members desired

it the House would be prorogued after the passing of those essential measures which could not be dispensed with, and he would further say, from the Government, that they would be prepared to enter upon the next session before the 15th of February[48].

Cries of Dissolve.[49]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ((continued:)) That would certainly give you a chance, but it would do you no good.[50] If hon. members desired to continue the present session[51], they were ready to proceed and carry out all measures that were brought before the House. The ministry were as ready to remain as the other members.[52]

MR. LAFONTAINE.--I have yet received no answer to my question, I must repeat it--"Are the passing of the bills for Lower Canada, which I have named considered as essential to the carrying on of the government."[53]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY could state that if the hon. member for Terrebonne[54], who the House was well aware was possessed of extraordinary ability and capable of almost any amount of exertion,[55] expected any one man to get through all the business to which he had alluded with the same promptitude and vigour as in midwinter, he expected a task performed which he (Mr. Badgley) was not competent to do. The hon. member must remember, too, that he had only been two months in the Ministry, and could not be expected to have his measures very forward. However, he had introduced three measures on the subject alluded to by the hon. gentleman, and they were now at the printers, from which he had been unable to get them on account of the press of basiness (sic) sent him from the House.[56] He was prepared to carry out the measures faithfully and he hoped honestly too.[57] If time were given him he was ready to go on with those measures and pass them through[58] without even the assistance of the hon. Members opposite[59]. If not, they must of course stand over.[60]

Hear, hear from the Ministerial side.[61]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--If, however, that assistance were extended to him, he would thankfully accept it.[62]

MR. LAFONTAINE.--"I have yet received no answer" (hear, hear.) Does the hon. member for Missisquoi think I blame him for those measures not being in a more forward state? No, I do not; I am assured that if he had been in the Government two months before, he would have had them ready (hear); but am I, therefore, to acquit the Government? What was the hon. member for Megantic doing during the recess? How was the hon. member for the Ottawa engaged? He was the author of the present Education Law, why did he not prepare an improved bill? (hear, hear.) He (Mr. L) knew that the Parliament was convened before it was thought of to appoint the present Attorney General. Why not appoint him before if they wanted his assistance? He (the Attorney General) did not get his commission till the last moment: he was not able to take his seat in the House till about five minutes before he was required to vote on the Address (hear, hear); yes, five minutes after he came into the House, he voted to keep the Ministry--himself one of them--in their seats (hear). He (Mr. L.) should repeat that

his question had not been answered. It was evident that measures most essential to the interests of Lower Canada, were not considered by the present Ministry as important to the carrying on of the Government (hear, hear.) They could be a Government--could continue in the office and rank of Ministers, and yet pass over a whole session without attending to the most vital wants of Lower Canada (hear, hear.)[63]

MR. DUGGAN rose to order. The time of the House was not to be wasted in such useless discussions. He called on the Chairman to put a stop to the course taken by the hon. gentleman opposite, in insisting for an answer in such an unparliamentary way.[64]

MR. D. MACDONELL, the Chairman decided Mr. Lafontaine was perfectly in order.[65]

MR. DUGGAN appealed from the Chairman's decision to the Speaker.[66]

MR. SCOTT.--On this being done the members on the opposition yelled "order, order," "chair, chair," among the voices ... discerned was that ... of the hon. member for Two Mountains.[67]

MR. D. MACDONELL, the Chairman vacated the chair and called the Speaker to the chair.[68]

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Speaker took his seat, and the mace was replaced on the table.[69]

MR. LAFONTAINE explained that the ministers had made a proposal for an immediate adjournment of the Legislature, when certain measures of absolute necessity were passed. He was anxious to know whether certain Bills were among those considered absolutely necessary, and for insisting on having an answer he was called to order.[70]

MR. DUGGAN gave ((an)) ... explanation. He said the subject before the House was the Customs Bill, and Mr. Lafontaine had strayed away from the point to half-a-dozen topics in no way connected with it.[71]

MR. BALDWIN explained.[72]

MR. MOFFATT explained.[73]

MR. AYLWIN explained.[74]

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Speaker decided that Mr. Lafontaine was perfectly in order.[75] ((He)) then vacated the chair[76].

MR. D. MACDONELL of Stormont resumed the chair of the Committee.[77]

MR. LAFONTAINE proceeded:--This Session is then to pass away, and we are still to be without Municipal institutions, without Education, without Jury Law; and another important measure, introduced by the hon. member for Gaspé is also to be put off.[78]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--<u>That</u> will be proceeded with (hear, hear.)[79]

MR. LAFONTAINE.--Well then I take your answer respecting that measure as a negative to my other questions (hear, hear). And are any others to be proceeded with? I ask not of the hon. gentleman who came in to vote for

himself five minutes after he took his seat; I ask of the hon. member for Ottawa.[80]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that the Municipal Bill of Lower Canada was nearly ready, he would be prepared with it in a day or two. The Education Bill, and the Bill for the Summoning of Jurors were in the Printers hands, but owing to the press of work on his hands, he was unable to get these Bills through.[81] If the House would not give them an opportunity, of course the Ministry could not go on with their measures, as they would wish. But if they will give us an opportunity, we will go through with as much of the public business as we can overtake.[82]

MR. ARMSTRONG.--Why will the Government not say at once they cannot carry these Lower Canada Measures, and drop them.[83]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--We will not drop them.[84]

MR. CAUCHON spoke in French.[85]

MR. HALL protested against this useless wasting of the time of the country--in such weather--and when all were anxious to get home.[86]

MR. AYLWIN did not think it followed that because the hon. member for Peterboro was home sick, the public business was to be driven through at a gallop. He --[87]

MR. DUGGAN spoke to order; was there any motion before the Committee?[88]

MR. AYLWIN: yes, there is a motion and it is that the whole Customs' duties of the country shall be changed on a few days notice, without giving the mercantile men of the country, who may be ruined by its provisions, an hour to deliberate on it. If the hon. gentleman who was so anxious to force us on, had a Chancery Court Bill of costs to be audited--he knows that there would be more time taken in deliberating over its items, than is proposed to be given to this all-important public measure. No doubt the ministry would persist in going on--they had their majority of two to back them in everything, but he would throw the responsibility of it on them and let it be known to the country. The learned gentleman then moved that the committee do now rise, and ask leave to sit again.[89]

MR. HALL replied.[90]

MR. GOWAN being engaged in the early part of the debate, had not an opportunity of hearing the opinion of some hon. gentlemen, as fully as he could have wished. There were certain sentiments, however, which had fallen from the hon. and learned member for Terrebonne, (Mr. Lafontaine) which he had heard, and to which he would ask the indulgence of the Committee to offer a reply. That gentleman had put certain questions to the ministers[91], without previous notice of the nature of these questions, or the time he would put them[92], and he had not only reiterated them over and over again in the most authoritative manner, but he had declined to proceed till he should get an answer.[93]

Yes, from MR. LAFONTAINE.[94]

MR. GOWAN.--Yes, the learned gentleman says? Does the hon. gentleman

mean to tell this House that he is entitled to an answer?[95]

Hear, hear, and laughter, from the opposition.[96]

MR. GOWAN.--Some hon. gentlemen may indulge in laughter, and others may make merry at their own want of parliamentary knowledge, or their own ignorance of parliamentary practice[97].

Hear, hear, from the ministerial side[98].

MR. GOWAN ((resumed)) and of such acts of pleasantry he (Mr. Gowan) was not disposed to deprive them, but he would put it seriously to the learned gentleman himself, whether he had put his questions in a manner, which the usages of Parliament sanction, and which would entitle him to a reply?[99]

MR. ARMSTRONG here rose and interrupted Mr. Gowan, stating that the questions were not put by Mr. Lafontaine, till after the Ministers had desired to ascertain the views of the opposition, touching a speedy prorogation of Parliament.[100]

MR. GOWAN resumed, his experience in the Canadian Parliament, and his reading of the British, had alike combined to lead him to this conclusion, that when a gentleman desired to have a question or questions answered by the Ministers, he would give notice not only of the nature of the question, but of the time when he intended putting it. (Hear, hear.) Had the learned gentleman done so in the present instance? He had not. What claim then had he to a reply? What instance can be adduced when the Speaker is absent and the House in Committee of the whole, of a member standing up and demanding instanter replies to a number of interrogations? He can adduce no instance. (Cheers.) Let him give notice of his intention to ask questions, let him comply with those conventional rules which Parliamentary practice has sanctioned, and there can be little doubt but he will receive answers.

The learned gentleman had censured the present Ministers for not having convened Parliament at an earlier date, and indeed the censures upon this head had been so often repeated by gentlemen, that it had now become a stale subject. While the learned member had been engaged in addressing the House, he (Mr. Gowan) had stepped behind the Speaker's chair, and had taken from the shelf the Journals during the administration of the learned gentleman who had made the accusation. And what do they exhibit? When called to office by the late Sir C. Bagot, they hurried through a few favourite measures, almost exclusively of a party character, and, refusing to enter upon the general business of the country, they adjourned Parliament, after a brief Session of 34 days only. The prorogation of their first Session took place on the 12th of October, and their next Session did not commence till the 28th of September following, thus allowing a whole year, short only by 10 days, to intervene between the two Sessions of the Legislature.[101]

Hear, hear, from the Ministerial side.[102]

MR. GOWAN.--And these are the gentlemen who now complain of Ministers

for allowing so long a period to elapse without convening Parliament! These are the gentlemen who, night after night, occupy the time of the House by denunciations against the confidential Advisers of the Crown, because they permitted just three days longer vacation than their own!--(Cheers.) Nor was this all, for the House should bear in recollection, that while the present Ministers had to plead for the length of their vacation, a change in Governors, occasioned by the death of one, by the temporary incumbency of another, and the recent arrival of a third, as also, a partial remodelling of the Cabinet, and the alterations incident to such changes, the learned gentleman opposite had no such apology to offer.--(Hear, hear.) He had no new Governor, nor no new Government; no obstructions from a powerful and well-organized Parliamentary opposition; in fact, with him all was plain sailing, yet he only shortened by a bare three days the length of the Parliamentary vacation. Nor was he (Mr. Gowan) disposed to allow the subject to drop here, for since the hon. gentleman had thought fit so often to introduce it to the notice of Parliament, he would take the liberty of calling the attention of the House to another view of the matter. He would ask what course had the gentleman opposite taken, to evince their desire to proceed with the business of the country, and to remedy the delay of which they so much complained? Have they not, in point of fact, been guilty of sheer hypocrisy? Professing to lament over the delay of public business, have they not taken every means within their power to obstruct it (hear, hear.) They commenced the Session by giving us almost a week's loss of time in discussing an amendment, enunciating no great principle, pointing out no new course of government, suggesting no course of policy for the public advantage, and having no point but to flatter the great and embarrass the Minister; an amendment too, that had no more connection with the Address, which it professed to amend, than the Lord's Prayer has with the Alcoran of Mahommed. What was the next step? Did the decision of Parliament satisfy the gentlemen opposite? No; a week's time spent in useless discussion, was not enough to satiate their appetite for delay and obstruction; but they must follow it up by a motion of "want of confidence!" And thus, if possible, was another week to be spent in fruitless discussion!--Such has been the course of gentlemen professing patriotism! Such the conduct of men professing patriotism! Such the conduct of men professing to condemn delay!--(hear, hear, and cheers.) And now he would call the attention of the House to the remedy they propose. What is it? They say. Ah! you cruel Ministers, you unfaithful servants, why have you neglected the public weal, by not sooner calling Parliament together, and giving the country the benefit of some useful legislation; step aside till we suggest a remedy. What is the remedy for delay? Just this. Let the public business stand still--issue writs of election returnable in forty days--cast some ten or twelve thousand pounds expense on the country--let fly the firebrand of agitation through the public mind--convene the new Parliament sometime in the month of January or February 1848--we shall then see if we cannot reach across the House to the Ministerial Benches, and in the meantime let all public business stand still. (Cheers.) Such is the great panacea for

all our ills, such the remedy for the delay of which the hon. Gentlemen so lustily complained. (Cheers.) The learned gentleman had asked three questions of Ministers. Now he (Mr. Gowan) would answer them on a very common to Irishmen. (Laughter.) He would answer his three questions by asking one.[103]

Loud laughter, and I'll answer you from MR. LAFONTAINE.[104]

MR. GOWAN.--The question was this: Are they resolved that all useful legislation is to be obstructed, and that no good measure shall be received by the country from the hands of the present Government? To this question he would wish the learned members opposite to give a distinct answer. For his own part, he (Mr. G.) would be glad to see the day when the hon. gentleman, enjoying the confidence of the majority of Lower Canada, and when their great influence with their fellow countrymen, shall be rendered beneficial to the qublic (sic) happiness. He would receive good measures, and be thankful for them, from whatever party the emanate, and he would look upon that man as a public benefactor, who most contributed to the public welfare; his policy was peaceful progression, and his principles ((the)) country's welfare. (Cheers.)[105]

On parla aussi de M. McCord comme devant être nommé solliciteur-général, de sorte que l'administration ne devait avoir aucun nom Canadien-français parmi ses membres.[106]

M. LAFONTAINE dit qu'il s'en réjouissait, et qu'il était heureux de pouvoir espérer qu'on ne se servirait plus de ses compatriotes pour en faire des objets de dérision et de mépris.[107]

M. VIGER.--Sur ce, ((il)) se leva, et fut un long discours ... sur ses bonnes intentions, sur ses vertus publiques, et ses connaissances constitutionelles; il renouvela l'accusation qu'il a portée contre les réformistes au commencement de la session, d'avoir encensé lord Durham, tandis que cet homme avait donné la mort politique au Bas-Canada, en conseillant au gouvernement impérial de ne lui donner que la moitié de la représentation provinciale.[108]

M. CHAUVEAU.--A cette accusation, M. Chauveau répliqua vivement, et demanda à M. Viger si ce n'était pas lui plutôt qui avait donné la mort politique au Bas-Canada, en excluant ses compatriotes de l'administration, au commencement de la session, par son vote, qui a seul valu la victoire au ministère pendant trois nuits consécutives? Son seul vote, en effet, eut alors fait monter l'opposition au pouvoir, et il n'a point voulu le donner! il a préféré rester à la porte du cabinet, après en avoir été chassé, plutôt que de revenir à la position qu'il a occupée avec dignité pendant plus de 30 ans.[109]

M. VIGER se plaignit ... qu'on l'insultait, qu'on l'injuriait, tandis que lui n'avait jamais proféré une injure contre personne.[110]

On lui répliqua ... que sa conduite actuelle était une grossière insulte faite à toute la population du Bas-Canada contre laquelle il s'élève chaque jour par ses votes dans la chambre.[111]

MR. DEBLEURY spoke.[112]

M. CHAUVEAU déclara que pour sa part, c'était toujours avec la plus grande répugnance qu'il ouvrait la bouche pour parler contre M. Viger: mais il était forcé de le faire lorsqu'il avait entendu ses discours; M. Chauveau ajouta qu'il pensait véritablement que M. Viger préférait se faire blâmer, se fair insulter même, plutôt que de ne point parler, ou ne point faire parler de lui.[113]

MR. AYLWIN then moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution till next day, and expressed his surprise that Mr. Hall should be opposed to delay. He should be glad to know he said, how the honorable member was qualified to decide on such questions as those before the House? - Was legislation to be considered at a hand gallop because the hon. member for Peterboro' was homesick?[114]

MR. HALL replied that he thought no one had a right to inquire into his competency to vote on questions before the House. His constituents thought him qualified or they would not have sent him; nor did he understand that it was necessary to send at every turn to ask them how he was to vote. The son of a merchant engaged in mercantile affairs, and owning several mills, he considered well qualified to offer an opinion: At least, he was better qualified than the hon. member for Quebec. As to his being home-sick, all he could say was, that he never once left his post, and the honorable member himself could say no more.[115]

MR. PRICE said this debate was an evidence of the exceeding weakness of the administration. Had the ministry given his honorable friend from Terrebonne (Mr. Lafontaine) a direct answer to his very simple question, this long discussion would have been prevented. But he could not give any answer to it--they trembled for the effect of that answer, within and without the House, and they dared not give it. The Honorable member from Leeds, (Mr. Gowan) had said that the Reform Administration delayed calling Parliament to the last moment as well as the present ministry. It was true that in the year 1842, Parliament was called on the 8th of September, and that on the follow((ing)) year it was 20 days later--but was that a parallel to the conduct of the present government? Certainly not. Six-teen months the present ministry had allowed to pass between the opening days of two sessions--and it had been done not once, but three times--and when Parliament was at last assembled, the administration had no mea-sures to introduce. But all this was the result of the weakness of the ministry. In 1843, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, on behalf of the Executive, declared that a strong and efficient administration would be at once formed; since then the same announcement had been repeated every month--but it had not been effected yet. It was true that continued attempts were made to strengthen their hands--but it was by humiliating appeals to members of the opposition to come over and save them. It was true they had succeeded in buying up some weak brothers of the opposition and in carrying over others to their side--but had they gained any moral strength by it--had it gained them increased confidence? No--the ministry knew well that they had not a supporter in the House who voted with them from pure love--that it was solely to keep the opposition out of office that they got any sup-port at all. He defied one man on the Ministerial side of the House, to

get up and say he had perfect confidence in the Administration.[116]

Cheers from the Opposition.[117]

MR. PRICE.--Why Mr. Speaker, so cruel are the chains with which the hon. gentlemen opposite are bound, that not one of them dare go home to get a cup of tea, without they can induce one of us to pair off with them! And, this is an Administration fit to carry on the business of the country! Why do they not appeal to the country? They know well that it is because a general election would seal their fate forever. (Cheers.) Never was there a stronger proof of the fact, that a weak Government is the greatest curse to a free country. Better to have a strong Administration with some character to lose, though it may be tyrannically disposed, than such a weak imbecile apology for a Government to sap the moral principles of the country. He (Mr. Price) would like as well as others to get home, but he hoped that no Reform member would play in the hands of the gentlemen opposite. He trusted that not one member would pair off, but that all would stick to the public business until it was brought to a termination. And, the Ministers might forward it greatly if they would sink their private differences and have no more such scenes as that of this night; a Government officer trying to defeat a Government measure![118]

MR. AYLWIN ((made)) a speech on the original question of postponing the motion[119].

The committee divided in favor of the postponement by 34 to 14.[120]

The Ministry ... ((voted)) for the postponement with the opposition.[121]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Stormont reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow; and that it be then the first Order of the Day.

Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:

Yamaska Registry Office Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Yamaska, from Labaie to Saint François du Lac:"*

Plantagenet Township Division Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the Township of Plantagenet, in the Ottawa District, into two Townships:" And also,*

Brockville Parsonage Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Church Wardens of St. Peter's Church at Brockville to sell a certain lot of land therein mentioned, and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of a Parsonage House for the Minister of such Church, on a lot to be hereafter conveyed to the Bishop of Toronto for that purpose," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Church Wardens of St. Peter's Church at Brockville to sell a certain lot of land therein mentioned, and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of a Parsonage House for the Minister of such Church, on a lot to be hereafter conveyed to the Bishop of Toronto for that purpose," was read for the first time.

Petition of J. Young and others, brought up.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring up the Petition of John Young and others, of the City of Montreal, praying an Act of incorporation to enable them to construct a Toll Bridge over the River Saint Lawrence, at a certain point about a mile above the said City; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as to the present Petition.

The said Petition was accordingly brought up.

Petition of J. Young and others, read and referred.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now received and read.

The said Petition was accordingly received and read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Montreal Trinity House Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act establishing and incorporating the Montreal Trinity House, and to continue the said Corporation.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

His Excellency appoints to be attended.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed to-morrow, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, to be attended with the Addresses of both Houses on the subject of the Civil List; and that the Legislative Council have ordered that such Members as are of the Executive Council, do attend His Excellency at that time on the part of their House.

And then he withdrew.

Messengers to attend His Excellency with Addresses. Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do attend His Excellency the Governor General on the part of this House, to-morrow, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, with the Addresses of both Houses on the subject of the Civil List.

Cobourg and Port Hope Road Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Meyers have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Cobourg and Grafton Road Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Meyers have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Hamilton Road Allowance Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Meyers have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the title of certain persons to part of the allowance for Road between broken Concessions A and B in the Township of Hamilton.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Prescott Incorporation Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Jessup have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Prescott Act of Incorporation.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Instruction to Committee on Public Accounts. On motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, Ordered, That it be an instruction to the Select Committee to which were referred the Accounts and Statements respecting the Income and Expenditure

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of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1846, to make or procure, or cause to be made, if practicable, General Statements of the annual Revenue and Expenditure of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, from the establishment of their respective Constitutions to the period of the Union,--shewing the gross amount collected, from what source, and under what authority,--the net amount, after deducting the expense of collection, (and with reference to Lower Canada, the proportion of Duties annually paid to Upper Canada,) and the Expenditure, classified under different heads: together with Statements of the Debts or total Liabilities of the

said late Provinces at the date of the Union, shewing for what purpose, and under what authority contracted, and to report the same to this House.

Notarial Organization Bill. *Mr. Smith of Wentworth, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for the organization of Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.*

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Supply. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee;[122]

Some conversation took place relative to the proposed grant for the College at St. Hyacinthe. It was carried on, however, in so low a tone as to have been quite unintelligible in the reporters' box.[123]

The item of £500 for Victoria College U.C. was proposed.[124]

DR. BOUTILLIER enquired as to the extent and resources of that Institution and strongly deprecated the preference shewn to it over the College of St. Hyacinthe to which the Ministry have refused to make any grant this year.[125]

MR. DEWITT said the College L'Assumption situated among a population of 125,000, having 185 students, with constant demands upon it to admit more have been granted only £185, less than £1 for each student, while other establishments of less importance have received at the rate of £5 per student; this disparity was, he thought, a litttle (sic) too great; the College of L'Assumption was the only Institution of the kind on the North side of the St. Lawrence, and considering the large population of that locality the grant to which he referred was indeed small; it was true those 125,000 inhabitants surrounding 1'Assumption were French Canadians, but he flattered himself that they were not therefore underrated or neglected (hear, hear). He (Mr. D.) had also to observe that the promise made to erect a bridge at Bout de l'Isle was not performed, although an amount for it was included in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ million granted for such purposes, and which, with much more, had been expended.[126]

MR. AYLWIN said nothing could be more improper than to withhold assistance from the excellent Educational Institutions of Lower Canada; the expense of education in these institutions was less than in any other on the Continent of America, and yet while large sums were granted to Upper Canada Colleges, small, trifling, amounts were deemed sufficient for Lower Canada. There was one institution in Lower Canada which was entirely overlooked, one which never cost the government a farthing, and which was certainly as much entitled to support as that which belong to the respectable body called Methodist,--he meant Bishop's College, established near Sherbrooke by the exertions of the Bishop of Quebec (hear hear).[127] That

Institution was a Sectarian one he admitted, and if it had merely that recommendation, he should not think it deserved a grant of public money, but he remembered voting for the first grant to Victoria College, and he did so on the distinct understanding that in voting money for a Sectarian Institute, he was setting an example which would be followed whenever there should be a similar one in Lower Canada. The Lennoxville College was now established by the public contributions of the members of the Church of England, who had given about £10,000 for that object; he claimed as a right that the same favor should be extended to it as to others. The Church to which he belonged certainly did not the less deserve consideration, because it was the established Church in England. - However, he desired no pre-eminence but only simple justice from the ministry, and this the minority would soon find out. Now he appealed on behalf of the minority, and as that, after all, was more favored than the majority, perhaps he might be successful.[128] He objected to distinctions being made between religious bodies, their (sic) should be equal justice; either allow a just share of public money to each, or withold it from all.[129] Unless this were accorded, he should vote against every one of the grants for Colleges.[130]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY in answer to what the hon. member had said about Upper Canada and Lower Canada, showed that the grants to all public Institutes, including those for Colleges, were much larger in Lower than in Upper Canada.[131]

MR. AYLWIN did not consider that the Hon. Inspector General's argument applied to his (Mr. A's.) proposition. It was not because Lower Canada received a given aggregate amount, that, therefore, a College of the Church of England should not be granted one farthing. He would move that Victoria College be allowed the sum of £500, provided a like sum be granted to Bishop's College.[132]

MR. GOWAN hoped that religious differences would be avoided; but he felt bound to express his concurrence in all that had been said in favour of Lennoxville College.[133]

MR. HALE would be well pleased if a grant were made in favour of Bishop's College; but he was willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Ministry: indeed, he thought it more worthy of consideration than the Roman Catholic Colleges, inasmuch as they were generally reputed to be very wealthy.[134]

"No, no," from the Opposition.[135]

MR. HALE.--Well, then, were they not connected with the very wealthy establishment in Montreal?[136]

No ((from the Opposition)).[137]

MR. HALE.--Well if that were so, he would of course withdraw the comparison he was going to make[138], ((and)) he could of course not object to what was being done in their favour. He had no wish to injure them; far from it.[139]

MR. AYLWIN said the hon. member for Sherbrooke had had the advantage of Oriental experience in Eastern Courts, and that probably accounted for the courtier-like submission that he manifested; but he (Mr. Aylwin) had an idea

that his rough - John Bull - downright English way of making his demands, was the most likely to obtain the proposed object.[140] He also thought that the people of Sherbrooke would so decide; at all events they would have an opportunity of seeing who spoke fearlessly and plainly in their behalf, and who was the courtly, timid advocate.[141]

MR. SEYMOUR spoke, as we understood, in favour of treating the several educational institutions of the country with equal favour[142].

MR. AYLWIN said he would withdraw his motion for the present, but would renew it when the question of concurrence came up. He would rely upon the vote of Mr. Seymour, from the sentiments that hon. member had expressed. Motion withdrawn.[143]

Ministers, as we understand, gave a kind of half-promise to do something for the College in the supplemental estimates.[144]

MR. PRICE asked why the ministry were so exclusive in their favors to Sectarian Institutions? For his part he objected to making any grants of the public money to churches, and he hoped if his church were offered aid that they would refuse it--either for the support of the Ministry or of Theological Institutions;[145] he wished it to be understood that he was entirely opposed to these institutions being bought up by the Government;[146] but there was no reason why the other large denominations should not be offered the same assistance, if this system of bribery were to be tolerated at all. Why had not the Congregationalist, and the Free Church, and the Baptists, and the United Secession, and the Episcopal Methodists, and the New Connexion Methodists,and the Primitive Methodists, all large and respectable bodies of christians--the same title to public money as any of the privileged sects.[147]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said the hon. member for South York talked of buying up--was the denomination to which he belonged for sale?--(hear, and laughter).[148] ((Also, the denominations spoken of)) have not Colleges like the others.[149]

MR. PRICE.--Indeed! Have not the Baptists a College in Montreal--and the Congregationalists a large, admirably conducted[150] Independent College at Toronto[151]. And though these bodies would no doubt refuse any Government assistance, they ought certainly to have had the same offer made them as the others.[152] ((He)) did not chose (sic) to say what he thought was the object of the different denominations in receiving the monies in question but he had no doubt the object of the government was to buy them up; the particular denomination to which he referred would not take money for religious purposes, but they might take it for the education of their children. He did not approve of state assistance for any religious body; such a course was taxing those who acted upon the voluntary system, for the benefit of others.[153]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD wanted to know whether the phrase "buying up" had been used as a mere figure of speech, or as conveying some meaning. If the meaning were that the denominations receiving this support were bought by the paltry grants given to their colleges, he indignantly denied it. As

to giving money to people who did not ask for it, or who would refuse to take it, as the hon. gentleman said these people would do, he did not understand the propriety of it all.[154]

MR. HALL had been anticipated by the hon. Attorney General in some remarks that he had intended to make.[155] ((He)) enquired if when Mr. Price used the term "bought" he was only desirous of throwing a charge at the Minister, and used the work in a mere Pickwickian sense, or if he wished to convey an opinion that the people of Upper Canada were really to be bought?[156]

MR. PRICE replied he meant to say that all assistance rendered by a Government to religious establishments was intended as a bribe.[157]

MR. HALL said the supposition was a libel on the people of Upper Canada; those sects who would oppose this grant were a mere handful, those who would support it were the great majority of the people.--With what consistency could the honorable member propose to sacrifice the many for the few, (hear, hear,) and with what amount of favour would the course he adopted and the assertions he uttered be received in Upper Canada? The honble. member had said those who adopted the voluntary principle were taxed for those who did not, whereas not one penny was taken from the voluntaries by this Bill they might enjoy their system as freely as they pleased, but had no right to control those who were willing to enjoy Government support.[158]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--The Honorable gentleman expects us to hunt up parties and press money on their acceptance, which on their principles they cannot do. I should think it would be time enough to attack us when these parties ask and are refused.[159]

MR. PRICE.--Ah, but there is one body which I believe has not the same scruples about taking public money, and one too which has a very large Theological Institution. I mean the Free Church.[160]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--Where is it?[161]

MR. PRICE.--At Toronto.[162]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--I never heard of it![163]

Oh! oh! from the Opposition[164].

MR. PRICE.--"Never heard of it!" A strange expression in reference to a portion of your constituents, (hear, hear).[165] The Honorable gentleman does not remember such an insignificant affair--although in the city which he represents, and under the management of his own constituents! An Institution larger than three of the four he proposes to endow so munificently--an Institution with between 40 and 50 Theological Students, and an excellent Academy in connection with it, containing from 100 to 150 pupils.[166] He (Mr. P.) did not think the Free Church was quite consistent in the desposition (sic) to receive state aid, but as it was so, why was such a respectable body neglected?[167]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD had not remembered when speaking before that

he had heard of the Free Church Institution under the name of Knox's School; he had certainly heard of it under that name, but thought it was a private school, going on quietly, not pretending to the importance of those institutions which commonly look for government aid; he was not aware that application in its behalf was intended, but if it were made he would, personally, have no objection to urge against it.[168] He should have been ready to assist them at once.[169]

MR. AYLWIN remarked upon the cordiality with which the hon. gentleman expressed himself in favor of this College at Toronto, compared to the hesitating manner in which he had spoken of the grant to Bishop's College.[170]

The subject then dropped and the vote passed.[171]

The item for the appropriation of £10,000, for defraying the expenditure connected with Emigration ... ((was)) brought before the House.[172]

MR. AYLWIN rose and said he had no objection to the amount, but hoped that in future the money would be more judiciously laid out than the public money had been at Grosse Isle, if any part of the statements current on the subject were true; he trusted the Government would place a strict surveillance over the expenditure.[173]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY reciprocated the sentiments of the hon. gentleman, and gave assurance of the intentions of the Government to oversee the expenditure in question[174].

MR. BALDWIN enquired upon what principle the money was expended?[175]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied that the Government followed no certain principle; they applied the money in the manner they found most expedient,[176] the £10,000 contained in the estimate was only a portion of the entire expense,[177] they had already spent about £20,000, and whatever expenses they incurred, they expected to be re-imbursed by the British Government.[178]

MR. BALDWIN hoped that great care would be taken to see that no wasteful expenditure was allowed.[179]

DR. NELSON said he could not allow the present opportunity to pass without making some remarks as to the present state of things which existed in the Emmigrant Sheds. He had been recently there, and he must say, that he never saw any place so mismanaged in his life. Everything was in confusion; the sick Emigrants were left without attendance and without the commonest necessaries of life; they could not get cold water, even though the sheds were situated at the River side.[180] The sick had been kept without water to drink during the night, without means of heating drinks for their use, and without cooking stoves[181]. This mismanagement and carelessness greatly increased the mortality; and while there was a lavish expenditure on one hand, and on the other there was the greatest niggardiness (sic). He would mention one thing--the want of straw; he had seen some time ago straw, upon which persons were dying. These persons had since been removed by death or otherwise, and other persons had been laid upon the same straw: they had again in their turn removed, and still others had been placed upon the same straw. He had enquired why fresh straw was not supplied, and he was

answered that there was no order to do so. Again, there were whole sheds left without water, which was absolutely required to moisten the burning tongues of the poor wretches suffering under fever. He had repeatedly spoken about these things to the persons at the Sheds, but it appeared to be no one's duty to attend to them. The whole Sheds exhibited a scene of gross mismanagement.[182]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that the hon. member ought to have communicated these things to the Government, whom he must remember invited all persons to send in any suggestions they had, instead of withholding them until the present moment, and then reproaching the Government for things which they knew nothing about. The hon. member ought to have informed the Government immediately after seeing these things, in order that steps might be taken to remedy the evil.[183]

MR. ROBINSON said that there was no restriction as to expenditure,[184] the Government had provided abundance of everything, that there were plenty of means, and that every suggestion for relief received prompt attention.[185] There might be some confusion, but that, he thought, must have been caused by the death of the late Mr. Yarwood.[186]

DR. NELSON said he represented the things he spoke of to many persons, and that, repeatedly, he had told the Board of Health and the members of the Corporation, who had told him, over and over again, that remonstrances had been made to the Government. While he was up, he (Mr. N.) would ask how it came to pass that 4000 or 5000 emigrants were left several days before they could get boats to forward them. These emigrants might have been sent forward, as they were all in good health; but they were kept until numbers of them got sick from lying about sheds, and many consequently died. He had told this to many, but nothing was ever done. Again, they waited until the boats conveying the emigrants arrived before they began to erect sheds for them, and the last shed they had put up was erected by the side of the grave-yard, where as many as fifty persons a day were interred, and that under a few inches of earth;--was that a proper place to erect a shed? He was certain that the hon. member (Mr. Cayley) never went to the sheds, or his humanity would have caused him to see that something was done.[187]

MR. HALE said, as the hon. member had spoken very decidedly against the Government, he (Mr. H.) must say as decidedly to him that he (Mr. H.) had visited the sheds, and he was glad to say that he saw no one obliged to lie upon the ground. All had accommodation in sheds which, he thought, were very comfortabble (sic);--he had seen great piles of straw, from which everyone could get all they wanted.--[188]

DR. NELSON,--sick people could not go for it.[189]

MR. HALE.--There were plenty of persons in attendance; there were friends, medical men, students, nurses, Ministers of all denominations, and, above, all, troops of ladies belonging to religious communities. (Hear, hear.) He was proud to see it; he had also enquired about their food, and every one who he spoke to said that they had plenty, and as much as they could want.

He also found that there was plenty of room in the sheds, which were not, when he saw them, all filled; he saw others in course of erection; he had seen some burials, and instead of there being only a few inches of earth over the coffins, as the hon. member (Mr. Nelson) had said, there was about four feet of soil over them. The hon. member had talked about the confusion; he (Mr. H.) must say that the hon. member had little experience of great bodies of men, if he thought they could exist without confusion, especially when all could not speak the same language, as in the sheds, where there were many emigrants who could not speak a word of English.[190]

DR. NELSON, in reply, used some invectives against the Government[191].

MR. CHALMERS said that he thought the remarks of the hon. member (Mr. Nelson) quite unfounded. He had been to the sheds almost every morning since he came to town, and he was glad to say that he could corroborate evey (sic) word which had fallen from members on his side of the House.[192] When that gentleman addressed the House in the name of humanity, he compelled him to call to mind the way he had proved it in, the era of 1837, when the blood of Weir was mingled with the waters of the Richelieu.[193]

DR. NELSON was silent.[194]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said that the remarks of the member opposite (Mr. Nelson) would lead the House to infer that they were erecting sheds by the side of burying ground where there were great numbers interred daily. Such was not the case. The burial ground had been changed, and upon the old one four feet of earth had been placed, besides large quantities of lime, and there was not now one single vestige of a grave to be seen. He would like to know how the Government could be blamed for allowing 15 or 1800 out of 3000 or 4000 to be left behind for a day or two, from want of vessels to carry them forward. Could they expect that when 3 or 4000 emigrants were landed in one morning that they all could be forwarded in one day? It was impossible. The hon. gentleman had talked about niggardliness; he (Mr. C.) would like him to point it out; the Government had spared no expense[195]. He said that a momentary want of regularity in the establishment was caused by the much-lamented death of Mr. Yarwood--a death caused by his zealous and indefatigable discharge of the duties of humanity, as well as those of his office. The Government surely were not to be blamed, because one of its faithful officers had lain down his life in its service.[196]

Hear, hear, and much sensation on the Ministerial benches.[197]

The item was then passed.[198]

The remaining items in the estimate were then gone over and passed[199].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same; and also that he was directed by the Committee

to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Crown Property Taxes Exemption Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac took the Chair of the Committee;[200]

MR. AYLWIN asked whether similar property in Upper Canada was liable to taxation?[201]

No, no, from the Ministerial side.[202]

MR. MOFFATT had satisfied himself before coming to a determination on the present bill that the Crown properties in Kingston and Toronto did not pay taxes; he desired that the same principle should prevail throughout the Province, and would, therefore, vote for the measure before the House. A petition against the bill, from the Mayor and Corporation of the city, had been entrusted to him, which he felt it was his duty to present, and requested that it would be read (hear, hear.)[203]

The petition was read accordingly.[204]

MR. AYLWIN entirely concurred with the prayer of the petition; he was opposed to the principle of the bill; it was imposing upon the locality what ought to be paid by the Government. There were some public properties which, because of the benefit they afforded to the localities they were placed in, he should be willing to exempt; but the present was not such a case, and he would, accordingly, vote against it.[205]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, if the Seat of Government was in Upper Canada, and it became necessary to make such a proposition as the present, it would not be objected to. Lower Canada derived large benefit from the Seat of Government, and it was wrong on that account to oblige Government property to pay taxes. Why, for instance, should they be taxed for the House in which they deliberated? Another argument in support of the bill was, "the consolidated fund should not be called upon to pay for local purposes; it was also a wrong principle to tax Provincial property for local purposes; if taxed at all it should not be for a particular place.[206]

MR. AYLWIN did not know from whence had been drawn the doctrines which were just laid down; he found the principle which he had enunciated, and upon which he preferred to act in the Roman law, and in the common law of France: in ancient Rome public buildings, were taxed.[207]

MR. BALDWIN was not in the House a few evenings since when a division was come to on the present question, and it was kindly imputed to him from the ministerial side that[208] he had sloped from voting on the second reading of the Bill[209]. Such, however--notwithstanding, too, that it had Ministerial authority to support it--was not the fact (hear, hear); and considering

that his attendance in Parliament was as regular as that of most members[210] -

Hear, hear, from both sides.[211]

MR. BALDWIN thought the charge was not a little ungenerous (hear, hear.) Had he been in the House on the occasion in question, he would have voted, as he now intended to vote, with the hon. and learned member for Quebec (hear, hear.) There ought to be a uniform system in the Province in reference to the taxation of Crown properties, and he thought the principle which obtained in Lower Canada was the correct one; and in order to shew hon. members opposite that it was not so utterly without a precedent as Ministers represented, he would refer to a debate in the Imperial Parliament in 1840, on the Navy Estimates (vide Mirror of Parliament), in which it was successfully maintained that Crown property might be taxed. He admitted that the common law of England was against it, but there are cases in which the law was relaxed.[212]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY supported the bill. He asserted that the principle contended for by the hon. and learned member for Quebec was not that of the common law of France, and consequently not of Lower Canada.[213]

MR. AYLWIN.--"I assert that it is, and refer you to 1st Proudhon Traité du Domain Public for proof."[214]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--"I defy the hon. member to shew that I am wrong."[215]

MR. AYLWIN.--"I again assert that you are, and again refer you to Proudhon.[216]

MR. MOFFATT thought it would be perfectly fair to tax Crown property in Upper Canada; but as it was not so, he would vote for the same practice in Lower Canada, in order to have uniformity in the country.[217]

The division was then taken in favour of the bill[218].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Lyon,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 6 JULY 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: BAIL OF JAMES FIDLER READY.))[219]

MR. AYLWIN ((asked)) a question[220].

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY stated that suits had been instituted against the bail of James Fidler Ready, and judgment was expected this term.[221] OR The sureties of John Fidler Ready had been proceeded against, and judgment obtained.[222]

FOOTNOTES: 6 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 14 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847; and PILOT, 8 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts. A commentary was contained in GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
2. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, whose account was copied by the BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 20 July 1847, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 14 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847; PILOT, 8 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts. Baldwin's speech on Emigration, was reported in PILOT, 8 July 1847, and GLOBE, 14 July 1847, in identical accounts.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
9. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
10. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
11. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
12. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
13. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
15. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
19. IBID.
20. The debate on this matter was reported by: LE CANADIEN, 9 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 20 July 1847, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 14 July 1847; and PILOT, 8 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts. The account of Mr. LaFontaine's speech in the PILOT, 8 July 1847, was copied by the GLOBE, 14 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in PILOT, 10 July 1847, whose account was copied by BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847, and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 17 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 7, 9 July 1847; and LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847, noted that "la discussion a duré près de deux heures".
21. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
22. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
23. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
24. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
25. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
26. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
27. PILOT, 8 July 1847.

28. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
29. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
30. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
31. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
32. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
34. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
35. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
36. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
37. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
38. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
40. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
41. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
42. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
43. IBID.
44. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
46. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
47. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
48. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
50. IBID.
51. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
53. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
54. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
56. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
58. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
59. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
60. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
61. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. MONTREAL GAZETTE, July 1847.
68. IBID.
69. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.

77. IBID.
78. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
82. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
92. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. IBID.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847. This interruption may have been from Mr. De-Bleury, whom the GLOBE, 14 July 1847, reported as speaking between Mr. Viger and Mr. Chauveau.
112. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
113. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
114. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
115. IBID.
116. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
119. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
120. IBID.
121. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
122. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 14 July 1847; PILOT, 10 July 1847, whose account was copied by BATHURST COURIER, 20 July 1847,

and in part by OTTAWA CITIZEN, 17 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847, parts of which are identical to accounts in PILOT, 10 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 20 July 1847, in identical accounts; and LE CANADIEN, 9 July 1847. LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847, also contained a brief account.

123. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
124. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
129. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
130. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
131. IBID.
132. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
133. IBID.
134. IBID.
135. IBID.
136. IBID.
137. IBID.
138. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
139. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
140. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
141. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
142. IBID.
143. IBID.
144. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
145. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
146. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
147. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
148. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
149. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
150. IBID.
151. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
152. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
153. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
154. IBID.
155. IBID.
156. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
157. IBID.
158. IBID.
159. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
160. IBID.
161. IBID.
162. IBID.
163. IBID.
164. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
165. PILOT, 10 July 1847.

166. GLOBE, 14 July 1847.
167. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
168. IBID.
169. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
170. IBID.
171. IBID.
172. IBID.
173. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
174. IBID.
175. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
176. IBID.
177. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
178. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
179. IBID.
180. IBID.
181. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
182. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
183. IBID.
184. IBID.
185. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
186. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
187. IBID.
188. IBID.
189. IBID.
190. IBID.
191. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
192. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
193. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
194. IBID.
195. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
196. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847.
197. IBID.
198. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
199. IBID.
200. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 10 July 1847, whose account was copied by BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
201. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
202. IBID.
203. IBID.
204. IBID.
205. IBID.
206. IBID.
207. IBID.
208. IBID.
209. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
210. PILOT, 10 July 1847.
211. IBID.
212. IBID.
213. IBID.

214. IBID.
215. IBID.
216. IBID.
217. IBID.
218. IBID.
219. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 8 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 8 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
220. PILOT, 8 July 1847.
221. IBID.
222. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.

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Certificate of the Return of Mr. Wilson for London.

MR. SPEAKER acquainted the House, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate of the Election of a Member for the Town of London, in the room of the Honorable William Henry Draper, who had vacated his seat.

And the said Certificate was read; and is as followeth:--

Province of Canada.
Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 7th July, 1847.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the ninth day of June last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the Town of London, (W. Horton, Esquire,) for the election of one Member for the said Town of London, in the room and place of the Honorable William Henry Draper, who had resigned his seat as Member for the said Town of London, John Wilson, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, which is lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Wilson takes his seat.

John Wilson, Esquire, Member for the Town of London, having previously taken the oath according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of Job Jameson, of Montreal; the Petition of Messieurs Allan Gilmour and Company, and others, of the City of Quebec; the Petition of the Reverend E. W. Sewell and others, the Incumbent and Wardens of the Chapel of Holy Trinity in the City of Quebec; and the Petition of Charles D. Proctor and others, stockholders in the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and others, of the City of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,--The Petition of William Kent and others, of the Counties of Huntingdon, Rouville, and Chambly.

By Mr. Fournier,--The Petition of Michel Fournier, Mayor, pro. tem., on behalf of the Municipality of Port Joli; the Petition of P. T. Pelletier and others, of the Parish of St. Jean Port Joli, in the County of L'Islet; and the Petition of Pierre Morin and others, of the Parishes of St. Jean Port Joli, and St. Roch des Aulnets, in the District of Quebec.

By Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of James William Osgoode Clark and others, of the District of Niagara.

Notarial Organization Bill. An engrossed Bill for the organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of François Xavier Desjardins, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, District of Montreal; praying that his rights may be protected in the event of the Incorporation of certain parties as the Vaudreuil Glass Factory.

Of Christopher Knowlson and others, of the Township of Emily; praying aid to improve the Road to Sturgeon Lake.

Of Mark Bolland and others, Bible Christians, of the District of Colborne; praying to be allowed the same rights and privileges as other denominations of Christians.

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Of the Reverend Fergus M'Evay and others, of the Townships of Ops and Mariposa; praying aid to improve the Road from Lindsay to Peterborough.

Of John L. Archibald and others, of South Gower and other Townships; praying aid to improve a Road leading from Lot No. One, in the fifth Concession of the said Township, to Bytown.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal; praying that the Bill to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada, may not be passed into a law.

Of John Bostwick and others, of the District of London; representing the delay in the completion of the Basin of the Port Stanley Harbour, for which an appropriation has been made,--and praying that such steps may be taken as will lead to its immediate completion.

Of John Burwell, of Port Burwell, Esquire; praying for the construction of a Harbour at Port Burwell, and a Road to the interior,--and for the Township of Bayham to be annexed to and form a Lake frontage to the District of Brock, in exchange for a part of the Township of Nissouri.

Of Sylvester Skinner and others, of the District of Johnstown, and of Abram Emmons and others, of the District of Johnstown; praying that persons duly qualified to practice Medicine according to the reformed Botanic or Thompsonian System, may be authorized to receive reasonable remuneration for their services.

Of James Campbell and others, of the Township of Pelham, in the District of Niagara, and of John M'Glashan and others, of the Township of Pelham, in the District of Niagara; praying that that part of the Journals of last Session relative to the removal of the District Town of the said District to a more central position, be read, and that the several Petitions presented on that subject, be revived.

Of J. Menzies and others, of the County of Drummond; representing the advantages which the Eastern Townships would derive from the construction

of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and the improvement of certain Roads leading to the line of the said Railroad,--and praying the favorable consideration of the House thereto.

Of Charles Mitchell, of the Township of Toronto; praying indemnification for the loss of a certain quantity of timber, which was swept into the Lake Ontario, while he was on Militia duty in 1837.

Of George Tremblay and others, of the Parish of St. Etienne de la Malbaie; praying for the construction of a Wharf at Point à Gage, in the said Parish.

Of Honoré Labbé and others, of Grande Baie and Chicoutimi, County of Saguenay; representing that only a part of a certain grant voted in 1843, to open a Road between La Grande Baie and the Parish of St. Urbain has been expended thereon; also, the necessity of opening a Road between La Grande Baie and Chicoutimi, and constructing a Wharf at Malbaie,--and praying a grant of money to complete the first mentioned road.

Of John O'Dougherty and others, of the Township of Gloucester; praying that no alteration may be made in the Survey of the said Township made by Duncan G. Macdonald, Esquire.

Of the Reverend Henry Scadding and S. Thompson, on behalf of the Council of the Toronto Athaeneum; praying pecuniary aid in support of the said Institution.

Petition of A. Hurd, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Abner Hurd of the Township of Reach, in the Home District, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Price, Mr. Powell, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Monro, and Mr. Cameron of Lanark, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons,papers, and records.

Scugog Road.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the expenditure of the sum of Two thousand pounds, voted in 1845 for the improvement of the Road from Scugog Lake to the Narrows Bridge, laid before this House, yesterday, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Compulsory Commutation of Lands Bill.

Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to render commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, into that of free and common soccage, compulsory on the Seignior at the pleasure of the Censitaire or Landholder, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned relating to the optional commutation of such tenure,--with an instruction to the said Committee, and with power to report from time, reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Tenth Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of A. Simpson and others, and of John Young and others, and find that the Standing Orders have been complied with in each case.

The Petition of J. S. M'Cord, Esquire, and others, prays for no exclusive privilege, and does not therefore, your Committee conceive, come under their Order of Reference.

With respect to the Petitions of James Willson and others, of Robert Campbell and others, and of the Municipal Council of the Wellington District, all relating to the erection of new Districts, your Committee would beg leave to refer Your Honorable House to the decision, during the present Session, upon the Bill for dividing the Western District, in which case it was decided that matters of this nature do not come under the Rule which requires publication of notice.

Second Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Medical Faculty Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Faculty in Lower Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Master and Servant Bill.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between Master and Servant, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several

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amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Report of Committee on General Indices to the Journals.

Mr. Gowan, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Report of the Compilers of the Indices to the Journals of the Houses of Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Indices, compiled by the Messieurs Todd, to the Journals of the Houses of Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada, and they approve highly of the manner in which they have completed the task assigned them, and duly appreciate the skill and labor manifested in the compilations. After such an examination of the nature of the work as they have been enabled to give, they are decidedly of opinion that their utility, as a work of reference, would in a great measure be lost were they to continue in manuscript form; and as they find upon an examination that there is only one complete set of the Journals for each Province, remaining in the possession of Your Honorable House, and as these Indices are in point of fact a complete digest of the Journals to which they relate, it would appear most desirable that they should be printed, without delay, under the direction of the Compilers.

Your Committee find by the Report referred to them, that the official records of the Legislature of Upper Canada are in a most incomplete state, many of the Journals having been destroyed at the taking of York, during the last American War,--and others subsequently, at the burning of the Parliament House at that place, in the year 1824. Some of these have been replaced by application to the Colonial Office; but the Journals for 1794 to 1797, 1799, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1813 to 1820, 1822, and 1823, are yet wanting; and as there is every reason to believe that most, if not all, of these volumes can also be obtained there, your Committee would earnestly recommend that the Speaker be authorized to take such steps as he may find necessary for procuring the same without delay.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Judgment Debtors Bill. *Mr. Duggan, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to amend the law of imprisonment for debt, and afford additional means for the discovery and disposal of the estates and effects of Judgment Debtors, in certain cases, reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.*

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Bill to enlarge the powers of the Montreal Trinity House. *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge the powers of the Trinity House of Montreal, in certain cases where the public health of the City may be endangered; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as to the present Bill.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The Honorable Mr. Viger took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Viger reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Indian Monies. Resolved, That the Return to an Address of the 23d ultimo, laid before the House, on Friday last, on the subject of Indian Monies invested in Government or other Debentures, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Boulton, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, and Mr. Gowan, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Port Credit and Hurontario Road Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Terrebonne Registry Office Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Terrebonne, from the Village of Terrebonne to the Village of Ste. Thérèse, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Message from the Council. A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker.

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Accidental death Provision Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accident, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Western District Division Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the Western District of the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Montreal Firemen's Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association."

And then he withdrew.

Motion for an Address respecting Commissioner of Crown Lands, negatived. Mr. Cameron of Lanark moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,[1] That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, respectfully expressing the opinion of this House, that in the present state of the Crown Land Depart-

ment, the vast interests at stake in the Lumber Districts, and the critical and depressed state of the Lumber Trade, as well as the increased and expected emigration, the Commissioner of Crown Lands should be a man of extensive local and general knowledge, having such an intimate acquaintance with the country and its affairs as to be prepared, from his own personal knowledge, to act with promptitude and decision on all matters in his Department; and declaring, with all due deference to the prerogative of the Crown, that Her Majesty's present Commissioner of Crown Lands does not possess such abilities or experience as to render him competent to perform the important duties devolving upon him.[2]

MR. CAMERON, in bringing forward his motion to the above effect, disclaimed being actuated by any personal feeling; he highly respected the private character of the hon'ble Commissioner, and nothing but a stern sense of public duty could induce him to move as he then proposed; neither was he acting from merely his own views of the inefficient management of the department in question: the complaints against it were numberless, and it was well known that a large portion of the trade of the country--that part more immediately connected with the office--had complained loudly and officially. He had heard it said that it was not Parliamentary, or according to English practice, to move a want of confidence against an individual Minister; he begged to inform hon. members who were of that opinion that they were wrong. The course he had proposed had been again and again adopted in England, and the recent case of Lord Glenelg was one directly in point. In the English House of Commons a vote of want of confidence was invoked against that nobleman individually when he was a member of the Whig Administration: and he (Mr. Cameron) had taken the conduct of that case as his immediate precedent and guide for the present proceeding. The hon. member then proceeded to advance and support his charges[3]. He acquitted him of corruption in the discharge of his office, and of being influenced by unworthy motives, but he accused him of being incapable of discharging his duties, from want of the qualifications and of the information requisite to his position[4]. He charged ... ((him)) with want of capacity, with indecision, in dealing with important and pressing questions--with putting into practice anti-commercial views on the lumber business, whereby hundreds were driven to bankruptcy--with wrong decisions, which caused strife and litigation between contending parties--with injurious and oppressive conduct in reference to the Clergy Reserves--and with general mal-administration of the affairs of his ((department)), in gross and in detail. He defied the Administration to defend the conduct of their colleague; they had already admitted his incompetency. A commission had been appointed to enquire into the state of his office; enquiry did take place, and a report was adopted, but, strange to say, the report has not yet been produced--can be come at. The inference from this was necessarily bad. There was still stronger proof; had not the Ministry offered the office of the hon. Commissioner to members on both sides of the House? (hear, hear.) Do not the members on the Ministerial side every day admit his incompetency; and do they not constantly say, in answer to charges against him, "Wait awhile, we will soon get rid of him"?[5] (Cheers, and hear, hear.)[6] The hon. member next adduced proof in support

of his several charges. Want of decision was shewn by evading questions of importance--by refusing to determine the conflicting claims of parties as to timber limits.[7] It frequently happened that large bodies of men came into collision on the Crown Lands, in consequence of their being equally empowered to fell timber on the same tract; it frequently happened that men authorised to fell timber, were intruded on while doing so, and that these disorders, so far from being checked, were encouraged by the neglect of the Crown Land department.[8] The anti-commercial policy consisted in his establishing certain regulations which caused a surplus quantity of timber to be cut down, thereby glutting the market, ruining individual merchants, and inflicting great injury on the country at large.[9] The numerous bankruptcies which appeared in each Gazette were enough to convince any one of the ill influence of the hon. gentleman's administration had upon the affairs of the Colony. Hon. gentlemen might not perhaps be aware of the importance of the timber trade; but if they were not he would remind them, that the number of ships brought to Canada by that commerce exercised a material effect in reducing the price of freights charged on manufactures which were brought out from great Britain. Timber too was the great article by which Canada returned the price of goods; so that when the reduction in the duties on Baltic timber had almost ruined the Quebec trade, the price of exchange went up to 24 and 25 per cent.[10] With regard to "wrong decisions" having been pronounced, it would be sufficient to state, that instead of determining the relative rights of individuals holding licences under the Crown, the hon. Commissioner recommended parties to defend themselves by law or otherwise, thereby endangering the peace of the country and the stability of the timber trade. (Here Mr. Cameron referred to the cases of Mesrs. (sic) Thompson, Chapman, Glaugher, Cochran, and others.) In reference to the Clergy Reserves, he (Mr. C.) charged the Commissioner with having acted directly contrary to an order in Council, in exacting monies from parties holding those lands; and he would refer particularly to the case of a Mr. Kennedy, from whom the sum of £87 was wrongfully extorted. In addition to what had been already advanced, he (Mr. C.) charged the Commissioner with having lately purchased property in this city for the use of his department, from one of his colleagues, to the extent of £5000, which sum he paid out of a fund over which the Government can, properly, assert no such controul; it consisted of monies deposited as security by parties who had entered upon lands, but had not finally settled with the department as to the purchase, and who might at any time demand the amount they had deposited. It was obvious that such a fund ought to be held sacred; and yet the officer in question had recklessly drawn upon it--had dared, without the sanction of the people, or the people's Parliament, to appropriate £5000 of it to the purchase of a house from his colleague, the Hon. Peter McGill, President of the Council. He (Mr. C.) had never heard of such outrageous abuse in the disposal of the people's money since the days of the English Charles, and he had vainly hoped that such an enormity--one for which, among others, that unfortunate monarch was brought to the block--would never again be perpetrated, either in England, or in any of England's Colonies--(hear, hear.)[11] Again, he complained of the manner in which the hon. gentleman shut up his office. The Crown

Lands Department he (Mr. Cameron) looked on as a warehouse where the Province sold its land, and he thought he ought to have as free access to it as to any merchant's office in the city. Instead of that he was degraded by being kept waiting till he could see Mr. Papineau, whom he did not want to see at all.[12] The consequence was that information which could be obtained by the applicant for himself, by merely looking over the map, with the assistance of a single clerk, was only obtained after long and unnecessary delay.[13] Indeed so far was this carried, that even the servants had been taught to say that hon. members had made such improper use in the House of the information they had obtained there that they should get no more. He desired to know it he had ever done anything to annoy the office? On the contrary, he had frequently endeavored heretofore to settle difficult affairs in which his friends in the country were concerned, and had always done so in an amicable manner. During the present Session, however, he had declined to interfere, in this way, because he would not submit to the degradation of waiting at the door for Mr. Papineau.[14] The hon. member further referred to recent regulations in the Crown Lands Department, entirely inconsistent with the nature of the office, and by means of which business is greatly retarded, applicants are insulted, and the whole department itself brought into public contempt and odium. He concluded by a powerful appeal to members on the Ministerial side not to stultify themselves by voting against the motion--not to contradict, in so flagrant a manner, their reiterated declarations of want of, confidence in the hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands.[15]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU déclara que cette accusation de M. Cameron était ou une accusation contre lui-même personnellement, ou une attaque contre le ministère, dans le dernier cas il n'avait rien à dire,[16] (Cheers from the ministerialists)[17], dans le premier[18], the member for Lanark was bound to have put his charges in writing, to have put him in possession of them, and to have given him time to prepare his defence, if he did so, and brought specific charges instead of general accusations, he would be prepared to rebut those charges, and clear himself in the opinion of every one who was desirous of judging impartially. He pledged himself to give such a reply as would satisfy every gentleman in that House[19], not withstanding the complaints of certain persons who were actuated by selfish motives.[20] Il ajouta qu'il pourrait même révéler certaines spéculations qui touchaient de fort près quelques membres de la chambre, dont il donnerait les noms, si la chambre fesait une enquête sur sa conduite.[21]

DR. LATERRIERE se leva et dit:

Le Commissaire des terres vient d'être accusé d'une manière accablante d'incapacité de conduire les affaires de son département, de mauvaise foi, etc., etc., etc.

Moi aussi, M., je l'accuse de mauvaise foi, je l'accuse d'une manière plus spéciale. Je l'accuse d'avoir violé ses engagemens envers cette chambre, de n'avoir introduit, tel qu'il l'a promis depuis deux ans, aucune mesure pour l'organisation et la protection de ses pauvres compatriotes du Saguenay.

Je l'accuse d'avoir encouragé par des vues sordides, le pillage des bois sur les terres dans cette localité sans exception, même sur les terres prises et mises en valeur, sous la garantie du gouvernement que l'on leur en donnerait

des titres. Après avoir reçu la pleine valeur de ces terres par la vente des bois, je l'accuse d'avoir par l'appât d'un double bénéfice donné l'ordre de vendre ces terres au comptant à un prix plus élevé que son prédécesseur avait promis de les leur vendre et cela pour favoriser des spéculations. Je l'accuse d'avoir contrairement à la promesse de son prédécesseur fait mettre en vente les terres prises sur les bords des grands chemins, promises gratuitement.

D'avoir négligé l'organisation judiciaire telle que recommandée dans son rapport.

Quoique prélevant de cette localité, de 7 à 8 mille louis, s'être refusé et n'avoir, jamais voulu admettre l'équité d'allouer une petite partie de cet argent pour l'ouverture indispensable d'une communication avec les vieux établissemens.

Pour avoir donné ordre à ce que des réserves fussent faites, embrassant un grand nombre de terres dejà prises et mises en valeur sur le contour de la grande-baie des Ha ! et à Chicoutimi sous la ridicule et spécieuse raison d'y ériger des villes. Enfin d'avoir refusé de mettre en réserve et accorder des lots de terre pour le soutien de l'éducation élementaire.[22]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said the present was one of the class of attacks which since the opening of the session it was the policy of the opposition to direct against the Ministry; it was[23] the third vote of want of confidence that had been attempted in the House, and he had no doubt it would be treated as others were. Of course, if hon. members were desirous to see the hon. member for the North Riding and his friends walk across the House, they would vote for the motion; if not, they would reject it. That was the light in which the motion in Lord Glenning's case was regarded.[24] It was a most insidious attempt at unseating the Ministry, for if Mr. Papineau were culpable, then his colleagues were responsible for retaining and supporting him. It was in vain to vain (sic) the acts of the Crown Land Commissioner from the ccts (sic) of the Ministry. Hon. members who have confidence in the Administration would rely on the promise Ministers had given of rendering the Crown Land Department as efficient as possible.[25] His hon. friend the member for Ottawa had been chosen as the object of attack, because it was thought that some members of the Ministerial side were not well satisfied with the management of the Crown Lands Department, and that therefore they would join in the proposed vote. There were complaints against the office, some of them, perhaps true, but was it said that they arose from corruption.[26]

MR. CAMERON--I distinctly stated that it was not my intention to make any such charge.[27]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--Yes, he defied any one to shew intentional error on the part of his hon. colleague; he (Mr. Papineau) had been charged with incapacity, but where was the proof?[28] He knew the member for Quebec had said that the member for Ottawa was to have been "kicked out of the Ministry"--[29]

MR. AYLWIN.--Pardon me, I did not say so.[30]

An honourable member.--"Chassé de la porte" then.[31]

MR. AYLWIN.--"This is the French of the honourable M.P.P. himself. I

never used such expressions, but I did say, thrown overboard."[32]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--resuming his speech--Well, then, "thrown overboard." Now, this is not the case,--whenever the member for Ottawa retired, it would be at his own desire, and by no means at his colleagues. Those who were desirous of maintaining the present Ministry in office, should be also prepared to maintain the member for Ottawa.[33]

MR. CHAUVEAU.--By a majority of two?[34]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--I care not about the number[35], one is enough. It was no matter what the majority was, so long as it was sufficient to carry on the Government. The question should not be whether the Ministerial majority were one, or two, or twenty, but whether their acts were good or not, and so long as they were able to carry on the government with the support of the country, it was a contemptible thing to talk of the exact number of the majority.[36] What part of the constitution spoke of a given number as the proper majority? When the hon. gentlemen opposite get a majority of the Members of United Canada, be it 2, 3 or 4, "I shall willingly concede that the government should be in their hands, and never shall be heard to taunt them with the extent of their majority. I sincerely trust then, sir, that this childish allusion to the majority which support the present Ministry will not again be heard."[37] The allusion made by the honourable member who had interrupted him was a childish allusion. The Melbourne Ministry had maintained their power by a majority of 4 or 5 in a House of nearly six hundred. There was a precedent in point, and he would cite another precedent from the same administration. It was in the case of Lord Glenelg. The English opposition had brought in a vote similar to that now before the Assembly, in reference to that nobleman, which was met by his colleagues and their party as equally affecting the whole Ministry.[38] It was true that Lord Glenelg soon after retired.[39]

MR. CHAUVEAU.--As you intend your colleague shall.[40]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--"No, if he retires it shall be his own act."[41] Personal attacks had been constantly directed by the opposition against the character of his honourable and venerable friend, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, no man had less of self interest than his honourable colleague. There was something peculiarly liberal in the attacks made by members opposite on the characters of two men such as the members for Ottawa and Three Rivers, men whose grey hairs ought to protect them from insults, which, perhaps, their assailants would hesitate to shower on younger men[42].

Hear, hear from the Ministerial side[43].

Ironical cheers from the Opposition[44].

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ((resumed.)) And the reason of these attacks was simply that his venerable friends had dared to be independent, had presumed to think, had ventured to take a course for themselves. After such treatment none of their co-patriots would dare to join the Government; men in Lower Canada had been placed under a social ban for daring to think and act for themselves, men dared not be independent from the fear of a moral

excommunication. Was that the independence of the French Canadian party[45], for a whole people to be under the absolute direction of two or three persons - if it were, he would tell hon. gentlemen that the Anglo-Saxon would scorn it[46], "nor would it be tolerated in any part of the known world where there is the slightest independence of character."[47]

Loud cheers from the Ministerial Benches.[48]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--It was not because the people thought for themselves among them, that they were to be stigmatized as traitors.[49] ((He)) called on all those who believed the pledge given by the administration, that the Crown Land department should be remodelled; he called on those who desired to perpetuate the existence of the present Ministry to vote against the motion.[50] Ministers had a majority, and it was no matter how small a one. If they were to be defeated, let it be done boldly by a vote of want of confidence.[51]

M. BERTHELOT parla quelque tems à l'appui de la motion, qu'il ne considérait pas comme équivalente à un vote de non-confiance dans l'administration. Nous voulons, dit il, mettre à effet les résolutions de 1841? Que disent-elles ces résolutions? que les chefs de Département devront posséder la confiance du peuple. Or, M. Papineau ne possède pas cette confiance.[52] He had been appointed to the office he held because of his name[53]. Il est vrai qu'il porte un beau nom, il l'a souillé, il l'a déshonoré par sa conduite servile et hostile aux intérêts de ses compatriotes. Je ne blâme point les membres de l'autre côté de la chambre; ils cherchent leur intérêt; plus leur nombre sera grand, plus ils seront satisfaits. Mais lorsqu'on voit un vieillard, sur la fin de sa carrière, abandonner tout-à-coup les principes politiques qu'il a soutenus pendant toute sa vie, et, pour l'amour d'un vil intérêt se ranger avec les ennemis de son parti, alors, il est impossible d'avoir confiance en lui.[54]

MR. HALE called Mr. Berthelot to order, for accusing the member for Ottawa of having taken "a vile bribe."[55]

((There was)) some discussion on the point.[56]

MR. BERTHELOT would ask the hon. members opposite what they would think of one of their old supporters who, suddenly, and for no reason, except to advance his own interest, would abandon his party? Surely they would regard him as he (Mr. B.) and his friends did the hon. Member for Ottawa.[57]

MR. Berthelot was again called to order by MR. HALE, while describing the member for Ottawa as a "miserable renegade," and drawing an imaginary picture of conduct, such as that of the hounourable member.[58]

Mr. Hale ... ((was)) called on for the exact words used ((by the Speaker,)) SIR A. MACNAB.[59]

MR. HALE replied that the expressions were that, had a member of the Ministerial side left his party and joined the Opposition through selfish motives, he (Mr. Berthelot) would despise ((him)) as much as he did the member for Ottawa.[60]

MR. AYLWIN.--"There is no encouragement here."[61]

SIR A. MACNAB.--Le rappel a l'ordre a été mis de côté par l'orateur[62].

MR. HALE said his side was not to be frightened by the cries of chair and order made by members opposite.[63]

MR. AYLWIN rose--He said that, in some cases a vote against the member of the administration was a vote against all, but this was not the case in the present instance. The present vote only affected the personal capacity of the honourable member for Ottawa[64]. ((He)) said that, personally, he knew nothing of the charges upon which the motion was grounded, but he had heard of them from sources in which he had the greatest confidence. If, however, the hon. members from the Ottawa district--those from Russell, Carlton and Bytown--stand up in their places and say they acquit the Minister whose conduct was under trial, that they do not believe the charges against him, and that they have not been instructed by their constituents to join in the proposed condemnation,--if they did that, they should have his (Mr. A.'s) vote: but he knew they would not do so. There were members in that House who supported every Ministry, and the measures and acts of every Ministry, be they good, bad, or indifferent--who were ever ready to espouse the predilections of Ministers and adopt their antipathies.[65] He expressed his extreme astonishment at the couse taken by the hon. gentlemen opposite; they had in fact admitted all the charges brought by his hon. friend the member for Lanark--not a work of objection had been offered to them--and yet the hon. Attorney General calls on his supporters to vote against this motion! They admit the truth of the resolution, but they call on their tail to vote against it! and what was their argument for this extraordinary demand? Why, they say "it is quite true you can have no confidence in Mr. Papineau, but he is one of us, and you have confidence in us collectively!" An atrocious doctrine--a sort of vicarious satisfaction--justifying the doing of any wrong by a majority! Mr. Papineau is one of us and you must not say that he had done wrong! It brought forcibly to his mind one of those amusing incidents which used to occur in the halcyon days of the Colonial office: an English nobleman had a butler--and this butler's sister was a friend of this nobleman--and the nobleman was anxious to do something for the butler--and having made proper application at the Colonial Office, he got him appointed Attorney General of Canada. (Laughter.) The butler made some inquiry about the nature of the office his sister's friend had procured for him, and the result was that he came back to his Lordship and told him that he feared the situation would not suit him very well, as he heard that he would have to make speeches[66], conduct cases in Court,[67] and do things of that sort. "Ah, true," said his Lordship, "I did not think of that--but it does not matter, we will make you a judge!" And a judge he was made, and came out to this country to administer law and justice to the lieges! (Laughter.)[68] The public at large believed that the Commissioner of Crown Lands was incompetent; the late correspondence spoke of his retiring, and all parties on all sides were glad of it.[69] He admitted that the Commissioner of Crown Lands was treated with injustice inasmuch as the duties of his office were too ardous (sic) and too umnerous (sic) to be performed by a single individual.[70] But it was even attempted to be shewn that the hon. Commissioner had done his duty; his colleagues

had entirely abandoned him to the attack levelled against him, and merely pleaded that he had not acted corruptly.[71] The Attorney General had also laid down the law that unless a public officer went the length of peculation, of embezzlement he was not to be removed. He (Mr. Aylwin) was not prepared to say that Mr. Papineau in putting his hand into the public coffer and taking, without warrant, £500 (sic) to buy a house from his colleague, Mr. McGill, did not go that length--but he was at a loss which to admire most, the impudence of the assertion, or the coolness with which it is told to us. We are absolutely told that a guilty or incompetent man, if he can steer clear of the law, is not to be removed from a public office of trust! If these arguments are good as to one officer they are good all round. Let them be applied to a village Posmaster (sic) who has been proved guilty of incapacity and gross negligence--let the government say he was unfit for the duties of his office, but he has committed no crime--he is a supporter of ours, you have confidence in us--you shall not dismiss him! Let the government say this--and it is only carrying out their arguments as to Mr. Papineau--but they dare not do it.[72] ((He)) replied to the Attorney General's attack on Lower Canada for the severity with which political traitors are treated; he contended that it spoke well for the morals of the country that renegades and turncoats were so despised and contemned (sic).[73] Comme on avait blâmé les membres de l'opposition de s'épuiser en reproches amers contre MM. Viger et Papineau. M. Aylwin demanda si on pouvait trouver dans l'histoire parlementaire de quelque pays, un seul exemple de tergiversations semblables à celles de ces hons. messieurs? M. Aylwin cita en terminant son discours une parole qu'il tenait, dit-il, d'un Canadien-français, d'un coeur noble et patriotique. Cet homme, dit-il, m'a déclaré[74] ((qu'il)) avait dit à M. Viger, lorsque celui-ci s'efforçait de lui développer sa crise ministerielle: "Tenez, monsieur, vous pouvez avoir raison; mais à votre place je préférerais cet fois avoir tort que d'avoir raison contre tous mes compatriotes."[75]

MR. PETRIE said, that as the hon. member for Quebec had called on him, he should say that there was no lumbering in his County, and he had heard no complaints[76], either verbal or written, against the Crown Lands Department ... from the County of Russell[77]. He knew, however, that in the District of Ottawa there had been disputes about the timber limits[78]. The hon. member from Quebec had confounded the County with the District of Ottawa.[79] He knew not what parties were right, and, as a rule, those who were most to blame, made the most noise.[80]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the hon. member for Quebec had appealed to the hon. members from the Ottawa to declare their views on the motion before the House. He (Mr. C.) would also appeal to them and ask them to declare whether they approved of the management of the Crown Lands Office during those four years when it was under the controul of the hon. member for Bellechasse, by whom the present motion was seconded, and when the receipts of the office were, according to a statement of a member of the Opposition, (Mr. Merritt,) £6,500, and its expenses £58,000;[81] or whether they preferred the system of management pursued by the present incumbent, under which a half a million of monies were received. He would further say to those

hon. members, "Do not be led away; the vote sought for is intended to tell against the Ministry, and we will take it as such." The hon. member next referred[82] to the frequent references made by members on the other side to the majority possessed by the Government. The question for the consideration of honourable members opposite was not by what majority the Government held their seats, or how they retained their places, but whether their measures were good or bad--whenever, the Opposition got a majority of one they would be free to sit on the Ministerial benches. The proof of the strength of a Ministry consisted, in their being able to carry test measures.[83] Last year they had carried bills deciding the questions of the expenses of criminal justice and the Jesuits' Estates; they had also carried a distillery bill and a customs bill; these were true test questions, and upon these they had been successful.[84] The Ministry which dared not bring forward their measures was a weak Ministry; the Ministry which could carry its measures triumphantly was a strong one. If the vote before the House passed, he for one would not remain in the Ministry, and he would further say that none of his colleagues would do so. The present Ministry, with their small majority, had carried measures, which their predecessors, with their great majority, dared not touch (cheers); and he called on all who were not prepared to see the Opposition cross the floor of the House, and take their seats on the Ministerial benches, to oppose the motion.[85]

MR. HALL exclaimed against the waste of time by these covert motions. If a vote of want of confidence were to be passed let it be done in a bold, straight forward, manner. He complained, also, of the constant waste of time in attacking the hon. members for Three Rivers and Ottawa upon all occasions, however little the charges brought against them had to do with the subject before the House. In the present instance, if Mr. Papineau were to be condemned it was not on the accusations brought against him by the hon. member for Quebec, but his conduct while in office. He must say too, that the charge against renegades came with an ill-grace from the hon. member, who, if he was rightly informed, was a renegade himself[86], and all the insults he had offered these venerable gentlemen of occupying a degraded position--his own was a degraded position. He was retained to do the dirty work of his party, to vilify and to abuse, and to make those speeches which the members for Terrebonne and the 4th Riding of York would not disgrace themselves by uttering. Members opposite talked of justice to Lower Canada, but it appeared by that, that they did not object to the principles on which the Government was conducted, or that they proposed other principles of Gouernment (sic) should be adopted; they did not advocate principle, they only demanded five seats in the Council.[87] He did not profess to consider the Crown Lands, a well conducted department; but, at least, it was as well conducted as under the late Ministry.[88] The abuses of the Department had not grown up under the present Commissioner, they had existed in the days of Mr. Sullivan, and in those of Mr. Morin[89]. He would not accuse those hon. gentlemen of corruption, but this he would say, that in a certain town where the people were all conservatives the Government owned some hundred acres, and directed an agent to go and cut them up into lots and put what

price he liked on them, knowing that the inhabitants must buy them, in order that he might get his commission. That agent was Dr. Gilkison. If that was not corruption it was very like it.[90] ((He)) conceived the system of the Crown Lands Department to be wrong, but he would not vote for a motion which could not remedy it ... he relied upon the promise made by the present Ministry that they would reform the system, and he would therefore vote against the motion.[91] He would, if he wished to vote want of confidence, do so in a manly manner; but as he intended to do nothing of the sort, he would not be entrapped by these covert motions.[92]

M. CHAUVEAU ((répondit aux accusations porteés contre M. Aylwin)) ... et raconta comment au milieu de nos persécutions politiques, sous le régne de Sir John Colborne, lorsqu'il n'y avait pas autre chose à gagner par le patriotisme, que la prison et la potence, M. Aylwin outré des injustices que l'on commettait chaque jour contre nous, est venu spontanément au secours des opprimés, et a depuis l'union continué avec fermeté et indépendance ce rôle noble et généreux.[93] Il dit ((ensuite)) que pour lui, s'il eût été à la place du commissaire des terres, il aurait préféré les reproches de l'opposition à l'éloge étrange du ... ((procureur)) général pour le Haut-Canada. Dans quelle position humiliante, dit-il, ce chef de l'administration n'a-t-il pas placé son propre parti? Qu'a-t-il dit, pour engager ses partisans à voter avec lui? C'est un vote de non-confiance dans l'administration; votez avec nous, ou nous sommes perdus, sauvez-nous, sauvez-nous de M. Baldwin, sauvez-nous de M. LaFontaine, sauvez-nous de M. Morin; voilà les considérations auxquelles on a eu recours pour faire rejeter la motion qui est devant la chambre! a-t-on proféré une seule parole en faveur du commissaire des terres? non, on n'a parlé des plaintes portées contre lui que pour déclarer qu'elles étaient fondées. Que dit M. le procureur-général pour le Haut-Canada? Oh! nous ne voulons point chasser le commissaire des terres, il pourrait s'en venger, il ne nous bénirait peut-être pas, comme fait le membre des Trois-Rivières; mais ajoute-t-il, lorsqu'en Angleterre la motion faite ici contre notre collègue fut faite contre lord Glenelg, ce monsieur résigna. N'était-ce pas vouloir dire: l'hon. commissaire des terres, se retirera volontairement, et résignera comme a fait lord Glenelg? Voilà comme on défend ceux que tous les jours on nous accuse d'insulter! Et n'avons-nous pas raison de blâmer nos compatriotes de rester avec vous? N'avons-nous pas raison, lorsque nous avons été témoins de la conduite ingrate que vous avez mis à la porte, à l'égard de l'hon. ex-président du conseil législatif, et de celle que vous tenez maintenant à l'égard du membre pour Ottawa? Ceux qui se livrent à vous, comme l'ont fait MM. Viger et Papineau, ne peuvent pas même attendre le prix de leur trahison, vous les accablez vous-mêmes de votre mépris?.....[94]

M. MORIN parla pour réfuter ce qu'avait dit un membre de l'autre côté de la chambre, que c'était afin de supplanter M. Papineau et de reconquérir son ancienne position qu'il voterait contre lui. M. Morin déclara que si pour son malheur, il devait jamais faire partie d'une nouvelle administration, le poste de commissaire des terres ne serait certainement pas celui qu'il ambitionnerait. Il connait les difficultés qu'il y avait

dans la direction des affaires de ce département.[95] "Je ne suis mû, dit-il, par aucun sentiment d'intérêt personnel; mais ce qui me porte à entretenir ce manque de confiance dans l'administration du département des terres, ce sont les changemens, les additions que ce bureau à subi depuis quelques années. Tout récemment on a réuni à ce bureau le domaine public de la couronne, et les biens des jésuites. Ces ajoutés ont produit la plus grande confusion, et ont été une source d'injustices; on aurait dû présenter des mesures pour régler ces choses d'une autre manière. Comme elles sont conduites actuellement, il n'existe, pour ainsi dire, aucune responsabilité. Un autre motif qui me guide dans ma détermination, c'est la manière si peu conséquente dont on a fait l'achat d'une maison princière; on l'a payé à même un dépot sacré, qui ne pourrait pas être remplacé immédiatement, s'il l'on était obligé de le faire. Mais le principal motif de ma démarche, c'est qu'on a parlé de vendre la seigneurie de Lauzon,[96]--qui ne peut pas être plus vendue par M. Papineau sans une foi expresse, que toute autre proprieté publique, la maison du parlement à Quebec par exemple, ou l'hôtel même du gouvernement à Montréal[97],--c'est qu'on a vendu les forges St. Maurice, pour en faire l'objet de spéculations, et surtout parce qu'on parle de vendre les biens des jésuites, et je suis convaincu qu'on l'aurait déjà fait, si l'opposition n'avait manifesté sa désapprobation. Ces raison suffisent, je crois, pour me justifier de manquer de confiance dans l'administration actuelle du département des terres."[98]

MR. WILSON said the charges were either against the hon. Commissioner individually, or against the Ministry as a whole; if the former each charge should be separately set forth, and specific facts adduced to support it; if the latter, the same course should be pursued against the Ministers en masse; this had not been done;[99] no specific charges founded on an allegation of fact having been brought against the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the motion regarding him must be condemned as unfair; and as his acts could only be regarded as the acts of the Ministry, it was manifest that they ought to be included in any accusation brought against him.[100] He would therefore vote against the motion.[101]

MR. BALDWIN said that whilst he was convinced that the motion before the House, and the manner in which it was brought forward were alike constitutional, correct, and candid, he was also satisfied that never was an attack so badly met (hear, hear); never was there a worse,--he was going to say defence,--but there was no defence, and the attempt at one was the merest imbecility. What was the main ground taken by the learned Attorney General West? His very words were, "I defy any one to prove that my hon. friend has done anything intentionally injurious." All then that could be said in answer to the charges contained in the motion was that the hon. Member for Ottawa, one of the Ministers of the Crown, had not acted corruptly, that is in such a way as would expose him to ignominous (sic) impeachment (hear, hear and loud cheers). This was the only praise that could be awarded to him by his hon. and learned colleague. If confirmation of the charges referred to were needed, was not the advocacy of the learned Atty. General alone sufficient for that purpose? Yes, the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands stood convicted by his own counsels of being

the incompetent officer, the imbecile, he was reputed to be (hear, hear.)--The late Attorney General West had put an extinguisher on the political character of the hon. and learned member for Three Rivers when he penned the memorable words, "I will not conceal from you that his (Mr. Viger's) retirement from the Council is essential to its strength." That extinguisher was not, could not be more complete than that which had just fallen upon the head of the hon. member for Ottawa in the brief words uttered by the present Attorney General West. His (Mr. Papineau's) conduct, said Attorney General Sherwood, was not "intentionally injurious" (hear, hear.) And it was thus these hon. and venerable gentlemen were rewarded for the "disinterestedness and single-heartedness" with which--according to another declaration made that very day by the learned Attorney General West--they had served the present Administration! Was there ever such brazen, such unmitigated ingratitude!! The Ministry not being able, or not choosing to defend the conduct of their colleague against the particular charges in question, resorted to the pitiful appeal, "Do not vote in favour of the motion, if carried, it would amount to a want of confidence in us; we would be the sufferers,"--He (Mr. Baldwin) would tell the Administration, that, in this, they were not quite correct: the condemnation of one of the Ministry would not apply to the whole, unless they chose to make it so: it was not necessarily so. But hon. members opposite (sic) need not be alarmed on that head; there was no such virtue as that of resignation appertaining to the Ministry: they felt too secure in their general majority of two. Had not the Attorney General West declared, in effect, that a majority of one was as good as twenty! But he (Mr. B.) preferred to believe, with Sir R. Peel and others, that such a majority was not sufficient to secure the respect and confidence of the country. A Ministry, to be useful, should have a majority which would enable them to meet the grand questions of the country, and boldly dispose of them. What had been the conduct of the present Administration? Take, for instance, the Clergy Reserves. If there was a question which more than another occupied the public mind, it was that; and yet they (the Administration) had absolutely no opinion on it. Look, again, at the manner in which the University Bill was disposed of. Can the Ministry do otherwise than blush, deep as purple, at the recollection of their traitorous proceeding in reference to that bill. The members of the late administration had been taunted with not dealing with certain questions while in office; but he dared their accusers to point to a single question which more immediately called for their attention that they had not grappled with--(hear, hear, and cheers.)--Allusions had been made to the "Administration of Justice," and to the Jesuit Estates," to this he would answer, could everything have been done in the short time in which the late Ministry held office? and he would further remind the present Ministry that a leading charge urged by a colleague of theirs, in another branch of the Legislature, was, that they (the ex-Ministers) had "attempted too much" (hear). As the question of what the late Administration had done was on the tapis it might be profitable to enter into it a little more minutely. Hon. Members would see that they (the late Ministry) met Parliament on the 28th September, 1842, and on the 29th of Sept. they brought in the "Judges Independence Bill," for Lower Canada; on the 5th

October they submitted bills on the "Administration of Justice, Lower Canada," "Gaspe Judicature," "Small Causes," Lower Canada, and a Jurors Bill for Upper Canada; on the 9th October bills relative to Party Processions, Secret Societies, and Public Meetings, and on the 10th October a Customs Bill. Contrast this statement with the time and the manner in which the present Ministry brought forward their measures, and especially the University Bill, and the Militia Bill; the latter deferred till late in the session of '46, when we were actually threatened with war; the former brought in at an advanced period of one session, put off till near the end of the next session, and then, even then, revived not by the Ministers, but by an independent Member of the House (hear, hear and cheers)!--Having said thus much of the measures introduced by the late Administration, he would also take leave to refer to the majorities by which they were sustained. During their term of office 28 divisions took place on Ministerial questions, and the numbers were as follows:-- 1st division, majority in favour of Ministers, 33; 2nd, 29; 3rd, 47; 4th, 42; 5th, 28, 6th, 14; 7th, 36; 8th, 36; 9th, 32; 10th, 21; 11th, 25; 12th, 28; 13th, 31; 14th, 24; 15th, 33; 16th, 32; 17th, 42; 18th, 32; 19th, 9; 20th, 17; 21st, 17; 22d, 20; 23d, 7; 24th, 43; 25th, 30; 26th, 10; 27th, 23; 28th, 17. It would be observed that on two division our majority was comparatively small--one 9 and the other 7. The first was on a bill to relieve banks from the double security clause, and seeing that many of our staunch general supporters had differed from us, and conceiving the question too important to be in any degree forced, we actually withdrew it. The division giving a majority occurred on a motion to reduce the salary of a Commissioner of Customs. He would ask hon. members to consider for a moment the difference between the mode of conducting a Government which these majorities indicated and that now pursued? The monstrous doctrine was not then set up that a majority of 1 was as good as 20. Oh! how utterly unworthy was such a doctrine! It came from the leader of the Administration, and consequently should be regarded as that of the body; and if anything more than another could prove their utter unfitness for public trust, it was such an enunciation. Had they endeavoured to explain away their embarrassments, it might be borne with; but no, they preferred to cap the climax of their recklessness by unblushingly coming up to the assertion that a majority of one was as good as twenty!--It had been said that under what was called the Harrison Administration in 1842 he (Mr. B.) had not more than 6 followers; he admitted it, but he would remind hon. members of the important fact, that in that same Parliament he afterwards obtained the majorities he had cited; and he would further observe that never, never, was he placed in the mortifying position of appealing to the pity of the House for support as had been, that evening, so openly done by the Members of the Administration (hear, hear). He was surprised that the hon. Member for Leeds who, usually, so readily defended the Ministers had not taken up the defence of the present occasion, but perhaps the hon. member was begining (sic), to feel his neglected position; he had not been admitted even to the hall of the Ministerial Mansion, much less to the dignity of an upper servant (hear, hear), he was still kept on the outside to break the furrows, and smooth the ground for the more courtly hands of his betters (hear, hear and laughter). The hon. member concluded

by expressing his hearty approval of the motion.[102]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said that there was no precedent to be found for the motion. Every means had been attempted to break up the Administration, attacks had been made on what was considered the most vulnerable points; and now seeing that all their attempts had failed, they were determined not to give it up, but attack the administration in a more covert manner, they had commenced a guerilla warfare, and where it would end, it was impossible to say. He said that[103] if the Ministry had not made it a ministerial question, the opposition would have said that they deserted Mr. Papineau, that they were afraid to make it a ministerial question, lest they should be in the minority and lose their seats. As to treating it as a personal charge against one member of the Government only,[104] ((it)) was not consistent with the principles of Responsible Government, of which the honorable member for the North-Riding, was the most consistent supporter. The whole Ministry, he said, were responsible for the acts of any one of the body; and, therefore, there was no other course which could be taken in resisting the motion, than to treat it as directed against the whole Administration.[105]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--There were only two ways in which this motion must be considered;[106] first, it was either a declaration of a want of confidence in the Ministry, or secondly, it was a charge against the hon. member for Ottawa for personal misconduct.[107] He considered that the proper way to view the question, was as directed against the whole administration[108], ((for)) if it were the latter, it ought to have been based upon some certain and specific facts, to which the hon. member would have power to make a defence: he could not be charged for the acts of his whole life; he could only be charged for his acts as a public officer and in a public character, and there was nothing before the House to sustain any charge at all. The hon. member for Lanark had talked a great deal about the purchase of a house for the department. That purchase was not made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands upon his own responsibility. It was done by order of the Government and not he that was responsible for it. The hon. member for Ottawa must be relieved from the charge altogether.[109] In reference to the majority in the House, he said that it was larger than the majority which Mr. Pitt, had at one time when he was so severely pressed by Mr. Fox, and yet at the next session of parliament, Mr. Pitt had an overwhelmning majority returned to Parliament supporting him; and there was as good a chance for the present administration to go to the country.[110]

Cry of "Try it, try it."[111]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that the administration had been declared to be a bad one. Now, what was the proof of it? The proof he thought was a country disorganised, crime on the increase, and commerce falling off. Was this the case with Canada? Was the country torn up by tumults? Was the land untilled? Was crime on the increase? And, lastly, was the commerce of the country on the decrease? The answer to these questions was in the negative. The country was peaceable, crime was not on the increase,

and the commercial relations of the country were in a prosperous condition.[112] The other charges before the House were general, and were not based upon any particular facts. Could it be said that a British Minister should be tried before a British House of Commons upon mere assertions of a general nature unsupported by any facts?[113]

MR. GOWAN said it was well known to many of his honourable friends around him, that he had determined to take no part in the present debate, but after the direct and personal attack that had been made upon him by the Member for North York,[114] and because from some reason which he could not understand, his (Mr. G.'s) name had often been mentioned in the public prints, in connexion with the Crown Lands Department[115], he was forced to crave the indulgence of the House, even at that late hour, while he noticed one or two points, so prominently obtruded into the debate, by the learned member for North York (Mr. Baldwin). He proposed to notice three points, and three only, of the learned gentleman's speech. The first was the personal attack made upon himself; the second was the smallness of the majority which supported the present ministers; and the last was the large majority, by which the learned gentleman himself was supported, when the first Minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) First, then, as regarded the personal attack, he had to say upon that subject that he had never been the out-door, nor the indoor servant of any ministry. It was possiple (sic) that had he gone over to the gentlemen on the other side of the House, he might have obtained office, but as regarded his connexion with his own side of the House, he had simply to say, and to defy contradiction as to the strict truth of his assertions, that he had never directly or indirectly sought office, and that when the honourable gentleman opposite should find him (Mr. G.) engaged in any menial capacity of the kind, it would be quite time enough for him to indulge in the sneers and taunts, with which he had favoured the House. If office had sought him, he had not sought office. He cared little for the taunts with which he had been assailed; the authors of some of them were too pitiful, and the nature of others of them, too absurd and contemptible for him to notice them. He had not used his political influence as an article of traffic, and he did not come to Parliament to barter the rights of his constituents, or to surrender his personal independence for office. Those honourable gentlemen on the other side of the House, who warmed themselves more by the pursuit after office than they were warmed by the intense heat of the weather, might desire to judge of his (Mr. Gowan's) views by their own; but he desired to be judged by his acts, and not by the mere envious spirit of the low and the servile. Having said thus much in reference to the personal attack made upon him, he would not proceed to examine, for a few moments, the gentleman's taunt against the Ministry, for the paucity of their majorities. (Hear, hear.) he would first ask the learned gentleman what was meant by a strong Government? Himself and the honourable member might put a very different construction on the meaning of the term--a strong Government. If, by a strong Government, the learned gentleman meant the mere amount of numerical majority, he (Mr. G.) must differ from him. For the learned member's own Government was a very conclusive proof of a Government all-powerful, so

far as a Parliamentary majority was concerned, and yet it fell to pieces at the first shock from an appeal to the public. (Cheers.) If, on the other hand, the hon. gentleman meant not merely a numerical majority in Parliament, but a Government strong in the affections of the House and of the country, by the wisdom and excellence of their measures, then he (Mr. G.) entirely coincided with him. It is not merely numerical majorities, but public confidence, that should constitute the strength of a Government. It is the strength of public confidence that constitutes the Minister for the time being--the mirror to reflect the public mind, and to keep the Ruler within the limit of his constitutional capacity. A numerical majority of trained followers will enable a Minister to consult or to disregard the public will at his pleasure; to become the public servant, or the public tyrant, as it may suit his taste, his inclination, or his interest; and for his (Mr. Gowan's) part, he hoped he would never see the day (whatever party might be in power) when the Minister would be enabled to disregard the public sentiment, and to trample upon public rights, through the sordid influence of a tyrant majority. (Cheers.) The learned gentleman had appealed to the majorities which sustained Ministers in England. And what were these majorities? Take for example a few of the great questions which had divided parties in England for the last quarter of a century, such as Catholic Emancipation, or Parliamentary Reform; let him add up the several divisions, and strike the average majorities, and what do they exhibit? Something amounting to about twenty-seven and a fraction. If then the British House of Commons, with its 658 members, only gave the Ministry a majority varying from five and twenty to thirty, how many should the Canadian House give, with its eighty-four members? (Hear, hear.) If eighty-four members give four, surely 658 should at least give 30. (Hear, hear.) He would not say a few words in reference to what had fallen from the learned gentleman, touching the large majority by which his administration had been supported. He (Mr. G.) had emigrated to this country in the year 1829 (now nearly nineteen years ago); shortly after his arrival, a new election took place in Upper Canada, and from that period to the present, every Parliament, save one, had been Conservative[116] although there had been four or five elections[117].

Cheers from the Ministerial side.[118]

MR. GOWAN.--If then the political party, of which the learned gentleman was the leader, were unable to make headway, when an imperfect, and in many respects, an unjust, administration of the Government took place, how can it be hoped for, that they could not succeed when it is admitted that the people are more enlightened, have fewer grievances to complain of, and an improved system of management introduced into all our public affairs.[119]

Cries of try it?[120]

MR. GOWAN.--Did they wish that the country should be agitated from the one end to the other and all public business stopped because the members for the Fourth Riding of (sic) Quebec wanted it? Nothing he thought could justify the ministry in dissolving Parliament at present when so much re-

quired to be done.[122] How, it may be properly inquired, did the learned gentleman secure the majority of which he boasts? Much has been said by some parties, as to the right by which some gentlemen hold their seats in the present Parliament; but if all that has been said, is true, and if to that all, ten-fold more is added, even then, it would fall far short of the charges made by his own party, and solemnly recorded on the Journals of the House, against the Parliament, which gave the learned gentleman his majority. (Loud cheers.) His strength was Sydenham's corruption! his majority Sydenham's dross. (loud shouts of hear). He was sorry to have trespased (sic) so long on the House at that late hour of the debate.[122] With regard to the particular question before the Chair, he must say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, (hear, hear,) but the Ministry had declared that it was their intention to remodel it with the least possible delay, and he therefore must either disbelieve them and vote for the motion, or must believe them and vote against it. As long as he supported Ministers he must believe them honorable men and believing they intended to do what they had promised he would vote against the motion.[123]

MR. PRICE would not have risen had it not been for some of the statements made by the honourable member for Leeds[124], Mr. Gowan, about Reformers having only had a majority in one Parliament since 1829 which we did not hear very well on account of the noise in the House.[125] He (Mr. Gowan) had omitted to state that in the Parliament of 1828, which still existed when Mr. G. came to the country, the Reformers had the majority, and he stated the number of elections since 1829 to be 4 or 5, whereas they were only 3.[126] He ((Mr. Price)) said that in Upper Canada, from 1830 to 1833, the Reformers had a majority in Parliament, and since then, on several occasions, they had majorities.[127] Mr. Price further referred to the manner in which the majority in the present House was obtained; the members for Montreal were returned, notoriously, by fraud; and the member for West Halton by the votes of 6 widows; these were specimens of how the existing Ministry obtained power.[128] The English practice, he said, that would be pursued in a case like the present by a British Ministry, would be to resign at once, and especially so in a case like the present, when the ministry could only retain themselves in office, by their own votes.[129] The hon. member concluded by saying that if the Ministry thought they possessed the confidence of the great body of the people, even if they had only a very small majority in the House, that it was their duty to carry on the Government.[130]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Fournier, Franchère, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(32.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Dickson, Ermatinger, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Robinson, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Wilson, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(36.)

So it passed in the negative.

MR. BALDWIN expressed his opinion that it was unconstitutional for Mr. Papineau to vote in his own favour.[131]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD remarked that Ministers always voted for themselves on questions such as votes of want of confidence, &c.[132]

SIR A. MACNAB then left the chair for about a quarter of an hour.[133]

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Message from His Excellency. *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.*

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Despatch. *The Governor General transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

Government House,
Montreal, 7th July, 1847.

(Copy.)

No. 47. *Downing Street,*
1st April, 1847.

Emigration.

My Lord,

I have had the honor of receiving Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 7, of February 25th, with its enclosures on the subject of Emigration. The papers furnished to you by Mr. Draper and by Mr. Buchanan certainly place in a strong light the difficulties of any plan for the systematic settlement of Emigrants which has yet been proposed; difficulties which are greatly increased, or more properly speaking, are mainly to be traced to the manner in which so large a portion of the Public Lands of Canada have already been alienated, and to the fact that by long usage men's minds are become habituated to the irregular and unsystematic methods of occupying the territory which have hitherto prevailed.

I cannot hope that, under these circumstances, it will be practicable during the present season, to carry into effect any scheme of colonization in the proper sense of the word, and I am compelled to come to the conclusion,

that all that can be done for the present is to persevere in the use of the same means which have for some years been employed, in order to afford to the very large number of Emigrants who are now flocking to the Ports of embarkation the assistance they will require when they reach the Colonies.

But though more than this may for the present be impracticable, I confess that even the able papers of Mr. Draper and of Mr. Buchanan, supported, as I must admit them to be, by the testimony of all the gentlemen of practical experience upon this subject, whom I have had the means of consulting, have not been able to satisfy me that with the co-operation of the Provincial Legislature, it would be impossible to establish some system for the future, by which colonization might be carried forward upon a more regular plan, and upon a larger scale than has yet been attempted. The persuasion that this might be accomplished is very generally entertained in this country; and I have the honor of enclosing a memorial, addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury (just published as a pamphlet,) which advocates the adoption of such a measure, and which has been so strongly pressed upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that I am anxious to learn what may be the opinion which, with the extensive means of obtaining accurate information upon the subject within your reach, Your Lordship may form upon it. You will observe that although the pamphlet is written with talent, and there is much that is striking in all the preliminary observations, in the practical part of the plan which it is intended to advocate, there is considerable vagueness and obscurity, and an absence of those details, in the arrangement of which so much of the difficulty of every scheme of Emigration has been found to consist. So far, however, as details are given, the suggested measure seems to be open to serious objections. I greatly doubt whether the District Councils, upon the co-operation of which so much reliance is placed, are bodies which would be found either able or willing to afford the aid expected from them in carrying on Public Works, with the view of affording employment to Emigrants. I also greatly doubt whether any advantage, at all proportioned to the cost, would arise from the proposal to pay to a great Company the sum of five pounds for every Emigrant settled upon the land. I find from the information collected by the Emigrant Commissioners, and published in their last circular, that in the last twenty years, 1,337,000 persons have emigrated to different parts of North America, of whom, by far, the majority were of the laboring class. These Emigrants have, for the most part, ultimately established themselves as settlers, or as permanent residents in the Towns, without any cost to the public, beyond the trifling sums annually expended under the system now in force; but had the plan of the authors of this pamphlet been in operation, the gratuitous assistance offered would have attracted to the British Provinces a large proportion of those who have actually gone to the United States; and it is a very moderate estimate to suppose that bounty would have been claimed for the settlement of 400,000 of these Emigrants, so that the sum of £2,000,000 would have been thus expended. To this must be added the proposed contribution of one third of the cost of the passage to America, of the whole body of Emigrants, which calculated at only £1 for each Emigrant, would have amounted to £1,337,000. Thus, without accomplishing more than has now been accomplished, at scarcely any expense to the public

a total expenditure would have been incurred of no less than £3,337,000, and it would only have been the money in excess of this amount so laid out which would have really contributed to increase the stream of Emigration from this country.

But assuming that Parliament were prepared to grant such a very large sum of money for this purpose, I cannot but believe that more would really be accomplished towards encouraging Emigration by applying it to the construction of great Public Works--such for instance as Railways--by which employment would be provided for a large number of Emigrants in the first instance, and a great extent of land would be rendered far more accessible, and therefore available for settlement, than it now is. The demand for labor thus created would, I am inclined to think, create a spontaneous Emigration to a larger extent, and of a more healthy character, than the adoption of such a scheme as had been suggested.

So far as I can at present judge of this scheme, it does not, therefore, appear to me to be one calculated to succeed; but as I have already observed, I am not yet convinced that with the effective co-operation of the Colonial Legislature, a great extension, and, at the same time, a more regular character might not be given to the present tide of Emigration, without imposing any considerable, perhaps even any permanent, burthen upon the British Treasury. We know that unaided and undirected in their efforts as they now are, numbers of the Emigrants who reach Canada with no resource but their labor to trust to, are enabled, in the course of a few years to realize property,

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and even to remit considerable sums of money to the friends and relations they have left behind. It is also notorious that in the present mode of conducting the settlement of the territory, there is a great waste of labor, and that far less results are obtained by means of the same amount of exertion than might be looked for, under a system which secured a greater degree of mutual co-operation and assistance amongst those who now trust, in a great measure to their individual and isolated efforts. It is impossible to read any of the numerous and interesting accounts, published during the last few years, of the life of settlers in the backwoods of British America and of the United States, without being struck with the hardships and difficulties endured by them, and with the great waste of labor incurred entirely in consequence of the want of some means of giving increased efficiency to labor by combination and by the division of employments. We here continually of bread being scarce where corn is cheap and abundant, because from the distance of mills and the badness of the roads, it takes many days of toilsome labor for men and horses to carry a small quantity of corn to be ground, and to bring it back in the shape of flour. We hear of days wasted in, perhaps, the busiest part of the season, in carrying to a distant Forge to be repaired, some necessary implement of agriculture, which in England would be taken to the village shop, and be again ready for use in an hour. I say nothing (important as are such considerations) of the privations which scattered settlers necessarily undergo from the want of adequate means of religious instruction, of education for their children, and of medical assistance, and of the absence of all the main advantages of civilized society. Looking merely to the pecuniary results of the existing mode of settlement, it seems to me impossible

to doubt that it is highly wasteful, and that the same labor better applied and directed, might produce a far larger amount of comfort and advantage to the early settlers in a new territory, and exempt them from many of the privations and hardships to which they are now exposed. It is difficult to understand what natural obstacle prevents such a territory from being occupied, not by individuals, but by Societies properly organized for mutual support and assistance, carrying with them as they advance, all the means and appliances of civilization. For this purpose what seems to be most required, is to carry further than has yet been done, the principle of making all who obtain land, pay for it such a price as at once to afford the means of effecting those improvements by the construction of Roads and Bridges, and by erecting Schools and other Public Buildings, which are necessary for its regular and systematic occupation. If no public lands were alienated but at a price sufficient to pay for such improvements, and if the money obtained from their sale were so expended, land would only be purchased where the improvements were already in progress, while the settler receiving in return for the enhanced price he paid for land, not only the land but the advantage of those works by which its profitable occupation is facilitated, would not in reality pay more, perhaps not so much, for the mere land, as when it is disposed of at a very low and almost nominal price. Where the previous improvident alienation of large quantities of land presents an obstacle to the adoption of the system of selling land in this manner, precisely the same results are attainable by the imposition of a moderate tax upon all land whether wild or reclaimed, and applying the proceeds to the same sort of improvements. Such a tax is not felt as any practical burthen upon settled land, but presents a powerful bar to the acquisition, or retention of land which cannot be turned to some account.

Such are the considerations (as it appears to me the just and important considerations) upon which the policy I have now described has been recommended. I have thought it right thus shortly to recapitulate them to Your Lordship, because the principles on which they rest must be steadily borne in mind in judging of any plan of colonization. Acting upon these principles, I am of opinion that the mode in which colonization may with most prospect of success be promoted, is by the application of any money which may be hereafter granted, or advanced by Parliament for this purpose, in opening land for settlement, by making such improvements as I have described, or by constructing Public Works of a more important character, such as Railways and Canals. In this manner immediate employment might be afforded to the Emigrants, while at the same time they would be trained in those descriptions of labor most required in the country in which they are ultimately to settle. I agree with Mr. Draper in thinking it desirable that Emigrants going out as laborers should not permanently continue as such, but should, as speedily as possible, be converted into small landowners; but I am of opinion that the only way in which this object can be effected with safety and advantage, is by affording them, in the first instance, employment at good wages, by which the provident and industrious amongst them will speedily be enabled to purchase land, and by doing so, (supposing the system I have recommended be adopted,) they will repay the sums, originally advanced to them, in wages while employed upon those Works which have opened the land they have acquired for permanent settlement. The

effect, in short, of the measures I have thus sketched, rather than described, would be to effect settlements by means of advances by the State; but with this important qualification, that these advances would be made in such a manner as to avoid constituting the State the creditor of a numerous body of small settlers, thus tempting them to improvidence and discouraging industry; and instead of this the public money would be invested in the improvement of land, the property in which would only be transferred when a price sufficient to cover the expense incurred was paid for it. It was upon these views that the plan of forming Villages detailed in my Despatch of December 31st, was founded; and Mr. Draper has misunderstood me in supposing that I meant the laborers established in the proposed Villages to continue in that rank of life. What I contemplated was, that they should be encouraged to purchase farms in the immediate neighbourhood of the Villages in which they were originally established, and to improve by degrees the log-houses at first provided for them, into comfortable dwellings. I thought, and still think, that living together in Villages would be favorable to civilization and improvement, nor do I see that this would be at all inconsistent with their cultivating the adjoining and surrounding lands as proprietors.

I have only to add, that Her Majesty's Government share in the strong desire which has been so generally expressed, to promote the adoption of some well considered and systematic plan of colonization in British America, believing that this would be attended with great benefit both to the Colonies and to the Mother Country. But great as would be the advantages of such a measure, they would still be less than the evils which might follow from the hasty adoption of an ill-matured and impracticable scheme; nor do I think it possible to proceed without the hearty co-operation of the Provincial Legislatures. It is for these reasons that I have so fully explained to you my views upon the subject. I confidently leave it to your judgment, after consulting the Lieutenant Governors of the Lower Provinces, and the members of your Council, to determine in what manner the co-operation of the different Legislatures may be best

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invited; assuring you that if you should be able to arrange with them any plan which may appear calculated to prove successful, Her Majesty's Servants will not be slow to propose, nor, judging from the opinions generally expressed, would Parliament be slow to sanction the employment of the pecuniary resources of this country in furtherance of such an object.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) *GREY.*

Governor General,
The Right Honorable,
The Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatch to be printed. — *Ordered, That the said Despatch be printed for the use of the Members of this House.*

Revenue Statements. — *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command*

of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22d ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Statement of the gross amount of the Revenue derived from Timber on the Ottawa River, and, also, from other sections of the Province; and also, the amount of Revenue from Slides on the Ottawa, and from the Union Suspension Bridge at Bytown, for the year 1846."

App. (J.J.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix J.J.)*

Passengers Act. *Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be communicated to the House, "such information as may be in the possession of the Provincial Government, or in that of the Emigrant Agent at Quebec, as to the manner in which the provisions of the Passengers Act have been observed by Vessels bringing Emigrants to this Province during the present Season, particularizing any infractions of the Law;" which Return is as followeth:--*

Government Emigration Office,
Quebec, 3rd July, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of 25th ultimo, transmitting me, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Copy of an Address of the Legislative Assembly, calling for information as to the manner in which the provisions of the Passengers Act have been observed by Vessels bringing Emigrants to this Province during the present season, particularizing any infractions of the Law.

In reply, I have the honor to state, that the provisions of the Passengers Act appear to have been very generally observed by the Masters of the Emigrant Vessels of the present season. I have had comparatively few complaints on the part of Emigrants, on the subject of their treatment on board of Vessels, or the supplies of provisions or water issued to them; and such as have been preferred have proved, on examination into the circumstances, to be either trivial in character or ill-founded. One exception only is required to be made in the application of this remark. In the case of the Birman, Guthrie Master, from London, there appeared to me, in the statements made by the Passengers, proper grounds for the institution of proceedings against the Master, for having issued an insufficient supply of water on the passage. The parties however relieved me of the duty of prosecuting, by entering into a compromise, under the 33rd clause of the Act, by which the Master paid £10 to the Quebec Fund for distressed Emigrants.

One or two other cases have occurred this season, which might have called for my interference. The complaints were made to me in Montreal, the parties having been brought up direct from Grosse Isle; but as to have commenced any proceedings against the Vessels would have obliged the complainants to return to Quebec, which they declined to do, I was obliged to forego any legal inquiry into the cases.

I may be further permitted to add, that in consequence of the increased number of Government Emigration Agents in Ireland, and the strict instruc-

tion issued by the Emigration Commissioners, through the Board of Customs, the regulations of the Act are more strictly enforced previously to the sailing of the Vessels; and complaints and infractions of the law, which in former years were of frequent occurrence, are now comparatively few.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. C. BUCHANAN,
Emigrant Agent.

E. Parent, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary.

Customs. And also, Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, directing that the proper officer do lay before the House, "a Statement of the amount of Customs Duties collected and paid into the Provincial Treasury, at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, the expense attending the same, and the nett amount received, in separate columns; also, a like Statement from St. John's, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton; also, a like Statement from every other interior Port in Canada, for the years 1840, 1841, 1845, and 1846; also, a Statement of the expenses attending the new Department called the Commissioner of Customs,--in order that the comparative amounts received, and cost of collection and expenses at each separate Port may be contrasted, for the information of the House; and that a tabular Statement of the same may be appended to the Public Accounts."

App. (K.K.) (For the said Return, see Appendix K.K.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Simcoe Writ. Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be called in and examined before this House, touching the issue of the writ for the County of Simcoe, during the last Recess of Parliament, and all things relating to the same.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery appeared accordingly, and was examined; as followeth:--

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

1. On whose warrant was the writ issued during the last Recess of Parliament, for the County of Simcoe, made out and issued?--The writ was issued in virtue of a warrant addressed to me by the Honorables Messieurs Daly and Smith, dated the 6th July, 1846.

2. Had you, at the time you acted upon that warrant, any knowledge of the existence of any other warrant for any such writ?--I had not.

3. When did you first learn that there was any such warrant as the Speaker's warrant of the 4th July, 1846?--I cannot state the precise date. I think it was about the latter end of May or the beginning of June, of the present year.

4. Where has the Speaker's warrant of the 4th July, 1846, been, as far as you are aware, from the date thereof to the present time?--I cannot say.

5. From whom did you receive the Speaker's warrant?--From the Honorable Mr. Robinson.

6. Has it been in your hands ever since?--It has not,--it was laid before this House.

7. Was it in your hands constantly from the time you received it till you delivered it to the Clerk of this House?--It was not.

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8. Where was it then?--I returned it to the Honorable Mr. Robinson, either the day I received it, or the day after.

9. When was it returned to you again, and by whom?--When I received it, I immediately thought I could not enter it into my book of records: I therefore took it back to the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and he put it under cover to the Honorable the Speaker.

10. Did you receive any instructions or advice from any one respecting the said warrant, or the manner of dealing with it?--No.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved to resolve, seconded by the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, That while a Parliament is in being, it belongs to this House alone in the exercise of one of its undoubted privileges, to direct the issue of warrants for the election of Members to represent the People in such Parliament, except only in cases in which the authority to issue such warrants has, by Statute, been specially delegated to other hands.[134]

COL. PRINCE, thought it was a matter requiring some investigation, and[135] to save the time of the House,[136] he thought ((it)) could be better done by a Committee[137].

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Mr. Prince moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, that all the words after "That" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted:--"the subject matter of the Simcoe Election be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to take evidence thereon, and to report to this House will all convenient speed."

A few remarks ... ((were made by)) MESSRS. BALDWIN and SOL. GEN. CAMERON[138].

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The question having been put upon the said motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Cummings, Daly, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Petrie, Prince, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Dickson, Fournier, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Morin, Powell, Price, Scott, and Thompson.--(22.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to by the House; and

Ordered, That the subject matter of the Simcoe Election be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to take evidence thereon, and to report to this House with all convenient speed.

Peel District Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Prince have leave to bring in a Bill to erect a new District to be called the District of Peel, from certain parts of the District of Huron and Wellington in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Duggan have leave to bring in a Bill for incorporating Henry John Boulton, Esquire, and others, under the name and style of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Toronto Incorporation Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Price have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 9 Vict. intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the City of Toronto."*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

MR. PRICE[139].--In reference to the conduct of a certain Judge in Upper Canada, who was alleged to have committed a prisoner for two years and a half for impertinence[140], Mr. Price moved for an Address to His Excellency praying for information of the particulars of this case. He (Mr. P.) would call upon the hon. member for Essex, who was the prosecuting officer on the occasion, to inform the House of the circumstances.[141]

COL. PRINCE, who was Queen's Council at the trial of the prisoner, who occasioned the motion, stated the facts to be that the man[142] was indicted for larceny and for breaking into a dwelling; he was convicted of the former offence only, and[143] on being sentenced to six months imprisonment in Sandwich Jail[144], said "My Lord, I would rather go to the Penitentiary than rot in the dungeons of Sandwich Jail", but he did not speak at all in an impertinent manner.[145] The Judge thereupon consulted for some minutes with his brother, and as the sentence was not recorded he thought proper to change it to 3 years in the Penitentiary[146], the lowest term of incarceration.[147]

MR. BALDWIN thought the explanation given by the learned Queen's Counsel took the edge somewhat off the affair; still, however, there appeared

to be error in the proceeding. If any weight could properly be attached to the words of the prisoner it should be remembered that he (the prisoner) must certainly have desired to go to the Penitentiary merely for the six months; he could not have meant to invoke a sentence of three years.[148]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD opposed the motion with much warmth, and said the man was sent to the Penitentiary "because he asked it."[149]

MR. AYLWIN.--"Because he asked it"! Suppose he had asked to be discharged or to be hanged? (hear, hear.)[150]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD resumed, and at some length defended the character of the Judges of Upper Canada, and accused Mr. Baldwin of want of proper feeling towards those functionaries in joining in the motion, and of endeavouring to make political capital out of it.[151]

MR. BALDWIN said the peculiar ill-temper and ill-judgment shewn by the learned Att Gen West would, he had not doubt, be regarded as more disgraceful, than anything he (Mr. B.) had done would not be induced by any means to state before that House or elsewhere what he did not believe to be the truth (hear); and as for the imputation about political capital he indignantly threw it back upon the hon. member. He (Mr. B.) had shewn no such feeling; on the contrary, the moment the explanation was made by Col. Prince he admitted the full force of it in favour of the learned Judge (hear.)[152]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON objected to discussion before the Judge was heard in the matter. The House would soon be in possession of his Honor's statement, and until then, he thought it only just to forbear all commentary.[153]

MR. PRICE said he thought it right to state to the House that when he first spoke to Col. Prince on the subject, a few evenings since, that learned member said, referring to the conduct of the Judge, "it was a high-handed act," and expressed his regret that he was not in the House when he (Mr. P.) first moved in the matter; it was because of Col. Prince having shewn such a feeling that he (Mr. P.) so readily called upon him for an explanation of the facts (hear, hear.)[154]

MR. BOULTON was of opinion that the sentence was passed out of mercy to the prisioner (sic), and that it was the expectation of the Judge that the Executive could commute the sentence, so as to substitute 6 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary to six months in the Jail.[155]

After some further remarks, the motion passed.[156]

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On motion of Mr. Price, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

Address respecting Martin R. White.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Indictment preferred at the late Assizes held in and for the Western District, and the proceedings had thereon, against one Martin R. White, with the Judgment of the said Court upon the conviction of the said prisoner.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Dickson, The House adjourned.

((NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.))[157]

MR. BOULTON gave notice of his intention to move an address to His Excellency, on the following resolutions: to be submitted to the House on Monday, the 12th July, 1847:

Resolved. (1).--That by the official returns made to Parliament of the Census of Lower Canada in 1831, the population of that section of the Province is shown to have been 511,919; and in 1844, that population only amounted to 678,590, showing an increase of thirteen years of 166,671, giving an average annual increase of 12,813, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on the Census of 1831. (2).--That should the population of Lower Canada continue to increase in the same proportion until 1854, the population of 1844 will have advanced to 848,240, being 16,865 per annum, and 168,650 in the aggregate in ten years. (3).--That by the like returns, it appears that the population of Upper Canada, in 1832, amounted to 276,953, being little over one half the population of Lower Canada, while in 1843 it had advanced to 596,655 in eleven years, and at the rate of 20,829, or nearly 8 percent., which shows a population in Upper Canada in 1844, of 526,829. (4.)--That should the population of Upper Canada continue to increase with the same rapidity until 1854, the population of 1844 of 526,829, will have advanced to 918,289, being at the rate of 42,146 per annum, and 421,460 in the aggregate in ten years. (5).--That the foregoing data prove conclusively that Upper Canada doubles its population in the same period that Lower Canada increases only one fourth. (6).--That in 1864, a short period to look forward to in the age of a country, the population of the western section of the province will, on the foregoing calculations, have increased to 1,750,000, while the eastern will only have attained a trifle over 1,000,000. (7).--That with these facts, so forcibly exhibiting themselves to the notice of the House and to the public, it would be extremely unwise, as well as unjust and inconvenient to the great bulk of the inhabitants, permanently to establish the seat of government in the less populous and less increasing section of the Province. (8).--That independent of the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of this house, that the extreme heat in summer and severe cold in winter, together with the smaller agricultural advantages for supplying the ordinary market of the capital of the country, Montreal is not a desirable position for the permanent seat of government of this province; but that the same should be placed in the Western Section of the country, where salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and the great increase of population all conspire to point it out as the proper place at which the public affairs of this great country may most conveniently be administered in all time to come. (9).--That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, embodying the foregoing resolutions; and praying that the seat of Government may be permanently established in the western section of the province.[158]

((NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: NAVIGATION LAWS AND COLONIAL POST OFFICE.))[159]

MR. SHERWOOD gave notice of his intention to move an address to Her

Majesty, praying for the modification of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they interfered with the trade of this colony; also for the appointment of a Commission to inquire as to the best means of establishing a Colonial Post-Office, and to confer with similar Commissions from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.[160]

((NOTICE OF BILLS RE: UNIVERSITY QUESTION.))[161]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD gave notice that on Friday night he should bring forward the Bills prepared by the Administration for the settlement of the University Question.[162]

The announcement was received with loud[163] and reiterated cheers from the Ministerial side of the House[164].

Not a murmur was to be heard on the Opposition.[165]

FOOTNOTES: 7 JULY 1847.

1. According to LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847, Mr. Morin seconded Mr. Cameron's motion.
2. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8, 9 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847; GLOBE, 24 July 1847, which noted that Baldwin's speech was copied from the PILOT, 13 July 1847; PILOT, 13 July 1847, and OTTAWA CITIZEN, 24 July 1847, copied from EXAMINER, 14 July 1847, in identical accounts; BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847, report only Cameron's motion; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts, reporting briefly Cameron's and Sherwood's speeches; LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847; and briefly in L'AURORE, 8 July 1847, which reported Papineau's speech only. Commentaries are contained in LE CANADIEN, 9, 12 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847; L'AURORE, 8 July 1847; GLOBE, 24 July 1847; and PILOT, 8 July 1847, whose account was copied by BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847.
3. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
5. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
6. GLOBE, 24 July 1847.
7. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
9. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
10. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
11. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
12. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
14. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
15. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
16. LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
18. LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
20. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
21. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
22. IBID.
23. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
24. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
26. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.

35. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
37. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
39. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
43. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
44. IBID.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
46. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
47. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
49. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
51. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
52. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
53. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
54. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
56. IBID.
57. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
63. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
64. IBID.
65. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
66. GLOBE, 24 July 1847.
67. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
68. GLOBE, 24 July 1847.
69. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
71. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
72. GLOBE, 24 July 1847.
73. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
74. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
75. LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
76. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
77. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
78. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
79. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
80. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
81. PILOT, 13 July 1847. The BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847, gives the figures as follows: £56,000 expended, and £12,000 received.
82. PILOT, 13 July 1847.

83. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
84. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
85. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
86. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
87. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
88. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
89. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
90. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
91. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
92. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
93. LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
94. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
95. LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
96. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
97. LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
98. LA MINERVE, 8 July 1847.
99. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
100. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
101. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
102. IBID.
103. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
104. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
105. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
106. IBID.
107. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
108. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
109. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
110. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
114. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
115. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
116. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
117. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
118. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
119. IBID.
120. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
121. IBID.
122. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
123. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
124. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
125. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
126. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
127. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
128. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
129. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
130. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
131. PILOT, 13 July 1847.

132. IBID.
133. BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847.
134. The debate on this matter was reported by: EXAMINER, 14 July 1847; PILOT, 17 July 1847; BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847; and briefly in MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1847. The BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847, contained a commentary.
135. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
136. PILOT, 17 July 1847.
137. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
138. IBID.
139. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 17 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847; and BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847.
140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
141. PILOT, 17 July 1847.
142. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
143. PILOT, 17 July 1847.
144. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
145. BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847.
146. PILOT, 17 July 1847.
147. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
148. PILOT, 17 July 1847.
149. IBID.
150. IBID.
151. IBID.
152. IBID.
153. IBID.
154. IBID.
155. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
156. PILOT, 17 July 1847.
157. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL COURIER, and PILOT, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts; and BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847.
158. BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847.
159. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 July 1847, copied from the MONTREAL COURIER, PILOT, 13 July 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts.
160. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 July 1847.
161. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 July 1847, copied from the MONTREAL COURIER; ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 15 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8, 9 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 13 July 1847, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 13 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 14 July 1847, in identical accounts. Commentaries are contained in MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847, MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 July 1847, copied from the MONTREAL COURIER, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts.
162. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 July 1847.
163. IBID.
164. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1847.
165. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of Thomas M'Intyre and others, of the Township of Fullarton, in the District of Huron.

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, and the Petition of the Reverend John Clugston and others, the Minister and Elders of St. John's Church, Quebec.

Bill to enlarge the powers of the Montreal Trinity House.

An engrossed Bill to enlarge the powers of the Trinity House of Montreal, in certain cases where the public health of the City may be endangered, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Great Western Railroad Company; praying that the charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company many not be renewed.

Of Edmund Longmore and others; praying that the custom of selling property at the church doors after divine service on Sundays, in Lower Canada, may be discontinued.

Of the Municipal Council of the Home District; praying for certain amendments to the Common School Act.

Of A. T. Galt, Esquire, and others, of the Town and County of Sherbrooke; praying for the improvement of the Road from Drummondville to Grantham, and the construction of a new Road from thence to Acton.

Petition of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.

Ordered, That the Petition of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company be referred to the Select Committee appointed to take into consider-

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ation the subject of Emigration, with a view of establishing some system by means of which it may be facilitated and rendered more beneficial to the Province, and to the individuals emigrating.

Of John O'Dougherty and others.

Resolved, That the Petition of John O'Dougherty and others, of the Township of Gloucester, be referred to a Select Commitee composed of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, Mr. Lyon, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and Mr. Petrie, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of D. Bethune and others referred. — Resolved, That the Petition of Donald Bethune, Esquire, and others, of the City of Toronto and of the Town of Niagara, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Boulton, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Meyers, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Fourth Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines. — Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Lake St. Louis Railway Bill. — Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Fifth Report of Committee on Private Bills. — Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the British North American Mining Company, and have agreed to certain amendments which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House; and they would also recommend that provision be made for authorizing suits to be carried on against the Company in Montreal.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Viger, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,

Simcoe Election. — Ordered, That all the evidence, documentary and oral, now before the House, touching the subject matter of the last Simcoe Election, be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Grenville District Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Jessup have leave to bring in a Bill to divide the Johnstown District, and to erect the County of Grenville into a new District.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Niagara Courts Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and the District and Quarter

Session Courts for the District of Niagara, to be holden in the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, built by the President and Board of Police of the said Town.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

St. Lawrence Bridge Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, from any point at and between the Island of St. Helens and the foot of the Lachine Rapids.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Lachine Railroad Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Montreal Building Society Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Building Society.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Quebec Pilots Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to authorize the Quebec Trinity House to license, as Pilots, a certain class of persons therein mentioned.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House,and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

MR. AYLWIN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to increase the Representation of the Assembly. In doing so, he said that the present occasion was not the most fit and proper to enlarge on the subject that he was desirous of bringing under the consideration of the House. No one, he thought, would for a moment deny that the present representation was altogether insufficient for the due knowledge and expression of the wishes of the people of Canada. He said that many measures had suffered from a want of knowledge on that part of the Representatives of the people, and this, he thought, was mainly owing to the insufficiency in the representation. He did not expect, he said, to mature the measure this Session, but public attention would be directed to the matter, and before another Session they would be better prepared to go on with the Bill.[1]

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Representation Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to extend and increase the*

Representation of the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:--

Montague and North Elmsley Boundary Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to define and establish the Boundary between the Fourth Concession of Montague and North Elmsley:"

Debentures Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the issue of Debentures, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Bill to enlarge the powers of the Montreal Trinity House.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the Trinity House of Montreal, in certain cases where the public health of the City may be endangered:"

And also,

Industry Village Railroad Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company," with several amendments; to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this House:

And also,

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Optional Commutation of Lands Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation of tenure of lands en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of franc-aleu-roturier;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

And engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation of lands en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs of Lower Canada, into that of franc-aleu-roturier," was read for the first time.

Montreal Cemetery Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Vaudreuil Glass Factory Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil Glass Factory.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the

House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

M. DRUMMOND demande la permission d'introduire un bill pour incorporer le village de St. Hyacinthe[2].

DR. BOUTHILLIER prie l'honorable membre de ne pas presser cette mesure. Des difficultés assez sérieuses s'étaient élevées entre la paroisse et le village de St. Hyacinthe relativement aux limites que voulait avoir celui-ci; pour rendre justice dans ce cas il croyait qu'il fallait consulter des plans, et donner à la paroisse l'occasion d'être entendue.[3]

M. AYLWIN dit qu'il avait entendu dire que le village voulait s'emparer de toutes les avenues qui conduisaient aux édifices publics, que c'était quelque chose de sérieux et qu'il vaudrait mieux ne pas accorder le bill.[4]

M. DRUMMOND dit qu'il était surpris que l'honorable membre pour Québec s'opposât au bill, tandis que l'honorable membre pour St. Hyacinthe qui connaissait les besoins de son comté, ne s'y opposait pas.[5]

DR. BOUTHILLIER dit qu'il croyait que ce bill n'était pas nécessaire que les lois municipales suffisaient aux besoins actuels, mais que si les habitants du village persistaient à demander un acte d'incorporation, il ne s'y opposerait pas. Les limites du village seraient le seul point en contestation et sur ce point il y avait deux partis à entendre.[6]

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St. Hyacinthe Incorporation Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Village of St. Hyacinthe.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Message from His Excellency. — *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.*

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Despatches. — *The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, Copies of two Despatches which he has received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

Government House,
Montreal, 6th July, 1847.

(Copy.)
No. 88.

Downing Street,
18th June, 1847.

Relief of the Distress in Ireland and Scotland.

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 50, of the 28th of May, in which you report that a very large amount had been subscribed in the Province of Canada, for the relief of the distress prevailing in Ireland and Scotland.

I have perused this statement with a deep sense of the benevolent and liberal feeling which has been evinced by the inhabitants of Canada, for their distressed fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, and it is most gratifying to learn that the Native Tribes have not been backward in taking their part in so laudable a work.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)
No. 87.

Downing Street,
18th June, 1847.

Emigrants at the Quarantine Station.

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 51, of the 28th May, and of its enclosures, reporting the wretched condition of the Emigrants who have arrived at the Quarantine Station in the River St. Lawrence, up to the 26th May.

I am extremely concerned to receive this lamentable account of the state of the Passengers on their arrival in Canada, and I hasten to instruct Your Lordship to adopt all the measures which may appear to you best calculated to mitigate their sufferings, whether by increasing the number of Medical Attendants at the Quarantine Station, or providing a greater extent of accommodation, even if for that purpose it should unfortunately be necessary to exceed the amount of the vote which has been obtained from Parliament for these services.

It is very satisfactory to me to learn from the Board of Ordnance, that on Your Lordship's application to the Commander of the Forces in Canada, the Ordnance Officers in the Province have already forwarded to the Quarantine Station, tents capable of containing 10,000 persons, and that a detachment of Troops has also been furnished for the purpose of erecting and taking charge of the tents.

This proceeding will have afforded prompt and seasonable relief to the Emigrants, and obtains my complete approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Elgin, &c. &c. &c.

St. Davids and Jordan Road, (Grimsby.)

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 25th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Statement of the amount expended in the pretended construction of a macadamized Road from St. Davids, in the Township of Niagara, through Grantham and Louth to Jordan, in the Niagara District, and the amount expended in the construction of the new Hill at Jordan, and under whose local superintendence the said Road and Hill have been constructed;" which Return is as followeth:--

Statement of Expenditure on Grimsby Road, up to December 1846:--

	£	s.	d.
Contractors	5918	0	2
Establishments	562	12	3
Postages, Plans, writing Contracts, &c.	26	5	3
Travelling Espenses, Printing and Advertising, &c.	13	2	5
Clerk's Salary	16	13	4
Old claims against Commissioners	1351	13	3
	£7888	6	8

Certified to be a true extract from the Books of the Department.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Sec. Pub. Works.

Department of Public Works,
6th July, 1847.

Bytown and Hatfield Road.

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 25th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them the Report of Thomas C. Keefer, Assistant Engineer to the Board of Works, of date 18th and the 19th of June last, together with ten accompanying Documents, with reference to the survey and line of Road from Bytown to Hatfield; and also, Mr. Keefer's general Report on the Trade and Public Works on the

Ottawa."

App. (L.L.)

(For the said Return, see Appendix L. L.)

Lunatic Asylum (U.C.)

And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 18th ultimo, "for amounts in detail of the expenditure of the funds raised by virtue of the 13th and 14th sections of an Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to authorize the erection of an Asylum within this Province, for the reception of Insane and Lunatic persons," to include the amounts paid

from each District separately, when paid, and what steps have been taken to audit the accounts of the various District Treasurers with respect to the fund; the amount paid for the purchase of the site of the Asylum, and the general expenditure in detail of the cost in the construction thereof,--and from what funds the temporary Asylum at Toronto has been supported, and the annual expenditure for the support thereof."

App. (M.M.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix M.M.)*

Perth Calvinistic Baptist Church Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Cameron of Lanark have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church in the Town of Perth, to sell and convey a portion of a certain piece of land now holden by them.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

MR. BALDWIN[7] ((enquired:))--That in consequence of the Return made to this House yesterday to the Address of this House of the 17th June last, on the subject of the £2000 Grant of 1845,--Whether it is intended, during the present Session, to propose any, and what Grant, for the improvement of the District Line Road, commonly called Simcoe Street, between the Home District and the District of Colborne?--And that, in the event of the reply not being satisfactory, he will, the same day, move an Address for a Return of the different Townships in those and the neighbouring District of Newcastle, from which, within the last four years, Petitions have been presented to the Governor General, for the improvement of that imporant Road, with the number of such Petitions and the number of Signatures to the same, and whether any, and what answer, has been returned, to such Petitions.[8]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied, that the Government were not prepared to recommend any grant.[9]

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Hall,

Address respecting the Home and Colborne Districts Line Road.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct to be laid before this House, a Return of the different Townships in the Home and Colborne Districts, and the neighbouring District of Newcastle, from which, within the last four years, Petitions have been presented to His Excellency and his Predecessors, for the improvement of the important Road known as the District Line Road between the Home and Colborne Districts, and commonly called Simcoe Street; with the number of such Petitions, and the number of signatures to the same, and whether any and what answers have been returned to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable

the Executive Council of this Province.

MR. BALDWIN ((enquired:))--To the Return made to the Address of this House of the 17th June last on the subject of the £2000 Grant of 1845, by which it appears that the Government have decided on the line recommended by Mr. Lyons, commonly called the Centre Line, as the line for that part of the Windsor and Sturgeon Bay Road, which runs through the Townships of Reach, Brock, and Thorold,--If it is intended to propose any, and what Grant, for the completion of this Road? And that, in the event of the reply not being satisfactory, he will, the same day, move an Address for a Return in the different Townships from which, within the last four years, Petitions have been presented to the Governor General, for the completion of that important Road, with the number of such Petitions, and the number of Signatures to the same, and whether any, and what answer, has been given to such Petitions.[10]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied, that it was not.[11]

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price.

Address respecting Windsor and Sturgeon Bay Road.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct to be laid before this House, a Return of the different Townships from which, within the last four years, Petitions have been presented to His Excellency and his Predecessors, for the completion of the important Road known as the Windsor and Sturgeon Bay Road, or any part thereof; with the number of such Petitions, and the number of signatures to the same, and whether any and what answers have been returned to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Answer to an Address.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, reported that he had, according to Order, waited upon his Excellency the Governor General on that part of this House, with the joint Addresses of both Houses on the subject of the Civil List; and that His Excellency had been pleased to say, that he would transmit the Address to Her Majesty, to the Secretary of State in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Supply.

Mr. Laurin, from the Committee of Supply, reported, according to Order, the Resolutions of the said Committee; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and are as followeth:--

Penitentiary.

1. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty-two pounds, nine*

shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the support of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, in addition to One thousand five hundred pounds charged in Account No. 19, of Statements laid before the Legislature, to be provided for, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.[12]

MR. AYLWIN asked how it was that this institution cost so much money? The Quebec jail, thanks to the good management of the Keeper[13], Mr. MacLaren[14], was nearly a self-supporting institution, and in the neighboring States he knew that the charges were very much less. He also desired some information as to the complaints of unheard cruelty that had been made against this institution[15], in the public prints[16]. Only the other day he had seen an account of a person being discharged, because he was the only man in the Penitentiary who had not been subjected to corporal punishment.[17] He thought that the detailed statement of the Expenditure ought to be laid on the table before this Grant was proposed.[18]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said an inquiry has been instituted by the Board of Vistors (sic) into the truth of these charges, and their report had shown that these published statements were entirely unfounded.[19] The reason of the largeness of the grant was, that the buildings were not complete; fire proof work shops, he said, had been erected during the past year. In reference to the expenditure, £4,500 was paid to the wardens, keepers, &c., £4000 for the victuahing (sic) of the prisoners at the rate of £8 per head, and that £4,500 was expended for fuel, &c. The remainder of the grant was expended in the purchasing of materials for the works of the penitentiary, which could not be made by the convicts, such as nails, &c., &c.[20]

MR. SMITH (Frontenac) would take on himself to say that all these complaints and charges proceeded from one person who was a subordinate officer dismissed for speculation, whose dismissal had been carefully examined by the Board of Visitors and by the Government, and by both authorities declared to be just. - When, after the Union, it was found that convicts would be sent from both parts of the Province, it became necessary to enlarge the building, and to make a great increase to the number of cells of which each one itself was a prison, with its own iron door and window. No description of building cost more than these stacks of cells. The work performed by the convicts on this improvement ought of course to go to the credit of this establishment, and by a calculation he had made which he believed was a low one, £17,000 had thus been added to the property of the Province. It was known to the House that all the work-shops were burnt down some time before; they were now re-built in such a manner as to be fire proof, and there were several Members in the House who could speak as to the magnificent character of these works. Mr. Draper had gone over them in the Spring, and had testified his great satisfaction not only then, but since he (Mr. Smith) had met him again in the House. - The hon. member for Quebec would probably remember that the salaries were fixed last year at the present scale. (Here the hon. gentleman read the salaries of the different officers.) With regard to similar institutions in the United States, he could assure hon. gentlemen, that numerous American gentlemen who had crossed to see the Canadian Penitentiary had declared that there was none equal to it in their own country.

One, who was a member of Congress, was lately so pleased with what he saw, that he had applied for a variety of statistical information relative to it. When all the improvements were completed, the labor of the convicts would be turned to some account that would yield a money return and lessen the cost of their maintenance.[21]

MR. CAMERON (Lanark) had been over the Penitentiary several times, and was always perfectly satisfied with the treatment of the prisoners and the management of the institution in general. The statements alluded to however had been so numerous and so strong, that he had become almost prepared to believe them. He understood, however, that one of his friends, a gentleman in whose firmness and honesty he could rely, had been appointed one of the Inspectors, and he determined on his way down to see him and inquire the truth. His friend told him he had thoroughly examined the affair, and was satisfied that none of those things of which the officer of the Jail were charged had ever been perpetrated; but that on the other hand the kindness of the Keeper and his wife was most extraordinary. The complaints made against the institution, he was told by his friend, had all originated with a person discharged from his situation in the establishment. He had been in several prisons in the United States, and especially in Auburn, and he was satisfied that the Kingston Penitentiary exceeded them all. It was certainly far superior to Auburn.[22]

COL. PRINCE made some remarks of a similar character; mentioning that he had learned ((of)) the great kindness of the Keeper from several prisoners whom he himself had been instrumental in convicting.[23]

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Secretary to the Royal Institution.

2. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Secretary to the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

3. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-seven pounds, fifteen shillings, and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the allowance to the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for a Messenger and Contingencies, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Upper Canada College.

4. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred and eleven pounds, two shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Upper Canada College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Victoria College.

5. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Victoria College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

DR. BOUTHILLIER s'éleva ... contre l'injuste préférence que l'on montrait envers cette Institution sur le collège de St. Hyacinthe auquel le

ministère a refusé de rien allouer cette année.[24]

M. DEWITT dit que le Collège de l'Assomption situé au milieu d'une population de 125,000, ayant 185 étudiants, et étant pressé sans cesse d'en admettre d'autres, n'avait reçu que £185, c'est-a-dire, £1, sur chaque étudiant, tandis que d'autres établissemens d'une moindre importance avaient reçu jusqu'à la somme de £5 pour chaque étudiant; le Collège de l'Assomption, dit-il, est le seul établissement de ce genre qu'il y ait sur la rive Nord du Saint Laurent, et si l'on considère la grande population de cette localité, on trouvera certainement que l'octroi est trop petit.[25]

M. AYLWIN dit que rien n'était plus inconvenable de la part du gouvernement, que de refuser assistance aux excellentes maisons d'éducation du Bas-Canada. Dans ces établissemens, dit-il, les dépenses des élèves sont moindres que sur aucune autre partie du continent de l'Amérique, et cependant, tout en accordant des sommes immenses aux Collèges du Haut-Canada, on juge suffisant d'accorder quelques bagatelles à ceux du Bas. Il y a une institution dans le Bas-Canada, qui est entiérement négligée, qui n'a jamais coûté un seul son au gouverment (sic) et qui mérite autant notre appui que celle qui appartient au corps des Méthodistes, je veux dire le Collège de l'Evêque (Bishop's College) établi près de Sherbrooke par les efforts de l'Evêque de Québec. Lorsque j'ai voté pour accorder une somme au Collège Victoria, je déclarai ouvertement, que puisque le Bas-Canada possédait une institution semblable, je m'attendais à un vote semblable en sa faveur.[26]

M. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY lut un tableau des octrois faits aux institutions d'éducation pour montrer que le Bas-Canada y était pour une part considérable.[27]

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Queen's College. 6. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Queen's College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Regiopolis College. 7. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Regiopolis College at Kingston, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

French Translator. 8. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the French Translator of the Laws, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Inspector of Chimnies. 9. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-seven pounds, fifteen shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Depôts of Provisions. 10. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty,*

to defray the allowance for five Keepers of Depôts of Provisions on the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, with a view to the relief of ship-
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wrecked persons, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

11. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eighty-six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of Provisions for the Depôts, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Residents on Kempt Road. 12. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the allowance to Pierre Brochu, for residing on the Kempt Road, for the purpose of assisting Travellers along that Road, for the purpose of assisting Travellers along that Road, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

13. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the allowance to J. Noble, for residing on the Kempt Road, for the purpose of assisting Travellers along that Road, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Quarantine. 14. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Quarantine Establishments at Quebec and Grosse Isle, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

MR. ARMSTRONG objected to the grant of £10,000 to the Quarantine Station, on the ground that the emigrants were all sent from the Station to Montreal and elsewhere.[28]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD asked, if the hon. gentleman supposed the whole number of emigrants to be retained at the station.[29]

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Emigration. 15. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the extra expenses attending the Emigration of the present year.*

MR. AYLWIN opposed it, because he saw no necessity for it. The British Government had said that it would defray the expenses incurred in rendering assistance to the emigrants, and, therefore, he could not see the necessity of voting any part of the Provincial funds for that purpose. It was a matter which was entirely an Imperial one, and one the expenses of which ought to be entirely defrayed by the British Government, he therefore, considered that the House would do wrong to vote the amount, unless under a distinct pledge that it would be repaid by the British Government. The hon. gentleman then went on to say that the present state of things, in reference to emigration, exhibited gross mismanagement, on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as here; and that immense loss of life had been occasioned by want of proper regulations. The loss of life had not been less than 10 per cent. on the amount of the emigrants arriving here, and that there was more misery and death attendant upon it than had ever

occurred in the slave trade at its very worst period. He would therefore, move to annex a proviso, making the vote conditional on the money being refunded by the British Government.[30]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said that the Government had been repeatedly charged with neglect, and with not having taken proper measures to aid and relieve the poor emigrants, and now the members opposite refused to vote Ministers money to do anything.[31] On what principle could he ((Mr. Aylwin)) make such a charge?[32] He refused them the sum of £10,000 they wanted, unless the Government gave assurance that it would be repaid by the British Government, which assurance could not be given, although he had no doubt that the Imperial Government would repay every farthing expended.[33] An Address to the Sovereign had been sent, praying that means should be afforded to meet these expenses but, in the meantime, what are the poor people to do? What condition would they be in?[34] The effect of the motion of the hon. gentleman, if passed, would be, that Government must abandon doing anything until the British Government could send out money, and, in the meantime, the emigrants were to be allowed to die in hundreds without the least attempt being made to give them relief.[35]

MR. CAMERON, after the repeated boasting of the hon. member for Quebec, that he was of British extraction and a British subject, he was astonished, that he would not allow a sum of money to be advanced towards the support of his British fellow-subjects, placed in the condition that the emigrants now were; and that, after Lord Grey had given a promise that the British Government would refund the money they might lay out, he should refuse to grant Ministers the sum they demanded, unless they gave a pledge, which they well knew, it was not in their power to give[36]. The Imperial Government would not refuse their aid, but we could not demand it.[37] The effect of his motion would be, to prevent Government from rendering any assistance whatever to the emigrants, and to allow death and disease to spread unchecked, not merely among emigrants, but among the citizens and their children.[38] Had the hon. gentleman visited the sheds and then would he talk of refusing a paltry grant of £10,000?[39] If the House did not intend to vote the money, why was it that it lately passed an Address, in which it claimed to be repaid the expenses the Province would incur? Did not that Address imply that they intended to expend money; if not why should it ask re-payment?[40]

They confided in the generosity of the Imperial Government or the address would not have been sent home. He wondered the opposition, should place it in the power of the people to say, that they had refused a supply to the Ministers for such a purpose.[41]

MR. AYLWIN said, nothing was further from his thoughts than refusing altogether the supply. He trusted to the justice of ((the)) Mother country that the money should be refunded.[42] His motion was to add the words, "as a loan and advance to the Imperial Government," merely to show that it was not intended that the expense should be borne by the Provincial Government.[43]

Some further discussion ((occurred)) in favour of the supply, from MESSRS. DEWITT and LAFONTAINE[44].

MR. BALDWIN expressed his approbation of the item of £10,000 on a question of this kind which so largely involved the interest of humanity. All should unite--there should be no obstacle thrown in the way of efficient action of the Government, and more particularly no opposition should be offered on the score of economy, where the object was the saving of human life, and the alleviation of human suffering. He was certain there was no member who would wish to see emigrants abandoned to their fate; for his part, he was not only ready to support the Government on the present occasion, but he would be also ready, if asked, to vote for a larger sum--(hear, hear); it was the very last question on which he wished to see the Government in a minority (cheers.) On the other hand, he would keep the Government up to the full measure of their responsibility; it was precisely one of those measures on which the responsibility of Ministers should be rigorously exacted; but, at the same time, we should allow the Ministers the most ample means they could desire, in order to admit of their acquitting themselves of their responsibility with credit to themselves and advantage to the country and to the interests of humanity, (tokens of approbation on both sides of the House.)[45]

The vote was then agreed to[46].

MR. AYLWIN ((withdrew)) ... his motion.[47]

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Public Buildings. 18. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the ordinary repairs, alterations, rent and care of Public Buildings, &c., for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Unforeseen expenses. 19. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses in the various branches of the Public Service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. 20. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One Hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Interpreters to Courts. 21. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the additional Salary of the Interpreters to the Courts at Quebec and Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Light Houses. 22. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the proportion of expense of this Province of keeping up Light Houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie in the Gulf, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Pension to J. Brien. 23. *Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty*

pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Jacques Brien, for wounds received in the Public Service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Pension to Mrs. Powell.

24. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Mrs. Margaret Powell, as late keeper of Public Offices at Toronto, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Judges' Circuits.

25. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the travelling allowances to Judges for Circuits in Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Judges of Bankruptcy.

26. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Judges of Bankruptcy in the Districts of Three Rivers and St. Francis, at the rate of Two hundred pounds each, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Montreal Gaol.

27. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and fifteen pounds, eleven shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for improvements required to the Common Gaol of the District of Montreal.

Arbitrators.

28. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and forty-three pounds, thirteen shillings and five pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the undermentioned Arbitrators, named under the Act 9 Vict. cap. 37, employed in investigating Claims against Government on account of certain Public Works, over and above the sum of twenty shillings, per diem, allowed to such Arbitrators by that Act, viz.:--

	£	s.	d.
John Hatt, Henry Fry, and W. Freeland, on the Williamsburg Canal	27	16	6
James Somerville, on the Lachine Canal...	22	10	0
James Somerville, on the Beauharnois Canal ...	6	3	6
Edward Quin, on the Lachine Canal	22	11	3
Edward Quin, on the Beauharnois Canal	6	4	2
P.J. Masson, on the Lachine Canal	25	4	9
P.J. Masson, on the Beauharnois Canal	3	11	8
Henry Fry, on the River Trent Works	11	7	0
Ogilvy Hatt, on the do do	9	13	5
W. Freeland, on the do do	8	11	2
	£143	13	5

Relief of the crew on the Bark Thames.

29. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, being so much paid for the relief

of the Crew of the Bark Thames, shipwrecked in November last at Gaspé Basin.

Pension to W. Sharpe.

30. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Pension to William Sharpe, in consideration of his services and sufferings from wounds received during the late Political troubles in Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court, Quebec

31. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-six pounds, two shillings, currency, be granted Her Majesty, to pay John Parkyn, Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court, for compiling a Report, &c., concerning Bankruptcies in the District of Quebec, as called for by an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council.

Toronto Harbour.

32. Resolved, That a sum,not exceeding Forty-seven pounds, three shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expenses of the Survey of Toronto Harbour.

Reward to Mr. Brampton.

33. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a Reward to Mr. Brampton for arresting and delivering over to the local authorities in the Western District, one Peter Davis, a man of color, charged with the murder of Austin Jefferson, also a man of color.

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Quebec and Halifax Railway.

34. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the expense of a Survey for a line of the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

King's Posts.

35. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, being the amount alleged to be due to the representatives of the late James M'Douall by the Crown, under the lease of the King's Posts which expired in one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, or so much thereof as shall be ascertained to be due from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Commissioners to take evidence on oath.

36. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Commissioners who may be appointed under the authority of the Act 9 Vict. cap. 38. for enquiring into matters connected with the Public Business, to take evidence on oath.

H.H. Killaly.

37. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-two pounds, four shillings and five pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, being so much paid H. H. Killaly for services as Engineer employed on various Public Works, in the quarter ended the 31st December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

J. F. Muncey. 38. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred twenty-five pounds, ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Mr. John F. Muncey so much disbursed by him in relieving certain shipwrecked Seamen on the Magdalen Islands, in December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Register Books. 39. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and ten pounds, four shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of distributing Register Books in Canada West.

Education. 40. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and sixty-seven pounds, four shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the encouragement of Education in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, to be defrayed out the Revenues arising from the Funds and Estates of the late Order of Jesuits; and to be divided according to the annexed Schedule:--

S C H E D U L E .

	£	s.	d.
For the Salary and Allowance for House Rent heretofore paid to the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, to be allowed to the Directors of the High School at Montreal, in consideration of their educating twenty free scholars of the poorer classes	282	4	6
The same, at Quebec... ... £282 4 6			
Less, amount of Pension paid Rev. R. R. Burrage, formerly Master of that School... 111 2 2	171	2	4
Aid towards the support of the National School at Quebec	111	2	3
The same at Montreal	111	2	3
Aid--To the Society of Education at Quebec	280	0	0
To the Education Society at Three Rivers ...	125	0	0
To the British and Canadian School at Quebec...	200	0	0
To the same at Montreal...	200	0	0
To the St. Andrew's School at Quebec	100	0	0
To the Montreal Recollet School	100	0	0
To the St. Jacques School at Montreal ...	250	0	0
To the Montreal American Presbyterian Free School	100	0	0
To the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	300	0	0
To the College of St. Hyacinthe	300	0	0
To the College of Chambly	300	0	0
To the College of L'Assomption	175	0	0
To the Academy at Berthier	100	0	0
To the Academy at Charlestown	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
To the Stanstead Seminary	100	0	0
To the Shefford Academy	100	0	0
To the Sherbrooke Academy	111	2	2
To the Rev. Andrew Balfour's School at Waterloo, and the Bedford Academy	100	0	0
To the Master of the School under the Royal Institution, at Three Rivers	45	0	0
To the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke	50	0	0
To the High School in Durham Village, Missisquoi	100	0	0
To the Infant School at Quebec	55	11	1
To the Female School at Indian Lorette, near Quebec	50	0	0
For an Indian School at Caughnawaga	50	0	0
For the same at St. Regis	50	0	0
For the same at St. Francis	50	0	0
To the School at Ste. Thérèse...	200	0	0
To the College at Nicolet	200	0	0
Total Currency	£4567	4	7

Crown Property Taxes Exemption Bill.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, That the Report be now received.[48]

MR. LAFONTAINE spoke in French.[49]

MR. MOFFATT said that the Crown ought to be exempted from Local taxes, on the grounds on which Military clothing, &c., was exempted from duty, and upon which Her Majesty's troops were not subjected to toll upon roads and bridges.[50]

MR. AYLWIN said, the instances quoted by the hon. member were not in point; it was the common law of England that the Crown property should be exempted from local taxation, it was, therefore, the common law of Upper Canada; but the common law of France, founded on the Roman Codes, subjected the property of the Crown to local taxations; that law prevailed in Lower Canada, and as, by the Act of Union, the two Provinces were judicially separate, the present Bill was an infringement of the principles of the Laws of the Lower Province, which ought to be maintained. He could conceive the cry of nolumus, nolumus, mutari, which would resound in U. C. if a proposition were made to interfere with the principles of Judicature--prejudice, therefore, should not be imputed when such a cry was raised by the people of Lower Canada. Supposing that it were abstractly highly correct that the property of the Crown should be exempted from local taxation, still it was of more importance that these principles which formed the foundation of the Laws should be preserved than that this Bill should

pass. He would, therefore, vote against it.[51]

((There were)) a few remarks from other members.[52]

(121)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Conger, Cummings, Daly, Duggan, Ermatinger, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Webster, and Williams.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Chauveau, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Fournier, Jobin, LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Morin, and Viger.--(16.)

So it carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada, reported, according to Order, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, That the said Bill be engrossed.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding division.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Customs Acts. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider the several Acts relating to the Duties of Customs, being read.*[53]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved the House into committee[54].

(122)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Stewart of Prescott took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY addressed the House at some length[55], ((moving)) in successive resolutions, the various items of his customs Duties.[56]

MR. MOFFATT ((wished)) that he ((Mr. Cayley)) would speak louder[57].

MR. BOULTON ((suggested)) that he would move nearer the Reporter's box[58].

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY ((continued:)) The next point was the change or rather the going back from specific to ad valorem duties. He was not prepared to accede to that, because he found a tendency to select different places for entry, so that vessels in choosing their ports governed themselves by the mode in which the Receivers of Customs passed their entries. The remark indeed was often made, "Sir I shall not come to you again - I shall go where I can pay at a lower rate." On this account, where the average value of goods could be easily ascertained, it was better to avoid this shuffling evasion by means of a specific duty. But there were some articles of import of which the value varied so frequently, and so greatly, as to render it desirable to impose a specific duty for all the different values, which might be placed on the same article by the more or less perfect and costly method of manufacture. He was prepared, however, in answer to some of the representations made to him, to enlarge the scale of the 1 per cents to Copper Sheathing, and Bolts, and other articles used in ship building; and also to some articles such as Soda Ash, used in soap making - to Rosin frequently used as pitch - to Pitch and Tar - he contemplated a similar reduction, also as upon all other articles that would be considered raw materials. He had now gone over all the objections stated by the gentleman whom he had seen from the Board of Trade, without omitting, so far as he was aware, any material point. In the main he agreed with the suggestions offered to him, and when he came to the Schedule he should probably adopt them nearly all. The changes those gentlemen desired were not many in number, and some of them he had himself determined on before he saw the deputation.[59]

MR. MERRITT regretted that this measure was brought on at so late an hour, because, in consequence of the heat of the weather, he feared it could hardly be expected that hon. gentlemen would do it the justice its importance merited. If there were any measure which more than another interested the whole Province, it was that now submitted to the House, that which related to the commercial or at any rate the fiscal policy of the country. The Inspector Gen. was entitled to credit, no doubt, for the clearness with which he had developed the views of the Government on the subject before them. If he understood the hon. gentlemen right, there were three propositions on which his scheme was based. 1st,--The removal of all differential duties--to that, he imagined, there could be no objection.[60]

MR. AYLWIN--I object to that.[61]

MR. MERRITT ((continued:)) Well it would be carried by the very great majority of the House, for it was the natural course to which the country was forced by the necessities of trade, now that Great Britain had removed the protection she formerly afforded. But there was an item still more important, that was the removal of the duties on vessels, and the tolls on canals,--with what view? With the view to draw the trade of the Western Country through Canada; not to make the canals a source of revenue. That was a measure which he was satisfied the Cabinet would have to regret hereafter. It was unsound in principle, and the experiment had no precedent that he could find in any country. It would deprive the people of Canada

of the advantages from their canals, and the people of England from the benefits they ought to derive from unrestrained trade with Canada. By putting duties on imports and taking off the tolls on the canals, ministers would resign advantages, which no other country on this continent possessed. Why did he say that Canada possessed these advantages? Because Great Britain protected her commerce with fleets and armies that cost Canada nothing;--and what did she ask in return? Nothing but trade. She imposed no obligation whatever--none of the customs duties raised in the Province, went out of it. Then let the House look at the position of the State of New York. The Federal Government protected their trade; but what did it exact in return? Import duties which went to the General Government, for expenses, of which Canada was relieved. Now on what grounds ought Canadians to be subject to these taxes--had they not the same means as New York? Let hon. members look at the lands, and the canals, and then say why they should not adopt the same policy as was followed in that State. Canada was situated between Great Britain and the Western Country, with a short line of communication; she had spent money to draw that trade through her waters; but when she contracted her debt in doing so, did she expect to have to repay it out of import duties. No, but by tolls on the line of communication. That had been the policy adopted in every part of America, and also in England. It was true in the latter country the Government did not meddle with these things; but where did the parties who constructed canals look for the means of repaying their capital? Did they think of paying it by duties on imports? No, but by tolls. He hoped to live to see the day when he could appeal to his friends from Lower Canada and show that the debt contracted in Upper Canada was no debt at all, because the revenues would do more than pay for it--that they would not only repay the interest, but relieve the principal. Now, however, ministers turned to the people of Canada and told them they must pay that debt out of duties on imports. Was that just--was it equitable? He would ask the people of Montreal and Quebec what advantage, except the increased value of property they derived from these canals? Did they get any thing they bought cheaper, or did they obtain more for any thing they sold. Certainly not. Therefore, the principle of taxes on imports was unsound, and the people on the Lower side of the canals ought not to be obliged to pay for their construction. Those who lived above it ought to pay for them in the shape of tolls, and why not. Let the House look at the policy pursued on the other side of the lines. The Americans were in advance, and had drawn the trade to the Hudson; but who paid for the construction of their canals? Why the people who lived in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Illinois, and in all the States above them. It was not the people of New York who paid for them, except in proportion as they used them. Why then should not the same principles be applied here? If it were, and if the tolls were made to yield the revenue, every barrel that passed through the canals would help to pay for them. Ministers said they would require the man living in Michigan or Ohio, to pay nothing except to keep the canals in repair, so that he would come down, and go up, and the people of Canada would pay the expense of his doing so--Canada would pay import duties for the people on the other side; and there was the unsoundness of the measure, of which ministers would some time be ashamed. He would not, then, enter upon the details of the votes

proposed; for he conceived the measure entirely wrong. He thought the ad valorem system ought to be held to. He admitted that at present, custom duties must be maintained; but if ministers had come down with a well digested plan and showed that necessity compelled them to put them on; but that policy induced them only to continue them till the canals were finished if they had done that the House would have understood them. Then they might have gone to Great Britain and told her,--we want to take off our import duties as soon as we can--as soon as our canals will yield a revenue. If that had been done, what would the people of England think of it? They would think that here was a great nation ready to take their goods. That was what the English people wanted--a trade unrestricted by duties, to compete in with all the world--that was what he called free trade. Goods might then be delivered from Manchester and Birmingham on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, cheaper than in any other way. The tolls now charged on a ton of goods by the Erie canal, upwards from Albany, came to £1. 4s.,--what he wanted to do was to charge them only 5s. on the St. Lawrence, and 5s. on the Welland Canal. That charge, and 9d. per barrel, would yield an ample revenue. Ministers ought to have come down and told the House that they wanted to complete these works as soon as possible, and why? In order to derive a revenue from them--that revenue which was now lost merely from delay in finishing the canals. He spoke, confidently about this; because the ministry would admit that Canada had the cheapest line of communication, on that side there being only 60 miles of canal, while there were 360 miles on the other--on one side craft could be used that would carry nearly 4,000 barrels, on the other only those that would carry about 600. If that were admitted, his case would be made out; and the revenue ought to be raised from the canals. If he were wrong and the canals were a failure, then the country was bankrupt. He would make everything going down the St. Lawrence pay whether loaded or light, except what was rafted; but it was clear that when a vessel came from Lake Erie, the expense of rafting would be greater than that of passing through the canals. He objected to the Ministerial plan in another respect. He feared that the increase of duties on imports was ill-timed, and would banish trade from the country. He would call the attention of members to what had taken place since the Union. Hon. gentlemen were aware, that before the Union 2½ per cent. was imposed on imports. In the two years before that time, from 1838 to 1840, the increase of the trade with England was three to one over that with the United States, showing an increase of revenue from imports of £14,519 with the former, and £4,561 with the latter; or about three to one. In 1841, the import duties were doubled, and what was the result? The two following years, the revenue increased from the United States than formerly with Britain. He had not had time to make a comparative statement of the present year since the accounts were furnished; but he found an increase at the port of Toronto of £11,375 12s 11d, over £20,358 16s 9d the preceding year, and a corresponding falling off at our sea ports of £41,196 18s 2d. Was it prudent or was it safe in the face of those facts to add 50 per cent. more to this duty. Ministers would not only divert the trade, but injure their revenue: 5 per cent ad valorem would produce a greater amount than 7½. But it was not less a duty, than

the interest of the province to increase the British trade. If this were understood, every man would bend his mind to take off the import duties altogether. If hon. mem., indeed, only knew the expense of collecting them, they make it an object to take them off. Let any hon. gentleman examine the public accounts, and he would find they showed that on eight ports the expenses were £1319 19s 9d to collect £868 12s 7d making a loss of £451 7s 3d; that in eight others, the expenses were £1041 0s 4d to collect £1395 15, or a gain of only £355 15s 4d--the expenses being very nearly 100 per cent; that in 7 others, the costs were £894 8s 5d, to collect £1067 1s 8d or about 80 per cent of expenses; that in five others, it cost ... £872 10s 0d to collect £1687 8s 4d, the costs being about 60 per cent; and that in four others, the costs were £401 18s 8d to collect £1,329 7s 3d, the costs being about 30 per cent. From this it followed that in thirty-two ports £4,529 17s 3d had been expended to collect £6,349 4s 10d. Now if the management of the Custom's Department, &c., £3,795 14s 6d were added to £4,529 17s 3d = £8,325 11s 9¾d, it would ((be)) found that there was a loss of £1,976 6s 11¾d between that sum and the beforementioned £6,349 4s 10d received. Going on a little further it would be found that ten ports cost £2,408 15s 1d.to collect £7,078 11s 10d obout (sic) 33½ per cent. of expenses; eleven ports expenses £2,643 1s 5d to collect £15,614 19s 1d, or 13 per cent of expenses; and four ports costing £1,253 10s 3d to collect £12,504 6s 1d, or 10 per cent of expenses. Thus, upon these twenty-five ports the expenses were £6,305 6s 9d to collect £35,198 3s 0d, from which if £1,976 6s 11¾d were deducted from the loss accruing on the thirty-two ports previously mentioned only £33,221 16s 1¼d would remain.

In the ports of St. John, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton	£109,387	2	8
is collected, at about 4 per cent			
At Montreal	£174,404	12	1
or about the same cost 4 per cent			
At Quebec	£ 71,562	3	1
or about ten per cent expenses.			

What he complained of was, that Ministers had not sufficiently looked into this matter. The cost of collection in 1844 was £16,152 11s 4d: in 1846 it was £31,044 15s 5d, or nearly double, and all by this new scheme of putting officers at so many paltry ports. He recollected the hon. member for Montreal objecting to this scheme because it was expensive. He was sure that hon. member little thought--as he little thought--how expensive it would be. What did the Province want with Custom's management at Quebec and Montreal? In those two ports the Customs ought to be as they used to be under the Inspector-General, and the duties collected by a per centage. But the expenses to which he had just alluded were not all. That was but a small portion, for when it was remembered that the Customs were paid in cash, while the goods were paid for on credit, the enormous charges under this system would become apparent. Now he wished it to be understood by the country that, in respect to import duties, Canada was to Great Britain, what one of the States was to the Federal Government. What, then, if they were removed, would be the position of the Province with the

British capitalist or Government. They would assist her, because they would see that they would have what they wanted--freedom to trade on fair terms; for they were confident they could, on fair terms, compete with all the world. Suppose a merchant lived at Erie, or Niagara, or Kingston, or where they pleased,--he would get his goods without paying any duty, while the Americans, on the other side, would be forced to pay for their Federal Government, and thus he would sell much cheaper than the American merchant. Talk of the balance of trade being against Canada, why it must be against her; but would it be against her then? No; for the people from the other side would come to buy of her. In that case what would become of the Bonding Bill? There was a Bonding Bill before; but it was inoperative. He was told, in reply to his plans, that he wanted to make Canada a smuggling depot. No; he wanted to make it a vast warehousing port for the Western country--he wanted to let everything come as free as air, and the people would come to buy there. Take the merchant of New York importing for Cleveland, would he pay £1 5s on the Erie Canal, when he could pass his goods for 10s through the St. Lawerence and Welland Canals? No, he would not, and Canada would get 5s out of the 10s. People said Canada must have manufactures;--as far as related to wool and lumber, she could have manufactures now; but the idea of her becoming speedily a manufacturing country was an absurdity. She could not become a manufacturing country by means of protection, and if she could she must dissolve the connection with the Mother Country;--she must put on high duties and leave Great Britain. But how could such a thing be attempted? Canada lay along a wide boundary, and, while people fancied they were protected because the duties were high, the smuggler would come in because they were higher than the cost of smuggling. Where would then be the protection? It would be gone. No man of prudence would ever invest capital in manufactures with a view to a scheme of that kind. As the country grew older, it would have manufactures, and would, no doubt, come into competition with the United States and Great Britain. Whoever had read Sir Robert Peel's famous speech, would remember that, whenever more than about 15 percent was laid on, as on silks, the smuggler would come in. If that would be done in London, where they had a port with so strong a force of Coast Guards, and excellent Custom House regulations, what was to become of protection in Canada, where there was nothing to cross but a river or a boundary line. Canadians ought not think of such a thing, for Canada was an agricultural country. As to the details of the measure, he would make only a general observation; it was, that the duties were generally increased from 5 per cent to 7½. Now, from the facts already known, what was to be expected? The revenue would fall off: a greater revenue would be obtained at 5 per cent than at 7½. If there were any one article on which there were high duties, as on tea, people were induced to smuggle that article, and when they began with one, they were soon convinced that it was best, at the same time, to smuggle a few more. If there were low duties, there would be no smuggling. But it might be asked by Ministers where they were to get their revenue from? He said that was their look out--it was for them to propose that. (Laughter.) But there were the Crown Lands and the Timber, why should not they support the Government, as they did in the State of New York? He never heard that question

answered yet. He was convinced that there was not a part of the continent so well off as Canada, as a colony; all that people wanted was brains to make use of their advantage.[62]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY would reply to a few of the remarks of the hon. member from Lincoln. In some particulars his statement was calculated to lead into direct error. Thus he represented the costs of collecting the revenue at thirty of forty ports, at a very large sum of money, amounting in fact to a loss, whereas, if he had gone through the whole, he would have found that the collections did not average more than 8 per cent. as a charge on the whole revenue. When it was considered that some of these ports were not intended for the purposes of revenue, but either to facilitate trade or to prevent smuggling, the cost of 8 per cent. must be looked on as very moderate. The hon. gentleman had not shown what was the cost of collection at Quebec. He understood that was a port that the hon. gentleman looked on as important and desired to keep up. Well, the cost there was 10 per cent., although the average was no more than light. With regard to abolishing these ports, he regarded it very much like the exploit of the philosophic gentleman, who, having cut a hole in a barn door for the cat to get through, cut a similar hole for the kitten, forgetting that she might have used the large hole. So the trade without these ports would come in at those small places, though the revenue derived no advantage from it. The hon. gentleman had compared the Colony with the United States. He (Mr. Cayley) asked whether there were no duties on imports there. Was there any one of the Canadian import duties that could be compared to the high rates levied there.[63]

MR. MERRITT said there were no duties in the separate States. It was the general government that collected the revenue.[64]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY continued.--Well then the Districts in Canada collected no import duties: it was the general government that collected them. Another point was the change of tolls on the Canals. Some years ago, the hon. member used to say that the charges were too high--we ought to invite trade through them--look at New York--the smallest toll is the most profitable. Did the hon. gentleman say so now? No, he desired to increase tolls, in order to increase traffic. As the Government could not control the forwarders to make them charge a low freight, it was to make the matter worse by putting on high tolls. If that course were taken, he (Mr. Cayley) felt sure that trade would be driven altogether from Canadian waters, and forced into the United States. But the hon. gentleman alleged, that if all this were taken off the English merchant he would have confidence in the Provincial resources. How did the import duties prevent him from having that now? Did the proposed duties protect the American more than the British merchant? No--from whatever source the articles were brought the same duty was charged. At the present moment, if the tolls were lightened--not so as to produce no revenue, he did not mean that, but so as to bring the expenses below those on the other route--if the tolls were so lightened, the Western merchant could buy his goods in Quebec or Montreal, and could send them away without a single duty, and no other imposition than this light toll. How could he be encouraged by

increasing the charges? Let the St. Lawrence route be made as cheap as possible, and he would bring his produce to Montreal to sell, or to ship for the English market. He did not seek to destroy the revenue from the Canals; but he said it was the worst possible policy to drive vessels from the Canadian line of communication. He felt that the course the hon. gentleman proposed would lead to the total extinction of the road to Quebec, and make Canada directly dependant (sic) upon the United States, because she would lose her shipping trade with England; so that when the time came to require it she would have neither men nor shipping. The whole object of his measure was to get the trade, and, if any one could suggest any thing to make the transit through the Canadian waters cheaper, he would adopt it. But he repeated, it would be anything rather than the way to secure confidence to give up the import duties, and take to tolls as security. Why, to-morrow a railroad might destroy the tolls and the security together.[65]

MR. MERRITT said the hon. gentleman had misunderstood him. He wanted to reduce the tolls as low as possible, but still so as to raise a revenue.[66]

MR. CAMERON rose and said: Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Inspector General has enlightened the House with such classic allusions and displayed so much wit in this discussion, that perhaps practical remark may sound out of place, nevertheless as I feel it a question of great importance to the trade of the country and of consequence to the connection with Great Britain, I shall make a few remarks. In the first place the tariff appears found (sic) on no general principle of political economy, appears to aim at in one object made usually the basis of such administrative acts, and I have great reason to doubt the soundness of the whole scheme when I recollect that every calculation of the hon. gentleman in 1846 turned out fallacious, and our revenue has decreased 25 or £30,000; he (Mr. C.) recollected calling the hon. gentleman's attention in 1846 to the duty on boots and shoes, and pointing out that 2 and 2 would so far from making 4, reduce his revenue and produce hardly one or half its former production. The result has been precisely as he (Mr. C.) forewarned the hon. gentleman. And how does he bear his miscalculations? Why, sir, with all the self satisfaction in the world he comes here and admits his disappointment; but the good innocent man never dreams that he has encouraged smuggling and demoralized the country, while he was expecting to extort a fund from the pockets of our farmers (oh! no!! no!!!) He has proved that <u>our domestic manufactures have increased</u>! and now he is prepared to remove the differential duties! aye, and the country were glad to hear it. The high duty on sugar, 7 per cent on cottons, the 50 per cent on boots and shoes, the 75 per cent on coffee, the 40 per cent on fruit and the 1d on tea, were all to go and the bill was hailed as a boon to the taxed agriculturists. But, sir, what do we see in this tariff, the differential duty changed into a new currency tax, and in many cases increased; every thing the farmer consumes taxed to the very utmost and every further facility to evade and render nugatory the now absurd duty on corn and pork which the government meanly retain, thinking the people ignorant enough to be pleased with a nominal duty which does not produce a shilling of revenue. The nominal protection was taken off in England, the government should

have taken off the duty here and the people would have thanked them. The hon. gentleman for Lincoln, who thoroughly understands what he is talking about has introduced ideas worthy of a statesman, worthy of a man to whom the connection is clear, and who comprehends upon what it is based. I had supposed that views calculated to increase our trade with England, to cement our bonds of union, would have been hailed with delight by the representatives of Her Majesty in this House, and especially by the loyal merchants of Montreal.[67]

"They are," said MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.[68]

MR. CAMERON ((continued:)) Aye; but how does the hon. gentleman show it? The duty on tea now by the Port of Quebec is 1d. per lb., by the United States 2d. What does the hon. Inspector General do to encourage our trade in British bottoms and with England:--change this duty and impose 2½d. per lb. at Quebec! Let him beware: Tea is a dangerous article to tax[69].

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY rose ... and said that they had lowered many articles.[70]

MR. CAMERON.--Very true, ((he)) replied; you may have lowered some, but you have not lowered them enough. You have not followed the principles of McGregor, MacCulloch, Sir R. Peel, the statesmen of the American Union, or in fact of any country. And are these figures yours? If so, you imposed a penalty of ½d. additional on tea! You thus deny the truth of a principle I laid down in 1843 in my Report as the views of all sound economists; and though I then said that to give up seizures to the seizing officer was a means to prevent smuggling effectually was to reduce your duties below 12½ per cent, while you have even on paper for manufacture and the diffusion of knowledge put on 17 per cent, and on many articles 50 and even 75 per cent. The hon. gentleman does not seem at all to comprehend the view of the hon. member for Lincoln on his commercial scheme of a reduction of all duties by the Port of Quebec, and in an increase of revenue from tolls on our public works. Not by an increase of tolls on each article, or any article--far from it, but by an increased quantity of vessels, induced by a better regulated trade, sounder commercial policy, and more liberal construction of the Navigation Laws, and the reduction of ports that do not pay the expenses, such as Coteau du Lac, which was to have been done away in 1843 on the petition of McPherson & Crane, and many others. The gentleman from Lincoln has been much misunderstood and misrepresented, and I confess I had received an erroneous impression of his view; but on a full conversation and explanation of them, I find he does not desire hastily to abolish all customs or custom houses; on the contrary, he desires a scale so regulated that as our tolls increase, our duty on imports decrease, till we, if possible, have not the nuisance called a custom house on all borders--a view worthy of a statesman, and one that will, in connection with his perseverence (sic) in carrying on the improvements of our waters, make him to be remembered with gratitude when such a man as could propose this measure shall be forever forgotten. The hon. Inspector General seems not to be able to comprehend the relative position of this Colony to a State of the Union, as illustrated by the member for Lincoln; but in one of his very humourous and facetious modes said, true, the several tolls have

no customs, neither have our districts! So Canada is a great Empire like the States, and each of our districts like a State! Really, such ignorance is inexcusable, if it be merely pretended it is something worse: the gentleman from Lincoln, as in all his remarks, exhibited our causes of gratitude to Great Britain. She pays our armies--she builds our fortifications--she supplies our navies with no niggard hand, and pays out her million--yes, and her millions some years--among us, while we have the whole Customs to aid us in our improvements. In the States the general government take the revenue for the purposes which England's sustain us in, and the independent States have to make their public works and all improvement from local taxation, toll, &c. Can the hon. gent. not now see that we are £400,000 a year better off than New York, and ought in that ratio to "go ahead" of her. But, sir, this Government seems to go at the wrong end of everything; they should have had the Navigation Laws modified and then reduced the duties, but they increase them, and leave the Navigation Laws perfectly still. Here Mr. C. appealed to the member for Montreal if last year he had not called the attention of the country to the means of preserving our trade by a reduction of all charges on Shipping, Light House Dues, Pilotage, Harbour Charges, Insurance, and, if necessary, even bearing some of the burthen on the general revenue.[71]

MR. MONRO rose and said, the hon. gentleman had said the duty was 50 or 70 per cent on some articles; let him name one.[72]

MR. CAMERON named coffee, value 7d, taxed over 50 per cent.[73]

MR. MONRO said he paid 9d.[74]

MR. CAMERON.--Oh, then, you buy on too long credit! He then named sugar, cash 22s 6c, duty 15s 3d. Mr. C. then remarked again on various articles, and said, he was astonished at the member for Montreal and the committee's member for the 3rd Riding; they were merchants, and should support his views; but they had got so used to bolting every thing, this must go with the rest. He would only remark, in conclusion, that if the Government would reduce the duty on boots and shoes one half, he would give then 25 per cent more for the revenue than the revenue of 1846, and maintain the same principle on every article taxed more than 15 pr ct. He was convinced we could carry the trade and produce of the great West; we could restore our sugar and cloth trade we had lost, or raise a revenue out of American vessels from the better facility we could offer; he was an advocate for revenue duty, but not for protection; he desired to maintain our public credit and make future improvements, and because he believed his view would encrease (sic) the revenue he opposed the measures as it (sic) stood.[75]

MR. MOFFATT objected to the system of tolls; but did not approve of the idea of appointing customs in places where they did not produce revenue over and above their expenses. Canada was in a different position from other colonies; and he considered a repeal of the navigation laws was necessary to meet the altered state of our relations with the mother country.[76]

MR. AYLWIN opposed the abolition of Differential Duties, if our trade were transferred to the States our allegiance would be also. He considered the action of the Government on the question to be premature, he had expected that there would be a great deal of disunion on the subject, but had not prepared to see a measure of this sort brought before the House.[77] He thought that the Government should not have interfered with the Customs Duties until the alterations in the policy of the mother country had been duly tested. If the measures were persisted in, trade must decrease. It had decreased since the raising of the duties from 2½ to 5 per cent. He believed the old precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," was never acted upon in commercial transactions; but the doctrine of Free Trade went further--it said, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour better than thyself.' It might be said that we must follow the measures of others, or stand still. It was better to stand still than run headlong into a system that would ruin our commerce altogether.[78] The doctrines of Free Trade were utterly unsuited to the position of Canada, there was nothing more absurd then (sic) to hear arguments which applied on the other side of the Atlantic reiterated in Canada, it was well for Great Britain the first Commercial country in the world to set an example to the nations of the earth, but that was no rule for an infant Colony; if Great Britain destroyed some branches of her trade she would make up the deficiency by her profit on other branches of trade, but we had only one trade, the Timber Trade, and our only manufacture was the fitting of Timber for exportation and our following in her paces was as great an absurdity as it would be to expect an infant at the breast to carry the same burden as a full grown man. The Free Traders of Canada had only retailed the arguments of the Manchester League second hand, without taking into consideration the difference between England and Canada; they had not uttered one argument based on the interest of Canada, and not on the vision of a Free Trade millenium, and they had invariably been deaf to the arguments of their opponents.[79] The hon. Icspector (sic) General did not say when these changes were to come into force. If it should be in one year, he was pretty well assured that before that period the hon. getleman (sic) would be the first to cry out against them. He was strongly for adhearance (sic) to the mother country, but these measures were too premature, and the result of them would eventually be to sever from Great Britain her Colonies altogether.[80]

MR. WILSON asked how much per barrel flour could be carried from Buffalo to Liverpool, if Mr. Merritt's views were carried out.[81]

MR. MERRITT ... estimated the probable amount at 3s. a barrel, but said that if the American were the cheaper route, then his plan would not work.[82]

MR. WILSON then inquired into the question of time, saying the American trader would prefer the quickest route.[83]

MR. MERRITT did not appear to think so much of the importance of speed as Mr. Wilson.[84]

MR. MOFFATT contended that the States were attracting our trade through their territories; that Great Britain was trying the Free Trade experiment

and forcing it upon us, and that we had to suit ourselves to our position.[85]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Stewart of Prescott reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Orders deferred. *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.*

His Excellency intends to give the Royal Assent to certain Bills. *Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following Letter:*

Civil Secretary's Office
Montreal, 8th July, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you, that it is His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber to-morrow, at half-past three o'clock, to assent, in Her Majesty's Name, to certain Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T.C. CAMPBELL, Major,
Civil Secretary.

The Honorable The Speaker
of the Legislative Assembly,
&c. &c. &c.

Then, on motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 8 JULY 1847.

((RESOLUTIONS RE: TRADE AND COMMERCE.))[86]

MR. ERMATINGER then rose to move his resolutions on Trade and Commerce, In moving them, the hon. gentleman spoke nearly as follows:--

Canada may be considered like the son of a large family, just portioned off, and left by his parent to take his own course. Our future destiny is now in our hands; the prosperity of this country depends in a great measure on the use we make of the power conceded to us. Free Trade like republicanism, is predicated on the erroneous assumption that mankind or nations are actuated by love to one another, and are what they ought to be.

Sir, Free Trade, I believe, is more talked about and less understood, than any other subject of equal importance. Almost every body is in favour of it; so much so, that to attempt to check the precipitate onward course of Free Trade, or to talk of protection, requires nearly as great a degree of moral courage as to refuse to fight a duel. In either case, I find persons constrained to act contrary to their own convictions. Talk of protection! why, sir, you are dreaming of the last century. You may as well talk of the Prussian Commercial League.

I well remember attending a meeting at this place, in April, 1846, when free-traders were out-voted by a large majority of the wealthiest and most respectable merchants of Montreal. It is true that they abandoned the victory too soon, when the free-traders rallied and adopted their own resolutions. Now, these same merchants who were opposed to free-trade movement in '46, will tell you in a tone of despair, that nothing but free trade will save them. How are we to account for such inconsistency or for such a sudden conversion? I can only attribute it to something like a panic fear, that the commercial importance of the city will decline. But I would ask, why will free-trade save us now, any more than last year?

The people of Quebec came to a very different conclusion, about the same time.

1.--That the distance from the home markets, the lengthy navigation of the St. Lawrence, its being closed by ice nearly half the season, and the increased rates of freights in consequence of the principal export being timber, for which vessels are sent in ballast, making the articles of export defray the whole expense of the voyage, all tend to render it impossible that the British North American Colonies can compete on equal terms in Great Britain with the foreigner, either in corn or timber, and that protection is absolutely necessary to their well being and is due to them, as they employ exclusively British shipping and take in exchange for their exports British manufactures.

2.--That to secure the Import Trade of the Province to British, and the internal carrying Trade to Colonial, shipping, as well as revenue to our canals, are objects so desirable and important, that the present meeting view with satisfaction the disposition evinced on the part of Her Majesty's Government (in a Despatch, No. 17, from the Colonial Secretary, dated 3d February, 1846,) to concede, under special circumstances, to the Provincial Legislature the power of imposing differential duties

in favour of goods imported by sea; and, they trust, that in the Customs' Bill now about to be brought under its consideration, the Legislature will be induced by the obvious necessity of such a measure to make a just discrimination in favour of goods so imported.

However unpopular it may be, to question the policy of free-trade, my duty to my constituents and to the people of Canada, impels me to lay before this House, my reasons for dissenting from the doctrine of free-trade, as understood by those who assume to themselves the distinctive appellation of free traders.

Mr. Huskisson, one of the apostles of free trade, only advocated it on the basis of reciprocity, and even in this view, one of the brightest stars in the walks of literature,--a man who has had the map of Europe before him more than a quarter of a century--Mr. Alison, has shown, I think, conclusively, that Mr. Huskisson was in error, in his work on population. "His grand error," says Mr. A., "lay in this, that he overlooked the paramount necessity in all countries, of attending to the national security and defence, in preference to national wealth." Instead of the commerce of England, the same eminent writer shews with those nations, with whom she had entered into treaties of reciprocity being increased, "It is a perfect trifle when compared with the commerce which she maintains with her colonies;" and Mr. A. exhibits a variety of details demonstrating that the relaxation of the Navigation Laws increased the tonnage of foreign shipping, while that of the British trading into those countries had porportionally (sic) declined--(Alison on pop., v. 2. p. 391, 392.)

Free Trade in this Colony embraces more considerations than its advocates are willing to apply to this subject. If they refer to its success in England, they will find that that success is at least doubtful.

Canada is an agricultural country, particularly the western portion of it. If it could be shewn that Free Trade will create a better market for its produce, it would be some argument in its favour; Free Trade will neither raise the price or increase the quantity of agricultural produce. It may increase our urban population but the additional consumption created thereby will be supplied by foreigners, who will <u>bag</u> all the profits to swell the national wealth of the United States.

Industry and population are the main sources of prosperity and national wealth, and we ought to do all in our power to foster and encourage both. We ought to seek from the Mother Country all the protection we can get and endeavour to shew to the Imperial Government that it is Her interest as well as ours to trade with each other.

By the provisions of the English Corn Law, all protection does not cease till 1849. We ought to say to Great Britain, in the language of respectful, but manly, remonstrance, extend the period and increase the amount of protection to our produce, and by so doing you will encourage your agricultural interest at home, and enable us the better to discharge the heavy debt we have incurred in constructing magnificent canals, under the just expectation that protection to our produce would be continued.

The chief resources of Canada are in its fertile soil and boundless forests; and we require more people to develope (sic) them (not the speculating loafing border population of the United States, whom Free Trade

would invite,) but agricultural settlers and industrious labourers. Let good industrious men be encouraged to come out amongst us, and escape from the miseries with which they are surrounded. This will be most effectually done by enabling our farmers to shew that in Canada industry meets with its reward, and that they get fair remunerating prices for the produce of their labour. Whether Great Britain will find it her interest to make further advances in the march of Free Trade, I cannot say; but of this I am convinced, that Free Trade in Canada will not compensate for the absence of protection.

But I deny that Great Britain had carried out Free Trade to the extent contended for here. As regards her Colonies, I admit she has left their products nearly unprotected; but her own manufactures, even her corn, are not without protection. The charges of freight, &c., on foreign corn, afford some protection to her agriculturists, and her articles of manufacture are all protected by duties on those of foreign nations. It is a fallacy to imagine that England had adopted Free Trade, except in terms. On all foreign goods which can come into competition with her own, there are duties on their importation into England. I do not see that, therefore, following the example of England, we are bound to admit foreign goods duty free, or even on the same terms as those of the nation of which we form a part.

Great Britain, say free-traders, allows our products no preference in her markets, and we will give hers none in ours. In other words, England has injured our trade by repealing her Corn Laws, and, tit for tat, we will repay her by abolishing all discriminating or differential duties. No friendship in trade is the merchant's maxim, which free-traders would convert into a national sentiment. They are not willing to be shackled by the antiquated golden rule, do unto others as you, but say rather, serve others as they serve you.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I shall consider, in order, the objects specially contended for by free-traders, viz.:--

1. Repeal of the Imperial Navigation Laws.
2. Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence.
3. Abolition of all Differential Duties.
4. Abolitition of all duties levied on Agricultural Produce.

The repeal of the British Navigation Laws is a subject of Imperial legislation, with which our interference can have little effect. But I may state statistics to prove that the interest of Great Britain has not been benefitted by the alterations of the law of 1823.

Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence, although affecting more particularly colonial interests, is, in some measure, involved in the question of the British Navigation Laws, because the Americans would not be likely to transport their produce to Quebec to transfer it to British shipping. But this is a question of vital importance to Canada. When our gigantic and costly canals were commenced, and calls made for large sums of money, we were told these vast outlays would be more than repaid by the acquisition of the carrying trade of the Western States, which would give an impulse to trade of every kind in the Province. This immense trade, it was said, pouring through the main artery of North America would benefit

the whole community. It would bring us a large increase of capital and population, and everything our farmers can raise would find a ready market--pigs, chotes (sic), chickens, eggs, &c., &c.

Mais on a changé tout cela!

And instead of these brilliant prospects, all that is now held out is the amount of tolls we may collect, should the Americans be short-sighted enough to encounter the difficulties of the navigation of Quebec for six months of the year with ships in ballast, in preference to seeking the more accessible ports of their own coast, which they can approach in safety at all seasons of the year, and with rich cargoes from all parts of the world.

With respect to differential duties, and the duties levied on agricultural produce, we have not merely to consider that saving in prices which may be the effect of the alterations proposed, or the increase of the carrying-trade--but we have to inquire whether the people of Canada, the tillers of the soil, the bone and sinew of the country, will be enriched or rendered more prosperous by such charges! I think they will not.

Canada is not like England with a redundant population, and able to carry on a lucrative trade and to compete with the whole world. To what nation is England indebted? On what nation is she dependent for the incalculable resources she possesses? Her exports in 1839, the produce and manufacture of all nations emounted (sic) to the enormous sum of £105,170,549 sufficient value, while her imports were only £61,268,320. The trade of Canada, on the contrary, is in an inverse ratio, her imports generally exceed her exports, and must continue to do so until we acquire more people to clear out dense forests and more agriculturists to till the land; and as a consequence more capital to carry on our commerce.

Will our farmers, our mechanics, or any other class of the community be enriched by the transit of British goods from New York, &c., to Oswego, Buffalo, or even to Montreal? Will the arrival of the latest fashions, or the most expensive luxuries two or three weeks earlier, via New York or Boston, and even at a little less cost, to the consumers, through the removal of differential duties speed the plough, or sharpen the axe and nerve the arm of the backwoods man, while he pursues his dreary toil? Let those who have investigated the subject of taxation, and the foundation and source of wealth of nations answer these questions.

What has rendered the United States so prosperous? And has placed them so far ahead of us? Why, because they study their own interests, and protect their own inland trade. We admire American enterprise and hold them up as a go-ahead people, whom we ought to imitate, and at the same time we would precipitate ourselves into competition, and are willing to give them all the advantages we possess without receiving back any return. We are proposing to run a race of free trade with them, before we have cleared the sand out of the mouths of our harbours; of which, we have not one of the shores of Lake Erie. You might as well tell a schooner in a calm to race with a steamboat.

Commerce, it must be borne in mind, says Mr. Cullock, "is not a direct, but an indirect source of wealth. The mere exchange of commodities adds nothing to the riches of society."

The commerce of Canada must be based on the productive powers of its people and of the nation to which we belong; its prosperity must depend on their skill and industry. If once our commercial policy be adopted to foster the industry, and encourage the trade of another nation; a powerful and enterprising people the enemies of monarchical institutions, then we need look for no long continnance (sic) of British supremacy in Canada. If we are determined to carry on the trade of the Western States, we must be prepared to become a part of their people. Whoever heard of a colony like Canada carrying on the commerce of a nation ten times its size in resources and population. If we would prosper in our agriculture and trade, we must lay the foundation before we build the house; and the foundation of commerce is in the industry and skill of the people which carries it on.

Whatever may be the result of the free trade policy of England, it is our business to enquire whether such a policy is applicable to Canada? Whether the adoption of free trade will benefit us or not, let us not deceive ourselves. Canada is not destined to become the Tyne of North America.

If we permit ourselves to imagine that we can, through the St. Lawrence, command the trade of the United States, we shall find ourselves egregiously mistaken. Instead of feasting our imaginations with the profits and riches of the trade of the Far West, the great object should be to develope (sic) the resources of our country, and not to depend on that of another nation.

Let us look at the vast resources of the country with which free-traders are anxious to compete, and on unequal terms: a nation having the advantage of us in every respect, except in the folly of running ourselves into debt blindfolded, in constructing splendid works certainly, but such as could be profitable only to a nation with ten times our population and ten times our trade.

The resources of the country with which free-trade will throw us into competition, what are they? The population of the United States at this time exceeds 20,000,000, and their produce, in 1844, according to official returns, amounted to 95,607,000 bushels wheat, and 421,953,000 bushels Indian corn--in round numbers we might say, now--

100,000,000 bushels wheat
500,000 000 do corn

On the canals between Buffalo and tide water there were 3000 craft, employing 15,000 men, and they have transported little, if any, less than 1,000,000 brls in wheat and flour from the opening of the navigation to 11th June; and there was in store or in port afloat, on 10th June, at Buffalo--

200,000 brls flour
800,000 bush wheat
100,000 do corn

At Oswego alone there was shipped, from the opening of the navigation to 1st June--

114,279 brls flour

At New York, receipts shew that there were left at tide water, from commencement of navigation to 7th June, in 38 days--

789,352 brls flour
589,198 bush wheat
1,272,862 do corn

Exported to Great Britain,
from Sept. '46 to May '47

Flour 1,656,802 brls
Wheat 1,512,274 bush
Corn 10,882,600 do

And the tolls on Canals net at New York, Albany and Troy, in 47 days were $709,698.

The transport of the United States Canals, in 1843, amounted to--

3,321,611 brls flour
3,132,300 bush wheat
85,433 brls pork
54,386 do beef

Tolls collected on New York Canals--
$2,081,599

Now, from this data, we can judge what are the resources of the United States; and that in ordinary times, they can readily supply all the wants of Great Britain;--and, with their energy, enterprise, and capital, what chance shall we have if we give up the only advantage we are said to possess, namely that of conveying our produce by the cheaper route of the St. Lawrence.

The Americans too, are advocates for free trade: I read in one of their papers, "Give us but a fair swing,--the world for a market, and no restrictions, and we might almost undertake to supply the whole world with bread"--they are for free-trade with all the world, but reciprocity with none.

To what I have already said, I will add, when Sir Robert Peel adopted his free-trade policy, and, like Samson Agonistes, with himself prostrated the power of the great Conservative party of England, he did so for the ostensible object of alleviating the sufferings and lightening the burdens of the people; and he did actually reduce the taxes of the Kingdom by several millions. But is any such object in view here, or will it be attained by the scheme of the hon. member for North Lincoln, or by substituting direct for indirect taxation.

A year ago, free-traders predicted flour could be brought from Detroit to Montreal for 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.--it costs now nearly as much to carry a bushel of wheat.

The only parties in Canada who can possibly be benefitted by free trade are Commission Merchants and Forwarders. It is their object to get as much business as they can, and the more American trade they can secure, the more are Canadians left at their mercy.

Why is it that in the frontier towns of the United States produce fetches a better price than in the opposite Canadian towns? Because they have more facilities for getting to market, and we assist them, instead of encouraging our own inland trade. The Americans have the first chance in the markets of Europe, and goods through the United States can always be had several weeks sooner than via the St. Lawrence;

but our interest is to promote our own trade, and to overcome and not yield to the difficulties we labour under.

My strongest objections to free-trade are--because, while it seeks to extend our commerce, it will depress our agriculture. Nobody can imagine that our farmers will cultivate their land and be as anxious to raise produce, while they find themselves anticipated in every market by foreigners; while they find, as has been the case these several years past, that foreigners virtually have a preference in our own markets, and while our legislation has a tendency to secure this preference to our enterprising neighbours--neighbours who, while they take advantage of all the privileges we allow them worth their having, take care to pursue a directly opposite course towards us.

What I object to is, that we seek prosperity in the wrong direction. What may be correct and good policy in one country, is not so in another. For instance, we are exhausting our energies and means in attempting to carry on foreign commerce, when it is our inland trade we should encourage and foster. Say, who may be considered a free-trader, in his enconomic policy, speaking of "Le Commerce de Transport" says, "Ce commerce convient peu aux nations ou les capitaux sont rares, et qui en manquent pour exercer leur industrié, celle qui mérite d'être favorisée de preference."

Nobody will admit, but that capital is scarce enough in Canada, but we are not so well agreed as to the best mode of acquiring more.

"L'emploi le moins favorable a la nation est celui des capitaux occupé au Commerce de Transport de l'étranger a l'étranger." Say T. décon p.v. 2, p. 343.

I agree in opinion with M. Say. We require more capital then we have, to develope (sic) our internal resources.

The conclusions I arrive at from the reflections I have made are these:

That free trade can only benefit an independent nation, and when reciprocated on equal terms by all other nations.

That no colony can stand on the footing of an independent nation.

That commerce can enrich no people, except the means of carrying it on exist on the one side within themselves.

That the only means of carrying on Canadian commerce, must be derived from the produce of its agriculture, and the timber of its forests, that free trade will in no way advance the interests of the staple producers of Canada, the agriculturists, and that any commercial system based upon other than our agricultural interest cannot prosper for any length of time, by free trade, with the disadvantages Canada labours under, in climate, in want of population, and in the tedious and difficult navigation inwards from sea to Quebec.

I am not opposed to any alteration of duties which may have the effect of reducing the cost of absolute necessaries, such as salt, leather, &c. provided such alterations do not interfere with our own productions, and do not have a tendency to throw our trade into the United States.

I am opposed to free trade as it is called, because it is one-sided

and other nations will not reciprocate. I am opposed to it, because it will prostrate our agricultural interest, in the vain attempt to promote our trade through means of foreigners. I am opposed to it because while the best interests of the country will be sacrificed to maintain a disproportionate commerce, its most strenuous and zealous advocates will only live to behold a mirage of the desert.[87]

On the conclusion of his speech the hon. gentleman moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.[88]

1. Resolved,--That this House views with apprehension the difficult situation in which the Trade and Commerce of this Province will be placed by the policy of the Imperial Government, in withdrawing from the productive labour of its inhabitants, prospectively, all protection; thereby exposing our Agriculturists to an unequal competition with the United States in the staple articles of our trade.

2. Resolved,--That this abandonment of the protective policy of England towards her colonies in general, and this Colony in particular, cannot, in the opinion of this House, operate otherwise than injuriously on the trade and prosperity thereof; affording at the same time no corresponding benefit to our fellow subjects in Great Britain.

3. Resolved,--That the construction of the St. Lawrence and costly canals for which Canada obtained a loan, guaranteed by the British Government, of more than £1,500,000 sterling, was undertaken in the confident expectation that we should continue to enjoy in the British markets, a preference for our products, over those of foreign nations.

4. Resolved,--That one great advantage expected to be derived from the large expenditure incurred in constructing these canals was, that the facilities thus afforded would enable us to acquire a great portion of the carrying trade of the Western States of America, but that this advantage would be entirely surrendered to an enterprising rival nation, by the adoption of such a change in the Imperial Navigation Laws, as would render the free navigation of the St. Lawrence a matter of necessity.

5. Resolved, That this Province contains the elements for carrying on an extended and prosperous trade, if based on the industry of its inhabitants; the fertility of its soil, the immensity of its forests, and the great extent of its inland navigation, all concur in pointing out Canada as one of the most valuable appendages of the British Crown; susceptible of affording profitable employment to a very large portion of the redundant population of the mother country, of furnishing the means of ship-building to an unlimited extent, and of carrying on a valuable trade through its internal navigation; but that the extension of the principles of free trade would, in the opinion of this House, tend to divert the commerce of this province to the United States, and ultimately endanger its connection with the British Crown.

6. Resolved,--That this House duly appreciates the Act of the Imperial Government, 9th and 10th Victoria, chapter 94, conferring upon this colony, with other British possessions, the power to reduce or repeal certain Duties of Customs, but is nevertheless of opinion that it is the interest of every colony to cultivate commercial intercourse with the Parent State, and that a total equalization of duties would be at variance with this principle.

7. Resolved.--That this House heartily concurs in the expression contained in the 11th paragraph of a protest made in the British House of Peers on the third reading of the Bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws, which, together with the Address of this House, at its last Session, on the subject of wheat and flour, fully embraces and ably advocates the views now entertained by this house on this subject:--"11. Because the removal of differential duties in favour of Canadian Corn is at variance with the legislative encouragement held out to that Colony by Parliament, on the faith of which the Colonists have laid out large sums on the improvement of their internal navigation; and because the removal of protection will divert the traffic of the interior from the St. Lawrence, and the British Ports of Montreal and Quebec, to the foreign port of New York; thus throwing out of employment a large amount of British shipping, severing the commercial interests of Canada from those of the Parent Country, and connecting those interests most intimately with the United States of America."[89]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: REPLY TO ADDRESS ON WINDSOR HARBOUR TOLL.))[90]

MR. BALDWIN ((enquired:))--How soon there is a probability of the Address of this House to the Governor General of the 17th June last, on the subject of the Windsor Harbour Tolls, will be replied to?[91]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied, as soon as possible.[92]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE ON FRENCH LANGUAGE.))[93]

MR. LAURIN ((enquired:))--Whether the Documents and Correspondence between His Excellency and the Colonial Secretary, relating to the Address of the Legislature of this Province on the use of the French Language in Public Documents, prayed for an Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th day of June last, will be shortly laid before this House?[94]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied, as soon as they can be prepared.[95]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: INDEMNITY TO MR. DECHENE.))

MR. LAURIN ((enquired:))--Whether it is intended to grant an Indemnity to Mr. Jean Baptiste Miville Dechêne, for the loss of his schooner in the service of the Government in 1816?[96]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--No.[97]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: COMPLETION OF WELLAND CANAL.))

MR. MERRITT ((enquired:))--If it is intended to finish the Welland Canal on the Grand River level, from Lake Erie at Port Maitland to Lake Ontario at Port Dalhousie, and at what depth of water? Also, when it is

intended sinking that part of the level from the Aqueduct to Lake Erie, so as to admit the waters of Lake Erie for the summit level?[98]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied ... ((that)) the level of the Grand River, would be the one ultimately adopted.[99]

FOOTNOTES: 8 JULY 1847.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
2. LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847; and PILOT, 15 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847, in identical accounts.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. The debate on this matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 July 1847; CHATHAM GLEANER, 20 July 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847; and LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847.
13. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
14. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 July 1847.
15. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
17. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
19. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
21. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847.
29. IBID.
30. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
31. IBID.
32. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847.
33. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
34. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847.
35. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
36. IBID.
37. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847.
38. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
39. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847.
40. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.

41. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847.
42. IBID.
43. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
44. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
46. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
47. IBID.
48. The following was reported in: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
53. The debate on this matter was reported by: CHATHAM GLEANER, 20 July 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847; PILOT, 13 July 1847, EXAMINER, 21 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 20 July 1847, in identical accounts; BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE,12 July 1847, in a brief account; and LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847, whose account was only Mr. Merritt's speech on Trade, which was published in the PILOT, 13 July 1847.
54. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
56. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
58. IBID.
59. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
60. PILOT, 13 July 1847.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
77. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
78. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
79. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
80. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.

81. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
82. IBID., which noted that he spoke only "after considerable hesitation."
83. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 July 1847, copied from the MONTREAL HERALD, and BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847, in identical accounts; MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts; BRITISH COLONIST, 25 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847, whose account was translated and edited from the account in the MONTREAL HERALD; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 13 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 25 July 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 12, 13 July 1847.
87. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 July 1847.
88. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
89. BRITISH COLONIST, 25 July 1847.
90. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 15 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
92. IBID.
93. This matter was reported by: LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1847.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of F. J. Cheshire and others, of the Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Wentworth.

By Mr. Wilson,--The Petition of Samuel Price and others, of Malahide and other Townships, in the District of London.

By Mr. Fournier,--The Petition of James Oliva and others, of the Parish of St. Thomas, in the County of L'Islet.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of Charles Miller, of St. Armand, in the County of Missisquoi.

Crown Property Taxes Exemption Bill.

An engrossed Bill to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Job Jameson of Montreal; praying an enquiry into the rights and titles of certain non-resident Landholders on the Kennebec Road, in Lower Canada.

Of Messieurs Allan Gilmour and Company, and others, of the City of Quebec; praying a remittance of the Duties on certain articles affecting the Lumber Trade, and for the further protection and encouragement of the said Trade.

Of the Reverend E. W. Sewell and others, the Incumbent and Wardens of the Chapel of Holy Trinity, in the City of Quebec; praying certain amendments to the Education Law.

Of Charles D. Proctor and others, stockholders in the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and others, of the City of Montreal; praying for an amendment to the Bill now before the House amending the Act incorporating the said Railroad Company.

Of William Kent and others, of the Counties of Huntingdon, Rouville, and Chambly; praying for amendments to the Education Law.

Of Michael Fournier, Mayor pro. tem., on behalf of the Municipality of Port Joli; praying that the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet may be transferred from St. Thomas to the Parish of L'Islet.

Of P. T. Pelletier, of the Parish of St. Jean Port Joli, in the County of L'Islet; praying for amendments to the Education Law.

Of Pierre Morin and others, of the Parishes of St. Jean Port Joli and St. Roch des Aulnets, in the District of Quebec; praying for aid to complete the construction of a Wharf between the said Parishes.

Of James William Osgoode Clark and others, of the District of Niagara; praying that Bridges crossing the Locks of the Welland Canal may be removed to more convenient places, and that the length of time which the public may be detained to cross the same be defined.

Petition of the Hon. G. Crookshank and others.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Honorable George Crookshank and others, of the City of Toronto, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Webster, Mr. Woods, and Mr. Price, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of J. W. O. Clarke and others referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of James William Osgoode Clark and others, of the District of Niagara, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Merritt, the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Dickson, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Royal Assent to Bills.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by Frederick Starr Jarvis, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber:--

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Council Chamber: And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, that agreeable to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, the House had attended upon His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's Name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

Carruthers' Attorney Bill.

An Act to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench and the High Court of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Frederick F. Carruthers to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof respectively.

Magdalen Islands Justices of the Peace Bill.

An Act relating to Justices of the Peace in the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to dispense, as respects them, with the property qualification by law required of Justices of the Peace in other parts of the Province.

Hastings Registration of Titles Bill.

An Act to alter amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Titles in the County of Hastings, in Upper

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Canada."

Malicious Injuries Bill.

An Act for preventing malicious injuries to persons and property by fire, or by explosive or destructive substances.

Prescription Bill.

An Act for shortening the time of Prescription in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Yamaska Registry Office Bill. — *An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Yamaska, from Labaie to Saint François du Lac.*

Plantagenet Township Division Bill. — *An Act to divide the Township of Plantagenet, in the Ottawa District, into two Townships.*

Accidental death Provision Bill. — *An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accident, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

Montreal Firemen's Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association.*

Western District Division Bill. — *An Act to divide the Western District of the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

Bill to enlarge the power of the Montreal Trinity House. — *An Act to enlarge the powers of the Trinity House of Montreal, in certain cases where the public health of the City may be endangered.*

Montague and North Elmsley Boundary Bill. — *An Act to define and establish the Boundary between the fourth Concession of Montague and North Elmsley.*

Debentures Bill. — *An Act to facilitate the issue of Debentures, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

Report on Petition of J. Ferris and others.

Friends' Seminary Bill.

Mr. Conger, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Jonathan Ferris and others, Members of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House a Bill to incorporate the Friends' Seminary in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Sixth Report of Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House; they would also direct the attention of Your Honorable House to the eighth clause of the Bill, which empowers the Company to borrow money at a higher rate of interest than six per cent, in order that it may be decided how far it is expedient to introduce such a provision into this or any other Bill of a like nature.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, and have made certain amendments thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The Petition of the Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Plank Road Company, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, ought rather, in the opinion of your Committee, to have been referred to the Committee on Standing Orders.

Third Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, and to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same; and also, the Bill to authorize Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise, and Joseph Brien dit Desrochers to build a Toll Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, between the Parish of La Visitation and Isle Jésus, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same; and they have filled up the blanks in the Schedule of Tolls in each of the said Bills, so as to place them upon an equal footing upon that respect: They would also recommend that provision should be made for protecting the rights of the lower Ferry opposite St. Vincent de Paul; and also, that the rates of Toll provided in the Bill relating to the Bridge to be built by Mr. Lachapelle, should also be made to apply to the Bridge already built by him at L'Abord à Plouffe, so soon as the new Bridge shall be open to the Public.

Your Committee would further observe, that should it be deemed expedient by Your Honorable House to grant but one privilege for building a Bridge over the River des Prairies, they have no doubt that the Bridge proposed to be built by Mr. Lachapelle would be profitable and advantageous, in the event of Manufactories being established at the Village of Sault au Recollet; but they, nevertheless, are of opinion that the Bridge at present proposed by Mr. Vieau and others, would be far more advantageous to the mass of the travelling community, and would greatly facilitate the transportation of Agricultural products to Montreal.

Fifth Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to regulate the construction of, and protect from injury, Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs throughout the Province, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Eleventh Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of John Egan and others, for

an Act of Incorporation as the Hull Union Road Company, and find that notice has been given in the Canada Gazette only, and no Church door notices whatever; and as the measure in question involves the imposition of Tolls, they cannot recommend that the Petition be proceeded with.

P. Vieau and others' Bridge Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise, and Joseph Brien dit Desrochers, to build a Toll Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, between the Parish of La Visitation and Isle Jésus, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Industry Village Railroad Bill.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, seconded by the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

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And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 13, line 47. Leave out "Vessels."

Press 14, line 4. Leave out "Vessels."

Press 14, line 7. Leave out from "adjudged" to "fitting" in line 15, both inclusive, and insert "guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be punished accordingly."

Press 14, line 23. Leave out "and Vessels."

Press 14, line 27. Leave out "Vessels."

Press 15, line 22. After "whatever" insert "And provided also, that one-tenth part of the said sum of twelve thousand pounds shall be paid up, and shall be deposited to the credit of the said Company in some one or more of the Chartered Banks in this Province, before the commencement of the said Railroad."

Press 23, line 12. After "mentioned" insert "Provided always that no such Rule, By-law, or Order shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been sanctioned and confirmed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, under his hand and seal-at-arms, and shall thereafter have been published in the Canada Gazette."

Press 23, line 22. After "made" insert "confirmed."

Press 27, line 5. After "force" insert "and with the whole resources of the said Company, if necessary."

Press 27, line 15. Leave out from "by" to "that" in line 20, both inclusive.

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Montreal Mining Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

British North American Mining Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the British North American Mining Company, as reported by Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill. — Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as to the present Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Lachapelle's Bridge Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, and to fix the rate of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Brockville Parsonage Bill. — On motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Church Wardens of St. Peter's Church at Brockville to sell a certain lot of land therein mentioned, and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of a Parsonage House for the Minister of such Church, on a lot to be hereafter conveyed to the Bishop of Toronto for that purpose," be read a second time on Monday next.

Clergy Reserves Lands. — On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark,

Ordered, That the Entries in the Journals of this House, of the last Session, relating to the Sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands, be now read.

The said Entries were read accordingly.[1]

MR. BALDWIN ... remarked upon the importance which has always attached to the question of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, and the anxiety which for years prevailed that those lands should be sold, and the parties holding them give a fee simple title. The sudden suspension of the sales caused great alarm; it was dreaded that the movement, going on at the same time of the Church of England Ecclesiastical Corporation, the object of which was to invest the Reserves in their own hands, had produced more effect than was at first apprehended; this alarm was increased by the issuing of a circular from the Crown Lands Department in which it was stated that the sales were stopped in consequence of a despatch from the Home Government. The House would remember that he (Mr. Baldwin) moved for a copy of this despatch and he was told in answer that no such document existed.--Two addresses had been presented to the head of the Government on the subject. In answer to the first, a copy of an order in Council, suggesting certain alterations in the mode of disposing of those lands, was sent down, but no reference was made to a Despatch; and in answer to the second address, it was positively asserted that there was no communication from the Home Government relating to suspending the sales of the Clergy Reserves." What, then, was to be thought? Had the Government said the reference to a Despatch was a mistake, and frankly explained the circumstances, little harm would have been done; but instead of doing this, they gave the unqualified answer of "No Despatch," to which he had referred, and allowed the natural suspicion to grow up in the public mind that the reference to a Despatch in the circular stopping the sales, was a trick resorted to to shift the responsibility of that unpopular proceeding from their own shoulders to those of the Home Government.[2] The contradiction between the circular of the Crown Land Department, and the answer to the address was calculated, in his opinion, to shake public confidence in official documents. He characterised the conduct of the administration as disgraceful, that they did not at once give a perfect and satisfactory explanation: it was due to the country that an explanation should be given, and not attempt to shirk every act which they found disagreeable to the people.[3] "They knew," said the people, "that any interference with the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, which had been come to after long years of bitter agitation, would be imminently unpopular, and hence have tried to fix the blame upon the imperial authorities." This was the suspicion to which, to say the least of it, their want of candour had exposed them. The hon. member then moved the first resolution.[4]

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The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark, That in consequence of this House being led to apprehend that the Sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands had been suspended by an order of the Provincial Government, and from just distrust of the influence by which such a measure might have been dictated, and an anxious desire to obtain full, accurate, and authentic information upon a subject of so much importance, they did, on the 7th day of April 1846, address His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, praying that His Excellency would cause to be

laid before them, a copy of any Communication which he might have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to suspending such Sales. In reply to which Address, His Excellency, by his Message of the 14th of the same month, was pleased to transmit for the information of this House, the copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council approved by the late Governor General, suggesting certain alterations in the regulations prescribed for the sale of those Lands; by which Message, His Excellency was also pleased to inform them that such Report had been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was still under the consideration of the Imperial Government.

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY hoped that he would be excused for not entering so warmly into the subject as the hon. member opposite had. The object of the resolutions was to renew a charge of deceit against the Government, brought forward last session, which charge was not a fair deduction from the facts[5], ((being)) founded on a misconception of the wording of part of the circular in question.[6] The history of the case was this:--The Home Government had been apprized that the Clergy Reserve lands was being sold much below their value,[7] and not by order of the Imperial Government[8], and soon after it was mentioned in a despatch to the Canadian Government, among other matters, that the subject ought to be enquired into. In consequence of this, the Executive Council came to a certain determination--a copy of the minute of which he (Mr. C.) would read.[9]

Here the hon. member read from the Journals a minute of Council suggesting new regulations.[10]

Then followed the Circular in question, in which the expression "in consequence of a despatch" was used, and from which it had been assumed that there was an express despatch authorising a suspension of the sales, whereas the question was merely referred to in a despatch embracing other subjects,[11] ((and being)) under consideration ... it was not possible for them to communicate it to the House[12], and the stopping of the sales was a means resorted to by this Government, on its own responsibility, as the first necessary step to the investigation advised.[13]

MR. CAMERON of Lanark considered the explanation given by the hon. Inspector General most unsatisfactory, if misrepresentation had gone abroad it was the fault of the Commissioner of Crown Lands; why was the minute in Council not published at the time, and made the bases (sic) of the Circular? Why was the information now furnished so long withheld? he (Mr. C.) thought that the course pursued by the Government in the matter was most improper and could have had no other effect than that of creating the deep suspicion which prevailed; the resolutions before the House were so correct in spirit that both sides were bound to vote for them.[14]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD had enquired into the subject before the House immediately upon entering the Government and found the facts to be precisely as they had been stated by the Inspector General. He did not deny that he, himself, in reading the Circular referred to might come to a conclusion that a separate and express despatch existed but he found the case was otherwise and could only say that the mistake arose from the Circular not having been drawn up with more care (hear, hear). The hon. member justi-

fied the suspension of the sales of the Clergy Reserves on the ground that the lands were being sacrificed; holders had had valutions (sic) at 8s. per acre made in their favour and afterwards sold the same land for 25s. per acre.[15]

MR. WILLIAMS admitted that the hon. member for North York had made out a strong prima facie case and he was quite glad that the explanation the House had heard had been elicited, two mistakes had been committed: the first of the wording of the Circular, and secondly, the Government did not advise a sufficiently explicit answer to the Address from the House; they certainly should have been more explicit; he could not, however, vote for the resolutions after the explanation which had been given and which satisfied him that nothing intentionally wrong had been done.[16]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PAPINEAU admitted that the wording of the clause in question was faulty, but there was a form of words that was constantly used in reference to documents that issue from the Crown Land Department on orders from the Council, and[17] the person who wrote it followed the usual form, without looking at the peculiarities of the case; he (Mr. P.) has since taken special care to guard against such mistakes.[18]

MR. BALDWIN said if he felt that the explanation which the House had heard was satisfactory or proper he would most willingly withdraw his resolutions, but he did not feel so; on the contrary he agreed with the hon. member for Durham that two grand mistakes had been committed and he thought there could be no doubt that the conduct of the Government in refusing explanation at the proper time, in not stating the whole case in answer to former enquiries, and to Addresses from that House, amounted to the most insulting evasion (hear, hear.) When such language as that contained in the Circular referred to was used what other interpretation could be put upon it than that it alluded to a specific despatch, and if the special pleading resorted to by the Government to shew that it ought to be otherwise understood, that the natural and obvious deduction was not the right one, that statements and answers emanating from the Executive were not to be understood in a straightforward and common sense way, if such a doctrine be admitted it must tend at once to sap the foundation of all confidence in communications between the people and the Government, (hear, hear.) He did not, however, believe that such a mode of conducting the public business would be tolerated; he felt satisfied that the people would not be thus special pleaded out of their plainest and most important privileges. If the Government conceived that his (Mr. B's.) questions could not, properly, be answered, and that the Addresses to the Head of the Government which he moved, asked for that which it would not be good policy to reveal, then, undoubtedly, they should have resisted those questions and addresses altogether (hear, hear.) but they had not taken that course, they gave a positively negative answer to the questions, and permitted the addresses to pass, and then advised the Governor General a reply in a manner which he (Mr. B.) did not hesitate to characterise as positively evasive (hear). In the second address to the Governor General on the subject in question which he (Mr. B.) moved, His Excellency was asked to lay before the House "a copy of any communications he may have

received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to suspending "the sale of the Clergy Reserves." To this it was answered that there were no such communications," and it would appear now that the reply was grounded on the fact that in the despatch in which the Clergy Reserves were referred to and which gave rise to the Circular, nothing was said, in terms, of the suspension of the sales, and that "enquiry" only was directed. This was the quibble by which they justified the refusal of what they must have known was required; they knew that the whole question was "why were the sales suspended," this was the point of the compass to which all eyes were turned. But if there was a shew of justification for this second reply upon what pretence was the refusal to comply with the prayer of the first address founded?--In that nothing was said of "the sale of the lands;" it was couched in general terms, and the papers sought for were "copies of any correspondence, memorandum, or recommendation that may have taken place between the Government of this Province, and the Colonial Sec'y. on the subject of the sale or management of the Clergy Reserves." Surely this application was extensive enough to cover the state of the case. The House was told in the explanation given that evening, that there was no specific dispatch directing a suspension of the sales, but there was one which contained a recommendation to enquire into the sales. Well, then, might not a copy of that recommendation have been given in answer to the application for "any recommendation on the subject of the sale or management of the Clergy Reserves" (hear, hear.) The hon. member next referred to the plan fixed by the late Ministry for the disposal of the Clergy Reserves: they appointed two valuators in each district, one of Reform politics and the other of Conservative, and he believed that with that arrangement even members of the opposite side were satisfied. He did not doubt that there might be cases of undervaluing; it could scarcely be otherwise were so much was to be done. Let these be remedied by all means, but preserve the system.[19]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Fournier, Franchère, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Morin, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Cummings, Duggan, Ermatinger, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Robinson, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Wilson, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(32.)

So it passed in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark, That the said Message of His Excellency, containing no reference to any Despatch from the Imperial Government on the subject of such Sales, necessarily conveyed an implied assurance (fully confirmed by His Excellency's subsequent Message hereinafter mentioned) that no such communication had been received; nevertheless the fact of such Sales being suspended, having in the meantime been confirmed by the public announcement thereof in the

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Official Gazette, this House, with a view to the avoiding of any possible misconception, did, on the 14th April, 1846, adopt another Address to His Excellency, praying that he would cause to be laid before them copies of any correspondence, memoranda, or recommendation that might have taken place between the Government of this Province and the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the sale or management of the Clergy Reserves. To which Address His Excellency was pleased to reply by his Message of the 17th of April, 1846, informing us that he had received no communication from Her Majesty's Secretary of State relating to suspending the sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark, That this House, with a view to the further investigation of the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Provincial Government had thought fit to adopt the policy of suspending such Sales, did, afterwards, on the 15th May, 1846, address His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before them, a copy of the Circular or Letter of Instruction addressed from the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the month of April preceding, to the local Agents of that Department in the different sections of the Province, informing them of the pleasure of the Government that the Sales of the Clergy Reserve Lands should be suspended. In compliance with which Address, His Excellency, on the 19th of May, was pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of three Circulars from the said Department, dated respectively the 13th, 16th, and 20th of April, 1846; in the first of which, bearing the signature of the Honorable Denis Benjamin Papineau, Her Majesty's Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Head of the said Department, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, and one of the Responsible Advisers of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, it is stated that, "in consequence of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the Clergy Reserves, and on account of the low rates at which those Lands in the several Districts have been valued, the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the western section of the Province is suspended for the present, by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council;" and in the second of which Circulars, bearing the signature of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, it is stated that, "in consequence of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, in reference to Clergy Reserves, and on account of the low

rates at which some of these Lands have been valued, the sale of the Clergy Reserves in both sections of the Province is, by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, suspended, until further orders."

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark, That this House is unable to reconcile with the information communicated to them in His Excellency's answers, (which answers the said Denis Benjamin Papineau, as one of the Confidential Advisers of the Crown in this Province, must have advised, and for which he is necessarily responsible,) the statement contained in the Circular which, as Head of his Department, he addressed to his Agents in the different sections of the Province; and they are constrained to conclude, either that Her Majesty's Provincial Ministers do not call for that full and unreserved communication to them of the correspondence to and from the Imperial Government on the local affairs of the Province, which is necessary for the efficient discharge of their public duties, and essential to the successful conduct of Her Majesty's Provincial Government for which they are responsible, or, that the statement in such Circular was intended to screen the Provincial Ministers from the odium which any interference likely to produce an apprehension in the public mind of a contemplated change of policy with respect to such sales, was so well calculated to bring down upon them, and to transfer such odium to Her Majesty's Imperial Ministers.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the negative.

Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Gilkison's Attorney Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Archibald Gilkison to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein:"*

Cobourg Road and Ferry Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company:" And also,*

Marriages (U.C.) Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Marriage Act of Upper Canada to Ministers of all denominations of Christians, with an amendment;" to which they desire the*

concurrence of this House: And also,

Bytown Incorporation Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes," with several amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,*

Aliens Relief Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the time for taking the oath and making the declaration required of persons naturalized in this Province," with several amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.*

And then he withdrew.

King's College Charter Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to alter and amend the Charter of the University of King's College.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.[20]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD of Kingston. He said that it was intended by the measure which he had the honor of introducing, to settle the long vexed question of the university of King's College. At an early date he said, out of the lands of the province, Government had set apart the large amount of 500,000 acres for Common School and Elementary instruction; but the intentions of the Government in this respect were not carried out. The Government also set apart half of the best of these lands for the support of a University, which obtained its charter under the name of King's College. Afterwards the charter was amended for the purpose of liberalizing it, as the former charter was strongly objected to on the grounds, that the College would be altogether too exclusive; but instead of healing the rancorous feeling that was then exhibited, it has been made the subject of religious discussion, and all parties are now loudly demanding a settlement of the question. He said that several attempts had been made to settle the question, but they had all failed, because the schemes that were proposed did not come home to the people. The Government were now prepared to propose a measure which he hoped would meet the assent of all parties. The present charter of King's College was to be taken away, and the original one restored, and then, that the endowment was to extend to the people of Canada the means of educating their children in a respectable manner: far more so than they at present possess; so that they may be able to educate their children in such a manner as to be able to enter into most of occupations, perhaps all the professions of life. He said, that out of the University endowment, it was intended to endow one grammar school in each District, which would give to the youth of the Province, a liberal and sound education. He said, that King's College afforded education to all classes, but most of the sects were dissatisfied; the Roman Catholics were excluded from participation in the endowment, and they were dissatisfied; the Methodists were

dissatisfied as were, also, the Presbyterians. He believed that the only way amicably to settle the question was to divide the endowment, and yet, on the division of the endowment, particular attention was paid to the claims of the Church of England, for they have just and equitable claims. It was, therefore, proposed, that King's College should be an Episcopal Institution, like Oxford or Cambridge; for if this was not done they would be in a worse position than they were before; some immaterial alterations were to be made in the original Charter; the endowment is to be vested in a board of five Trustees, one to be named by the Crown, and one by each of the other Colleges, viz., King's, Queen's, Victoria, and Regiopolis. The present annual value might be calculated at £10,000 per annum, the last return was £9,200, and it was constantly increasing. Out of this sum, a sum of £3000 per annum, along with the College buildings and grounds was to be given to King's College; to the other three colleges the sum of £1,500 was to be paid to each; this would make up the sum of £7,500. This would leave the sum of £2,500, which was to be divided among the different districts in Upper Canada, for the support of one Grammar School in each district, this added to the sum of £100, now paid annually for the support of each Grammar School, out of the consolidated revenue fund, would make the sum of £225, for each Grammar School. Injustice he said had been done to the school endowment, which was so magnificently made for their support; in accordance therefore with their promises, made in 1835, the Government would, acre for acre, give the best and most available lands of the crown, in lieu of those which were at present possessed in the remote parts for school purposes. This, it is calculated, will afford about £4000 per annum, which would allow about £350 per annum for each district, to which is to be added about £150 for tuition fees, making the sum of £500 should be granted to each district that should raise the sum of £250 for the erection of a Grammar School. Attached to each Grammar School, there is to be a model Agricultural Farm, with a practical farmer as master, which property is to be vested in a Board of Trustees. He said that the surplus revenue over and above £10,000, is to be placed at the disposal of the Legislature, for the purposes of general education, or the endowment of any other Colleges which may arise in Upper Canada. This was the project which the Government now proposed for the settlement of the question; and he thought that it was the only manner in which the question could be settled with a proper regard to justice. He said that Upper Canada owed a debt of gratitude to the honorable gentleman from the North Riding, it was owing to him, that that large and munificent endowment for schools was made; and there was, certainly, a debt of gratitude due to the honorable gentleman from the North Riding. He said that the Government were determined to carry this measure; he did not know whether the measure would meet with the approbation of the House--He hoped it would; he could only say that it was proposed with the sincere desire of settling the question, and he earnestly hoped that it would be allowed to pass.[21] The Receiver General moved the first reading of the ((University Bill))[22].

The motion of the Receiver General was seconded by MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON[23].

MR. BALDWIN rose, and ... addressed the House to the following effect:-- The hon. and learned Member for Kingston had complimented him (Mr. B.) and his late Colleagues, for the act was as much theirs as his, for the part they took in obtaining an endowment for Common Schools in Upper Canada; he only regretted that such praise came associated with the enunciation of a scheme so fatally, so diametrically opposed to the spirit by which the late Ministry were actuated as well in propoundihg (sic) the measure referred to as in all their efforts for the advancement of the interest, the honor and the rank of the country. It has been among the early dreams of his boyhood that the day would come when his country would be blessed by an establishment affording those high educational advantages, which he himself, as much as any one, felt the want of, as well in the pursuit of his profession, as in other several walks of life; time had rolled on, unsuccessful efforts were made, yet, he had not despaired; now, however, the fatal blow was levelled; and by whom? Whence came the voice proclaiming the sacriligious destruction of the noble endowment of King's College? From Conservatives, forsooth (lound (sic) cries of hear, hear)! Aye, from those who had hitherto resisted all reform in the establisment (sic) under the pretence that they wished to conserve it intact, and that they regarded all suggestions to remodel, or alter, the mere conduct of it as an invasion of sacred rights, as amounting, in fact, to attempts at spoliation: these were the men from whom the bill then before the House emanated? Was it, or was it not, worthy of them? It was in vain the hon. and learned Receiver General spread his feelers around; the Catholics had been ministered to, so had the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and Grammar Schools were spoken of; this ad captandum was all well understood, and so was the phrase, "to settle the question"; settling the question, indeed, by sweeping the University from off the face of the earth, and giving the country in its stead a few paltry institutions in none of which could there be any possible pretension to those attributes which it was the high behest of a University to possess (loud cheers) the hon. member had been pleased to refer to the position which he (Mr. B.) may occupy in time to come, when the excitement and feeling of the present days shall have passed away; but he (the Receiver General) had chosen a course which would be felt, and reprobated, and execrated, not by him (Mr. B.) alone, not by those of the present day so much, as by their children, their children's children, and by generations the most distant (cheers). He had been amazed by hearing the motion seconded by the learned Solicitor General; (hear, hear) that, above all, he had not expected; he had thought if there was a man who, in reference to the Institution in question stood on a pedestal which could not be stricken from under him, it was his learned friend (hear, hear); but here too he had been deceived; the hon. gentleman whom he so much esteemed and from whom he had expected so much that was better, had declared himself, also, a party to the sacrilegious deed (hear, hear, and sensation.) "You may pass," continued, the hon. member, "your Municipal bills, your Court bills, and the endless others; you may load your table with them, and then sweep them to another table, but of what importance are they? "A breath may make them, as a breath has made," but enact the measure now before the House, put your final seal upon it, and what evil

have you not done? What can compensate for it? I for one will oppose the bill most earnestly (cheers) and I care not what may follow; let it be the ruin of my popularity, or whatever it may, I am ready to meet it (cheers.) I would make any sacrifice, go cheerfully into private life, forego all further opposition to the University, and willingly leave it as it is, rather than be a party to the cruelly destructive scheme which the Conservatives have propounded, (cheers.) But, I cannot believe that the country will approve of the measure, that they will accept the mere shadows of good which are offered in lieu of the grand and useful Institution which it was the bounty of England so richly to endow, and which it should be their glory to preserve (cheers.) No, the honest yeomanry of the country will not believe that their children, and descendents, in all time to come, are merely destined to acquire a knowledge of grammar and other rudiments of education (hear); they are not to be told that the only chance which they have of fitting themselves to meet on equal ground the polished sons of England, France, &c., is to be ruthlessly taken from them (hear, hear and cheers). If, however, my countrymen are so ignorant as not to know and feel the interest they have in resisting this measure, if they will be drawn away by the clap trap that has been raised, be it so; I will be no party to it (cheers); if I am to be sacrificed, if the time has come for me to withdraw from the public scene, I am willing; there could be no more noble opportunity; I am ready to bow my head to any decree rather than assent to, or in any way countenance, the destruction of so noble an institution (cheers).[24]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said the hon'ble gentleman from the Fourth Riding had only himself to blame in this matter; it was by him and his friends that the stone was first set rolling, and had been since kept rolling, and having, for whatever reasons or purposes, done this, why should the honorable gentleman opposite now feel any alarm that the question which had been so long used to agitate the country, was at last to be finally settled; and put without the power of any party to be made the subject of further agitation at the next general election. He said that the Charter of King's College was not of the exclusive character which had been attributed to it, either in its original shape, or as it had been amended, and no person knew that better than did the honorable gentleman from the North Riding.--Knowing then, as there cannot be the slightest doubt he did know, that this was the case, was it candid or just on his part that he should have raised such an outcry against it, as he has done; and having done so, he (Mr. C.) did not think that the hon. member could excuse or justify himself for the course that he had pursued, as to that course must be mainly attributed the assaults and attacks that had been made on the Ministry, on account of its alleged Church of England character. He said that the principal reason that he had objected to the measure that had before been offered to the country, and what he had said as an Advocate at the Bar of this House, he was ready to stand by now, was that the religious instructions of the youth of the Province was altogether left out of the scheme of Education in the new University itself; and he (Mr. C.) entertaining the views which he did on the subject of Education, could never give his assent to any such

measure. He felt that an institution like the one which it was then proposed to erect would be altogether unconnnected with religion, one that would not have the confidence of the people; one to which the people would not bear to send their children, because intellectual cultivation was all that they would receive, their reasoning powers might be attended to, but their hearts would be left untouched. He said that he thanked the hon. member for the North Riding for the manner in which he had spoken of him; he (Mr. C.) felt that it was the outpouring of the genuine feelings of the hon. gentleman opposite, because from boyhood he had always received the same kindly experience from him; but he (Mr. C.) did not feel any mortification in seconding this Bill, and comparing his conduct now with the course which he had formerly pursued when at the bar of this House; he said then that what he utterred (sic) as an advovate (sic) he felt also and gave utterance to as a man, and a member of the Church of England, and he was prepared to speak and act in a similar way again under the same circumstances, when, he thought, his Church was about to be stripped of the last vestage (sic) of her rights, now, he felt that she would at least have a University of which it was attempted entirely to deprive her by the Bill, a University which was granted to her by her original Charter, and of which she had been apprised, and which would be again restored to her, though with a diminished endowment. He (Mr. Cameron) felt that he had the approbation of his conscience in the step he was taking, although he would rather that the College should remain as it is at present; but agitation had shaken it to the centre, and if it were to be disturbed, this measure was the most just, and he was willing to accede to it, and concede what was done by the Bill now introduced. He felt that he had the approbation of the persons immediately interested in the matter. He felt that he had the approbation of the members of the Church of England. He said, that by the present Bill the religious education of the youth, which should always go hand in hand with the secular, would be attended to, and the manner of providing for this, he said, was his principal objection to the schemes for settling the question that had been formerly propounded. He felt convinced that all persons who coincided in his views, that religion ought always to be associated with secular education, would agree with him, that this was one step onward towards the attainment of that much-to-be-desired object. He now saw that the head was not to be taught at the expense of the heart.--He said, that he would rather scatter the endowment to the four winds of heaven than train up the youth of this land without religious instruction; to teach them to bow down to the goddess of reason, and forget the God of Truth. He said, that he saw in the measure now proposed the first step towards education in the right course. He said, that the principle for which he contended was being fully admitted by all nations. In France it was fully enunciated by the minister in 1833, when he introduced the measure to the Chamber of Deputies for the education of the people of that land, under which popular education was now grounding. The same was the case in Holland, in the cantons of Switzerland it had been acted on, and it was made the basis of the plan, which was now being proposed for the consideration of the people of England. Much had been done in this colony for education, it was a proud boast for the people of the Province, that one tenth part of the whole revenue was applied for

educational purposes, but how much prouder would the boast be, if it could be shewn that that education was in the right direction. More had been done in this land for popular instruction in proportion to its resources, than in any other civilized country in the world, but more remains to be done to place us on a right footing, and he hoped to see the day when the children of the people would find religion and intellectual education combined. There were certain great truths in Christianity that were admitted by all, and which he thought ought to be implanted in the breasts of all. He knew that his friends would feel no mortification on his account, for the course he was pursuing. He felt that he had the approbation of his conscience. He was restoring to King's College much of that, which she had lost, and he was offering the means of affording a religious education to the people, according to the tenets they severally held. He concluded by saying that he should not, on the introduction of the Bill, have made these few observations, had he not felt himself compelled to speak, by the remarks of the member for the North Riding of York.[25]

MR. WILSON denounced the schemes as impracticable, and would far rather see the University remain as it is at present than that it should be divided in the manner proposed. He said, that certain parties, who were the very loudest in their clamour against the College, were now bought up; but this was not likely to settle the matter at all. The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics were endowed, but where were the Baptists, Independents, and other bodies, who were very numerous in Canada. In reference to the attempted argument against the proposition of the Hon. member for North York, that it would be an ungodly University if Divinity Chairs were taken away; he would duly ask, what was the effect of the Theological Chair on those who did not study Divinity? and again, was it to be supposed that the principles of morality would not be inculcated in simply secular Universities? But why, he asked, all this claptrap about religion? The effect of the contemplated division, he said, would be, that there would be erected a number of small sectarian Colleges, which would be a curse to the country, not having the means to provide proper masters. The honorable gentleman then enunciated some ... idea about Grammar Schools, saying that they were of no use.[26] We believe that the honorable gentleman did not understand what he meant to say, and therefore it would be a moral impossibility for us to understand what he did mean to say.[26]

COL. PRINCE regretted that he had not been present at the commencement of the debate, that he might have been aware of the details of the measure. He was however prepared to vote for any measure that would settle this long vexed question. He was sorry to hear honorable gentleman speak of petty, paltry institutions. One of the principal reasons why he approved of the measure was, that it gave the farmers of Canada an opportunity of educating their children at their own doors. It gave him, plain John Prince, the Sandwich farmer, an opportunity of educating his sons at his own door; he did not wish them to have a University education; he had no desire to bring up his children as lawyers, Doctors, or Parsons--God forbid. He wished them to have a good solid education and he intended that they should be farmers. He might be wrong in his opinion, but humanum est errare. He

said that he saw in the plan proposed an approximation to what he had been accustomed to see at home, Grammar schools scattered over the country, infusing their healthful influence on the people. He said that some of the greatest and most talented men had received nothing more than a Grammar School education; he would call their attention in proof of his statement in one of greatest and shining lights of Upper Canada, a gentleman who may be equalled but not excelled, he referred to the present Chief Justice Robinson, a gentleman who had he possessed the advantages of a University education would have stood forward in bold relief almost unequalled. He said that he gave the Bill his strongest support, and he hoped that there would be no jealousy in reference to this matter. He said that he thought the Bill ought to pass, he was glad to see that it was brought forward by the new members of the Administration.[27]

MR. PRICE would oppose the measure.[28]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD made a recapitulation of the contents of the Bill; and stated that the ministry if supported were determined to cary (sic) it through.[29]

MR. BOULTON was glad to see the feeling betrayed by the honourable member for the North Riding; but it was too late; had that feeling been displayed before, had that feeling induced him to do what he had stated he was ready to do ere this, it might have done, but he (Mr. B.) would tell that honourable gentleman, that it was no use making that display of feeling now, he, Mr. Baldwin, would not have the University question to agitate the country about. He said that he was prepared to give his fullest support to the proposition of the Ministry; for although he always would be in principle opposed to the division of the endowment, yet seeing that this measure would satisfy all parties, he was prepared to give his assent to the bill.[30]

MR. DICKSON hoped that the matter would be settled in such a manuer (sic) as to give satisfaction. He, however, would venture no opinion on the Bill, and would hold himself perfectly unpledged to the Bill. He should reserve his opinions for the third reading of the Bill.[32] He would not vote for it, unless it placed the University in a better position than at present.[33]

MR. GOWAN said that he agreed with the last speaker that it was unusual to address the House on the introduction of a measure, that it was customary to pass the first reading pro forma, and to receive the debate upon the principle of the Bill on its second reading. Acting on this, the well understood practice of the House, he would say but little at the present, reserving his observations for a more advanced stage of the Bill. There were, however, a few remarks which he desired to address to the House. The member for North York (Mr. Baldwin) had commenced his speech by an attack upon the Solicitor General for his change of views and abandonment of principle; but if the learned gentleman had changed his views, he (Mr. Gowan) honored him for the change; it was at the utmost, but the surrender of long cherished prejudices upon the altar of patriotism. In the change he had not observed the abandonment of any principle; it was, in fact, but carrying

out the views which he had expressed in favor of an exclusive Church of England establishment, when he stood at the Bar of the House as an Advocate of the University. As to his learned friend, the Receiver General, all he should then say was, that if any public man in the Province had a right to feel proud, it was his learned friend. Long had the settlement of the University question been tried--numerous were the plans suggested--and able were the heads employed to effect an arrangement, but all to no purpose; it seems to have been reserved for his learned friend to receive that enduring honor, and to accomplish that great object, which men of greater pretensions have failed to reach (hear, hear.) The learned member for North York had come out strongly, yea, even eloquently and vehemently, upon what he called "the great principle." But what is the great principle? The maintenance of the endowment to one University alone. It is whether the higher and more important branches of education shall be centralised into one great Mammoth Institution at Toronto--whether the youth of the whole country shall be compelled to slake their literary thirst out of one great pond at Toronto--or whether fresh channels shall be opened, and the waters of literature and science be permitted through them to irrigate the land and fertilize every District of the Province--(cheers.) The learned gentleman might taunt the Solicitor General as long as he pleased with the abandonment of principle, he might, as he had done, lift up his hands and his eyes to heaven, to protest against the sacrilege, but a plain thinking man would only look upon the principle as pelf, and the sacrilege as the difference between £3,000 and £10,000! He could not say, however, that the measure was altogether divested of principle; for if he looked back to the measure submitted to Parliament by the learned gentleman for North York, and contrasted his Bill with the present, he did find a principle, aye, and a great principle, at stake; that principle was, whether education was to be exclusively literary and scientific, or whether religion was to accompany literature and science as their handmaid and guardian? (Hear, hear.) Whether the youthful intellect, as it expanded in the pursuit of science, was to be chastened by the influences of religion? and the head as it roamed over the fields of literature and philosophy, was to have the heart purified and the mind exalted, by the constant accompaniment of that great ascendant power, which is familiarised to man, under the name of religion? (Cheers.) For his own part, he (Mr. Gowan) had long since made up his mind between the two great principles. As a member of the Christian Church, as the father of a family, and as a Legislator, accountable to his Maker, and to his Country, he would not halt between two opinions, or hesitate for an instant to decide, on which side lay the path of duty and rectitude. (Hear, hear.) The learned member for North York, had informed the House that his popularity might be assailed, through his opposition to the present measure, but that there was no sacrifice, however great, which, as a public man, he was not willing to make, rather than allow the present measure to become law. If the learned gentlemen's apprehensions were correct, what stronger arguments could be used in favour of the Bill. If the end of all useful legislators was the peace and welfare of those legislated for, and if the object of responsible government was to reflect the public mind, how fixed must that public mind be in favour of the present measure, when even a gentleman of the popularity of the honorable member for

North York, dreads his own status with the country, from his opposition to the measure?[34]

MR. BALDWIN here rose and interrupted Mr. Gowan, ((stating)) ... that he did not dread the result of his oppposition to the measure.[35]

((There followed)) some mutual explanations between MR. BALDWIN and MR. GOWAN.[36]

MR. GOWAN proceeded. There was a feature in the Bill of the learned member for North York, which he, (Mr. Gowan), would desire to contrast with a feature connected with the present measure. The learned member proposed in his Bill to have an Agricultural Professor at Toronto. He (Mr. Gowan) supposed, to enlighten the sons of lawyers, and merchants; for none but Torontowegians could attend his lectures! He would give them an Agricultural Professor, without an Agricultural Student! An Agricultural School, without an Agricultural Scholar! Why his plan was really too absurd for serious reflection. But what did the present measure propose? It secured, in every District of the Province, an Agricultural Model School, with an Agricultural Model Farm attached--a regular nursery for the sons of our farmers, where all would be trained and instructed in the most scientific mode of cultivating those pursuits, by which in after life their country was to be enriched, and those enumerated in the Bill. Did not the hon'ble member know that they were amply provided for in the accumulating fund, over the £10,000 appropriated by the present measure? Upon this point he need not dwell, as it has been fully explained by the Receiver General, in his opening speech. The learned member next asked, what would the Universities proposed to be established be, stripped of the Government endowment, but mere skeleton, lifeless, useless seminaries? He (Mr. Gowan) would ask the member for London to look across the borders of the intelligent and enlightened State of Massachusetts. What did he there behold? Several Colleges of the highest standing, sending forth into the world the most distinguished men, and every one of them far beneath the proposed Colleges in Government endowment. (Loud cheers.) If, then, the learned member for London required proof of the utter fallacy of his assumptions, (for arguments he could not all them,) he had not far to travel to prove their fallacy to demonstration. The same learned member had asked, what is the use of Grammar Schools without a University? He (Mr. Gowan) would say, fie upon the person using such an argument, or rather putting such an interrogation. How would the learned member desire to have such an argument used against himself. (hear, hear, and laughter.) Was he of no use, because he received not a Collegiate education! Out upon such absurdity! Even without a University education, (which, be it remembered, the present measure did not abolish, but extend,) the head Grammar Schools proposed to be established in each District, and in which the Classics and Mathematics would be taught, would open the door of promotion to all our people, and would prepare and qualify the youth of the Province to enter every profession open to them in this country, from Law, Physic and Divinity, to the pursuits of Engineering, Land Surveying and Merchandise. He would not dwell longer upon this subject. He knew the Bill had to come up for a second reading, when he would be ready to state his views at greater length,

and to prove that the proposed measure was one originating in patriotism, and one that would secure for its promoters, the respect of the living and the gratitude of posterity.[37]

(125)

The University Endowment Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The University Endowment Board," and to vest certain Estates therein, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

(126)

Grammar Schools (U. C.) Bill. — *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Berthelot,

Address respecting Chambly Canal. — *Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to direct that measures be taken forthwith to complete the necessary works upon the Chambly Canal.*

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Agricultural Association (U.C.) Bill. — *Ordered, That Mr. Boulton have leave to bring in a Bill for the incorporation of the Agricultural Association.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Customs Acts. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider the several Acts relating to the Duties of Customs, being read;*[38]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved that the House go into Committee of the whole on the Customs Duties.[39]

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The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said some little debate was likely to occur with

respect to the duty on paper--he would therefore at once refer to the schedule on papers.[40]

MR. CHRISTIE moved that an amendment be added in the words, provided always that 25 per cent be deducted from the said rate.[41]

MR. CAMERON (Lanark) object to the mode by which the reduction of some articles was effected: he said it was an awkward thing to declare specifically a certain sum as duty, less than 25 per cent.[42]

MR. DEWITT ... objected to ((Mr. Christie's amendment)) as folly ... in placing a nominal duty which was not the actual duty.[43]

MR. MOFFATT then read a petition from the paper importers and dealers of Montreal, complaining of the high rates of the altered Tariff on that article. Mr. Moffatt said that to him the duties seemed altogether too high, and the hon. gentleman proposed to adopt a duty of 7 per cent, which would meet half way; and he felt convinced the Revenue would not suffer from it.[44] He thought that duties ought to be collected for purposes of revenue only. If a manufacture were called into existence by protection, it would be destroyed by the withdrawal of protection. Whatever native manufactures grew into existence without protection were desirable manufactures, because their unaided growth and progress would prove them suitable to the country in which they existed, and the present measure would encourage the domestic manufacture of paper, by driving the English manufacturer out of the market.[45]

MR. BALDWIN said that he had received a letter this day, and that a general opinion prevailed among the mercantile community that the Tariff was too high altogether.[46]

MR. CAUCHON spoke against the Duty.[47]

MR. HALL would be very proud if the English manufacturer could be driven out of the market.[48] He was a Protectionist, and on that account as long as the Duty ptotected (sic) the paper manufacturer of Canada he would not object to it.[49] It was our business to look to our country. Honourable gentlemen were legislating for the people, they were not legislating for the people of England, consequently it was not their business to protect the English manufacturer, but to protect their own.[50]

MR. MERRITT said the question was not the protection of the Canadian paper-maker at the expense of the English manufacturer, but the protection of the American smuggler, by the imposition of an exorbitant one, had an immense line of frontier, and it was impossible to prevent smuggling in any way except such a rate of duty as would have not inducement to contraband traffic.[51]

MR. CAMERON (of Lanark) said, instead of a protection to Canada, it was a premium for smuggling to the United States. The Hon. Gentleman said that the high duties would send all the blank book makers to the United States, he hoped that the Hon. Inspector General would listen to the suggestion of the Hon. Member for Montreal--a merchant of the highest standing in the country, and likely to be well informed on the subject.[52]

MR. DEWITT made the same remark.[53]

MR. HALL was not to be frightened by the constant repetition of these terrible allusions to "the smuggler." He admitted their justice in cases in which the article was of small bulk and great value, but not in all cases as the honorable member appeared to apprehend. How was it that the Americans on the other side of that great line of frontier were not afraid of our smuggling goods into their territory? The American people were not to be frightened by the bug bears which terrified people in this country.[54]

MR. CAMERON thought that 7½ per cent would be a good revenue, and a very fair protection to native industry, at the same.[55]

MR. MOFFATT thought the revenue should be the object of duty, and that the convenience of the public ought not to be sacrificed for two or three individuals.[56]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he would meet the hon. members half-way[57]. ((He)) was willing to split the difference by a reduction to 3s 6d per cwt.[58]

A motion of MR. MOFFATT's seconded by MR. CAMERON, reducing the duty originally proposed to 2s 9d per cwt, was finally carried.[59]

MR. MOFFATT.--On the clause affecting spirits, Mr. Moffatt objected to the discrepancy of duties imposed on rum, and those imposed on whiskey.[60]

On the item proposing a duty on salt coming before the House, Mr. Moffatt proposed to reduce the duty to some extent, in favour of British salt, for the purpose of encouraging the importation thereof which he contended, if done to any great quantity, would afford a cargo for vessels going up the canal, which at present were obliged to go up in ballast, and thus, he thought, would enable the forwarders to reduce their downward rates of freight, even if the rate of freight on salt going up should be very low.[61]

A number of members supported the views of the hon. gentleman[62].

A great number dissented from it, chiefly because in their opinion, it was impossible for British salt to compete with American salt in Upper Canada, and because the former was not at all adapted to many of the purposes for which they required salt.[63]

MR. HALL protested against the people of Canda being taxed for the benefit of the British salt merchant.[64]

MR. MUNRO approved of Mr. Cayley's resolutions, as a whole. They displayed great information, judgment, and tact. The Inspector General's task was a difficult one, and had been well performed.[65]

MR. MOFFATT moved an amendment to the effect that, after July, 1848, British salt should be admitted duty free. (At least, so we understood it.)[66]

COL. PRINCE said he would support the hon. member for Montreal, because that member knew what he was talking about, whilst the hon. Inspector General knew nothing at all about it, for that gentleman's education precluded his knowing anything about commerce; and he would take that opportunity to

give the hon. gantleman (sic) a little advice. It was this, that he should, before he brought any of these commercial matters before the House, take the advice of such gentlemen as the hon. member for Montreal - men who were merchants, and who knew what effect the measures would have. What did he know about their effect, or what reasons could he give in support of the changes he proposed to introduce? None - how could he? What had he to do with commerce, or who ever heard of him before he was appointed Inspector General, unless it was as the Secretary or President of some Dock Company, which he (Col. Prince) although he knew nothing about it, would be liberal enough to admit that the hon. gentleman managed successfully. Still, although he could manage a Dock Company, he was altogether unfitted to fill the office of Inspector General. He was no better fitted for his situation than the present Commissioner of Crown Lands was for his. Both of those gentlemen he (Col. P.) considered to be a pair of imbeciles, and as he had already stated, quite unfit for office.[67] (Great laughter.) He knew the argument with which the Inspector would meet his remarks. Oh! he would not condescend to reply to the member for Essex.[68] In conclusion, he would repeat his advice, that the hon. gentleman should consult persons who knew something about the commerce of the country before he interfered with things of which he knew nothing.[69]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that that was not the first, second or third time the hon. member for Essex had spoken against him (Mr. C.) in a similar manner. He would not reply to him now, but would take an opportunity when the House was fuller than it then was, and when the hon. member was in a fitter state to listen to him.[70]

MESSRS. MONRO, DICKSON and HALL made some remarks in answer to Col. Prince's attack upon the Inspector General; asserting that Mr. Cayley's scheme did him great credit, and showed that he possessed great knowledge of the affairs of the country; and that he was the most efficient Inspector General the country ever had.[71]

The amendment was lost.[72].

The following are the other changes made in the Tariff in the course of the evening:-

The duty on Molasses and Treacle was reduced from 5s. to 1s. per cwt.

The duty on Raisins was reduced from 1½d. to 1d. per lb.

Item imposing duty on Glass Window and common German Sheet Glass, of 1s 3d. per box of 100 feet was introduced.

Also, items imposing a duty of 6d. per gallon on sperm oil and 1d. per gallon on other oil from creatures living in sea.

The duty on Rum was raised from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per gallon.

Items were introduced imposing duty of 1d. per lb. on Ginger, Allspice, and on Clayed Sugar, of 15s. 3d. per cwt., and 10 per. cent.[73]

MR. CAUCHON.--A motion of adjournment was brought in by Mr. Cauchon, who had been for some time previous calling the attention of honourable members to the clock.[74]

MR. HALL, in opposition to the motion, declared it was the pleasantest time of the day, and pronounced the condition of the House to be cool and comfortable.[75]

MR. CAUCHON said, according to the suggestion of the member for Peterborough, it would be desirable that the whole Legislature should sleep during the day, and transact business at night.[76]

The remark created much laughter on both sides of the House.[77]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Chauveau reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next; and that it be then the first Order of the Day.

Orders deferred. *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until Monday next.*

Then, on motion of Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark, The House adjourned until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 9 JULY 1847.

((QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RE: LACHINE CANAL.))[78]

MR. MERRITT.--When it is intended to draw the Water off the Lachine Canal this season.[79]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY stated the 7th of August.[80]

MR. MERRITT.--When that work will be opened for Navigation, on the increased dimensions.[81]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY, replied that the period was not fixed.[82]

MR. MERRITT.--What draft of water on the entrance into the Beauharnois Canal.[83]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said, 7 feet.[84]

MR. MERRITT.--When the several Cuts above Cornwall will be opened.[85]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY, about September.[86]

MR. MERRITT.--When the public may expect the entire line from Prescott opened throughout.[87]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY, will depend on the Lachine Canal.[88]

MR. MERRITT.--Whether the depth at low water mark is intended for nine feet.[89]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY, Yes.[90]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: COURT HOUSE IN MONTREAL.))[91]

MR. DRUMMOND enquired if it was the intention of the Ministry to make any appropriation for building a Court House in Montreal.[92]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--It is: the Bill will be brought in on Tuesday next.[93]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC FIRES.))

M. CHABOT a renouvelé sa question au sujet des incendiés.[94]

Réponse ((du Ministère)): Un bill sera introduit sous peu.[95]

FOOTNOTES: 9 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847; PILOT, 15 July 1847; EXAMINER, 21 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847, whose account was copied by the BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847. A commentary was contained in LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
2. PILOT, 15 July 1847.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
4. PILOT, 15 July 1847.
5. IBID.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
7. PILOT, 15 July 1847.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
9. PILOT, 15 July 1847.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
13. PILOT, 15 July 1847.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
18. PILOT, 15 July 1847.
19. IBID.
20. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10, 13 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 20 July 1847, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 17 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847; PILOT, 10 July 1847, whose account was copied by OTTAWA CITIZEN, 17 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847; EXAMINER, 21 July 1847; PILOT, 17 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, GLOBE, 21 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 27 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847, which noted: "To avoid needless repetition, we refrain from reporting this debate, but shall give a full account of what takes place at the second reading." Commentaries are contained in GLOBE, 14, 17 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 20 July 1847; EXAMINER, 21 July 1847; PILOT, 10 July 1847, whose account was copied by OTTAWA CITIZEN, 17 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1847; GLOBE, 21 July 1847, which reported that part of its account was taken from the COBOURG STAR, and the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT; and LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847, which noted: "Cette discussion prématurée a duré plusieurs heures."
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
22. PILOT, 17 July 1847.
23. IBID.
24. IBID. The MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847, noted the following: "Mr. Baldwin followed, and spoke apparently in a very feeling manner; indeed we thought that we saw at one time tears trickling down his cheeks, but

we could not from the distance we were from him, speak positively of the fact. He spoke in so low a tone that we could only distinguish scattered sentences here and there."

25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
26. IBID., which described his idea as "extraordinary" and went on to add: "We believe that the honorable gentleman did not understand what he meant to say, and therefore it would be a moral impossibility for us to understand what he did mean to say."
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
28. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
34. IBID., 13 July 1847.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847; very briefly, the EXAMINER, 21 July 1847; and LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847. A commentary was contained in MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 13 July 1847.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
40. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
41. IBID.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
43. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
44. IBID.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
46. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
47. IBID.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
49. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
51. IBID.
52. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
53. IBID.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.

64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
65. IBID.
66. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
67. IBID.
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
69. BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
79. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 15 July 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 12 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847.
92. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 July 1847.
93. IBID.
94. LE CANADIEN, 12 July 1847.
95. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of Alexander Mitchell and others, of the Village of Stratford and surrounding Townships.

By Mr. Méthot,--The Petition of François Champoux, of the Parish of Bécancour.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Thomas M'Intyre and others, of the Township of Fullarton, in the District of Huron; praying that the eastern section of the said District, and other Townships north thereof, be erected into a new and distinct District.

Of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade; praying that no further grant be made for the purpose of deepening Lake St. Peter.

Of the Reverend John Clugston and others, the Minister and Elders of St. John's Church, Quebec; praying for amendments to the Education Law.

Of F. J. Cheshire and others, of the Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Wentworth; praying an investigation into their claims to certain Indian Lands located and improved by them, and for reparation of the premises.

Of Samuel Price and others, of Malahide and other Townships, in the District of London; praying that no division be made of the said District, as is or may be petitioned for.

Of James Oliva and others, of the Parish of St. Thomas, in the County of L'Islet; praying the repeal of the Education Law.

Of Charles Miller, of St. Armand, in the County of Missisquoi; representing the destruction of his property by incendiaries from the United States in 1839, and praying relief.

Petition of W. Wakefield and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of William Wakefield and others, of the City of Toronto, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Lock-up Houses Bill.

Ordered, That the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to establish Lock-up-Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West, have leave to report from time to time.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to establish Lock-up-Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West, and the Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West not specially incorporated, and another reference, with power to report from time to time, reported that the Committee had gone through the first of the said Bills, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

First Report of Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Viger, seconded by Mr. Chauveau,

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections be empowered to report the Evidence taken by them on the Petition of Louis Guillet, Esquire, Member for the County of Champlain.

The Honorable Mr. Viger, from the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have considered the Petition of Louis Guillet, Esquire, Member for the County of Champlain in this present Parliament, referred to them by your Order of the 14th June last, and have taken Evidence touching the matter referred to the said Petition, (which Evidence is hereto appended.)

Your Committee find that, at the time of his election, Mr. Guillet was employed under the Honorable John Stewart, Esquire, late Commissioner for the management of the Jesuits' Estates, in the District of Three Rivers, as an under agent in the administration of those Estates: That he held that employment under an appointment made through Mr. Stewart, as his immediate superior officer, in the same manner that similar subordinate appointments are made through the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the Crown Lands Department; the security given by him, for the due performance of his duties, having been given directly to the Crown, and not to Mr. Stewart, although in the routine of such duties, the course was for him to account to Mr. Stewart as his immediate superior,--his remuneration consisting of a per centage on the monies he collected.

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Your Committee further find that, since his election, by a new Departmental arrangement made by the Government, the office of Commissioner for the management of the Jesuits' Estates has been abolished, and Mr. Guillet has been directed to account henceforth to the Commissioner of Crown Lands; but that no new appointment was deemed necessary to be made in consequence of such new arrangement; and the employment or under agency so held by Mr. Guillet remains, as respects its dependency on the Executive Government of the Province, identically in the same position as before such new arrangement was made.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that Mr. Guillet's employment as under agent in the administration of the said Estates, does not, according to the Evidence submitted, bring him within the meaning of the first section of the Act 7 Vict. c. 65; and that Mr. Guillet is, therefore, not disqualified from being elected and returned, and sitting and voting in Parliament under that Act.

And your Committee are also of opinion, that Mr. Guillet continuing to hold such employment or under agency, after the said new arrangement, does not amount to a new acceptance of office from the Crown, within the meaning of the fourth section of the same Act, and that Mr. Guillet has not, therefore, vacated his seat by having so continued in such employment or under agency.

EVIDENCE.

Wednesday, 23rd June, 1847.

Honorable Denis Benjamin Papineau, Commissioner of Crown Lands, called in; and being interrogated, answered:--In consequence of the change in the management of the Jesuits' Estates, which had been transferred from the Commissioner (Mr. Stewart,) to the Crown Lands Department, Mr. Guillet was notified thereof by a circular letter, dated 23rd October, 1846, (annexed, marked A.) Mr. Guillet communicated under date 17th October, a letter to myself, (annexed, marked B.) Mr. Guillet was not continued in his position by any order of the Executive Government, but remained as he was; as I considered that that part of his Department was already efficiently organized; and I informed Mr. Guillet that his Petition to the Executive Council would be useless, as I did not contemplate any change, (as per my letter dated 22d October, 1846, annexed, marked C.) Mr. Guillet was instructed by me to proceed to the sale of a certain portion of land belonging to the Jesuits' Estates, situated in the locality in which he was acting as agent; and, in accordance with those instructions, he subsequently made sale of the same, as stated in his letter to me of 15th May, 1847, (annexed, marked D.) There was no other sale made of Jesuits' lands by Mr. Guillet; but he made some valuations, as the agent, for the purposes of the commutation by tenure. In the Seigniory of Champlain, behind which, and between the Estates of the Jesuits and that Seigniory, there are some lands belonging to the Crown, the management of which was placed under the charge of Mr. Guillet for convenience sake; his instructions to act were given him verbally. I cannot say whether or not Mr. Guillet has made sale of any timber on the Crown Lands above mentioned, the lines not having been established.

Thursday, 1st July, 1847.

Louis Guillet, Esquire, attended before the Committee, and being asked if he had any statement or correspondence to submit to the Committee touching his Petition, he answered that he laid before the Committee several letters and commissions to himself touching the situation he held under the Commissioner for the management of the Jesuits' Estates; he also stated that the sale of the land referred to in Mr. Papineau's evidence, was proved by him (Mr. Guillet) as a Notary, in the name of Mr. Papineau, the Crown Lands Commissioner.

Thursday, 8th July, 1847.

The Honorable Dominick Daly, Secretary of the Province, attended by request of the Committee, and made the following statement relative to the Petition of Mr. Guillet:--I have no record in my office of Mr. Guillet, the Member, holding any office under the Government. The Agents for the sale of Crown Lands received no notification or Commission through my Department; they are appointed by the Governor in Council, and such appointment notified to them through the Crown Lands Department. Since the management of the Jesuits' Estates has been vested in that Department, I consider the appointment of Agents for their management would take place in the same manner as other Crown Lands Agents. I am not aware that any appointment

of Jesuits' Estates Agents has been made since the change in the management of that Department. The Crown Lands Agents are not removeable at the pleasure of the head of the Department; and I believe the Jesuits' Estates Agents are in the same position. I am quite sure the Commissioner of the Jesuits' Estates could not make any appointment, or remove any Agent, without the consent of the Executive Government; which officers are, at present, as respects their dependency on the Executive Government, identically in the same position as before the late arrangement, except that they are accountable to another superior officer.

(A.)

(Circular.)

Jesuits' Estates
Quebec, 13th October, 1846.

Gentlemen,--I am directed by the Governor General to acquaint you, that His Excellency, in consequence of the interruption to public business occasioned by the management of the Jesuits' Estates being conducted at a distance from the seat of Government, has deemed it expedient to abolish the office of the Commissioner, and to place the Department under the immediate control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

In closing my correspondence with you, I am to express the great satisfaction I have always had in transacting business with you, and to testify the zeal and ability which have uniformly marked your conduct as Agents of the Estates.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. STEWART.

The Hon. Louis Panet
Louis Guillet, Esquire,
J. B. Varin, Esquire.

(B.)

Batiscan, 17th October, 1846.

Sir,

Being informed by the Honorable John Stewart, that His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to re-unite the Office of Commissioner of the Jesuits' Estates to that of Commissioner of Crown Lands which you now hold, and that his retiring from office must put an end to my correspondence with him on the subject, as you may perceive by his Circular, dated 13th instant, a copy of which I now enclose; I have thought it my duty to address a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, praying to be continued as Agent of the Jesuits' Estates for the District of

Three Rivers, being under the impression that the Commission and the instructions which I had received from Mr. Stewart might be annulled by his retiring from office; and as the administration of the said Estates is now united to

your office, and comes within your Department, I hasten at the same time to address myself to you to ask your support, in order that I may be continued in the same office, having reason to believe that no subject of complaint exists against me in the performance of my duties. You will therefore perhaps continue me in my employment; and if it be necessary for me to go to Montreal to receive your instructions, and make the necessary arrangements with you, you might inform me, and I would go up immediately.

The security I had given to Her Majesty will not be annulled; and if the seat which I hold in Parliament be incompatible with the office, I might resign. My residence in and near to the principal Seigniories of the District; the long practice which I have acquired in their administration, to the satisfaction of the public and the Honorable Commissioner by whom I was employed, ought to be a guarantee of my future conduct. Reposing in your justice and kindness,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
With respect and consideration,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) LOUIS GUILLET, M.P.P.

The Honorable D. B. Papineau,

True Copy,
(Signed,) D. B. PAPINEAU, C.C.L.

(C.)

Crown Lands Office,
Montreal, 22nd October, 1846.

Sir,--In answer to your letter of the 17th instant, I must say that I had not intended to make any change among the local Agents for the Jesuits' Estates, nor to recommend any to His Excellency the Governor General; if, therefore, your Memorial on that subject has not yet been sent, it will be useless to do so.

You should close your accounts with the Honorable Mr. Stewart up to the time at which you received his Circular, and open a new one with this Department.

I will be happy to see you at Montreal; and you had better bring with you any plans which you may have of the Seigniories within your agency, together with such documents as you may think useful for the information of the Department, touching the existing concessions, vacant lands, mills, and in order that we may understand each other as to the improvements which may be required.

Believe me, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. B. PAPINEAU, C.C.L.

Louis Guillet, Esquire,
Agent, Batiscan, L.C.

(D.)

Batiscan, 15th May, 1847.

Sir,--Your Letter of the 8th instant, addressed to me by Mr. Bouthillier, was duly received, with the form of the deed to be executed by the purchaser of the mill-seat on the St. Maurice; and, in conformity to your advertizement, I put up the said mill-seat to auction this day, at the hour appointed, and it was adjudged to Mr. John Gordon, of Montreal, and Mr. Baptiste of Three Rivers, for the sum of £275. There were but four bidders; and it is probable that the proximity of Mr. Gordon, who has the adjoining lands upon the River, prevented others from offering a higher price.

I have caused these gentlemen to sign a deed in the form prescribed by you, which I will bring up for your signature when I go to Montreal at the commencement of the Session.

In the meantime, I am,
With respect and consideration,
Sir,
Your very obedient and humble servant,
(Signed,) L. GUILLET,
Agent, J. E.

Honorable D. B. Papineau.

To be printed. Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Agricultural Products, and Trade. Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark, That the Order of the Day to consider the expediency of removing the Duty on Agricultural Products on certain conditions, and, also, the Order of the Day to take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of Trade, be severally postponed until Wednesday next; and that they be then the first and second Orders of the Day.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it passed in the negative.

Marriages (U.C.) Bill. On motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Price, Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Marriage Act of Upper Canada to Ministers of all denominations of Christians," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 2, line 4. Leave out from "two" to "officiate" in line 7, both inclusive, and insert, "the Bishop, Moderator of Presbytery, Clerk of Conference, Church Wardens, Trustees or Managers, as the case may be, of the body to which such Clergyman or Minister may belong."

And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Williams do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Bytown Incorporation Bill. — On motion of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Jessup,

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, line 36. Leave out "six" and insert "ten."
Press 2, line 40. Leave out "six" and insert "ten."
Press 6, line 1. Leave out from "pleasure" to "and" in line 6.
Press 6, line 9. After "Engines" insert "and."
Press 6, line 10. After "Town" insert "and also."
Press 7, line 7. After "levied" insert "within the said town."
Press 7, line 9. After "Dalhousie" insert "save and except the assessment for the year then current, and also save and except all arrears

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of taxes or assessments then due and owing."
Press 7, line 9. After "Engines" insert "and."
Press 7, line 11. After "Town" insert "and also."
Press 7, line 11. After "Canada" insert "within the said Town."
Press 7, line 21. Leave out from "Council" to "and" in line 43, and insert "And be it enacted, that from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, no taxes, rates, or assessments shall be collected by the Township Collector or District Officer for or on account of any property real or personal within the limits of the said Town of Bytown; and that in lieu of any taxes, rates, or assessments heretofore, now, or hereafter by law payable to the District Treasurer of the said District of Dalhousie on account of such real or personal estate an equivalent shall annually be paid by the Treasurer of the said Town to the District Treasurer on or before the first day of November next, after the amount of such equivalent shall be ascertained by the award of the Warden of the District Council of the said District, and Mayor of the said Town, with such other person consenting to act as they shall choose as Umpire, or any two of them, which award the said Warden, Mayor, and Umpire are hereby required to make during the month of January in each year: Provided always, that the discharge of the duties hereby imposed on the said Warden and Mayor, and Umpire consenting to act, and the performance of any award made as aforesaid may, in the discretion of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada, be enforced by Mandamus from such Court, and the usual proceedings thereon; and provided also, that in the event of no award being made, or payment of the sum awarded being neglected or refused, the Treasurer of the said Town shall pay to the Treasurer of the said District the amount of taxes which would have been levied and assessed for District purposes

in the said Town, had not this Act been passed."

Press 8, line 30. After "stock" insert "provided always, that in the valuation and assessment of land and real property in the said Town, any parcel of land whether consisting of one or more Town lots, or of a greater or less quantity than a Town lot or Town lots, held and occupied together with the dwelling house or other building, to the extent of one acre, shall be assessed and valued with such dwelling house or building, according to their real value; and that all parcels of land upon which no such dwelling house or building is erected, and also any quantity of land held with such dwelling house or building over the quantity of one acre, shall be assessed and valued at a fixed rate, as vacant Town land, that is to say, at the valuation of for each acre, and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; and that all pieces or parcels of vacant Town land under half an acre in extent, shall be rated and valued at the rate of half an acre; and all surplus over and above one or more even half acres, shall be in like manner valued and assessed as half an acre."

Press 8, line 43. Leave out "under the control" and insert "occupied by or for the public uses of the Corporation, or held by the Corporation, and not in the possession of the tenant or tenants."

Press 12, line 12. Leave out from "Act" to "and" in line 24.

Press 13, line 10. Leave out "the Orders or Regulations" and insert "any By-law."

Press 13, line 30. After "committed" insert "and provided also, that for any such offence the fine or forfeiture shall not be less than or more than , and that no imprisonment for any such offence shall be for a longer period than two calendar months; and that such imprisonment shall be at the expense of the said Corporation."

Press 17, line 3. Leave out "of this Province."

Press 17, line 12. After "party" insert "and in order to preserve the present width and uniformity of said streets in straight lines on each side from the present buildings in Upper and Lower Bytown, across the vacant ground."

Press 17, line 14. Leave out "were."

Press 17, line 14. Leave out "to have been and"

Press 17, line 15. After "line" insert "and streets."

Press 17, line 16. Leave out "in the Township of Nepean," and insert "any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Press 17. line 17. After "disturbed" insert "provided always, that the access to the Sappers Bridge from the west end of Rideau Street, and the east end of Wellington Street, shall not be altered, obstructed, or contracted on the Ordnance reservation for the Canal, although such Bridge shall not be in a direct line with the said respective Streets."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Price took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Price reported that the Committee had gone through the said Amendments, and had made several Amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Smith of Wentworth,

Aliens Relief Bill. — *Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the time for taking the oath and making the declaration required of persons naturalized in this Province," be now taken into consideration.*

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 1, line 33. After "time" insert "not exceeding three years."

Press 1, line 33. After "hereafter" insert or "thereafter as the case may be."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Powell do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Leave of Absence. — *Ordered, That Louis Bertrand, Esquire, have leave to absent himself from this House, until the first of August next, on urgent private business.*

Petition of S. Price and others, committed. — *Ordered, That the Petition of Samuel Price and others, of Malahide and other Townships in the District of London, be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to erect certain parts of the London District into a new District, to be called the District of Elgin.*

COL. PRINCE[1] rose and said that he intended to submit a motion to the House which he hoped and believed would meet with its approbation and what was of equal importance, with the approbation of the country at large. He was happy to say that an arrangement had, after much anxious consideration, and many meetings between the Directors of the Great Western Rail Road Company and himself, as President of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Road Company, been arrived at, which would, he thought, be acceptable to all parties interested, and to the people of Western Canada in particular. The House was aware how strenuously he had advocated the interests of the Company of which he was President; but he could assure them that advocacy was based mainly on public grounds. He strove for a Rail Road from Buffalo to Sandwich as the most profitable that could be built, but the success of his measure was doubtful, however much it may be supported in that House; fearful odds appeared against it in another branch of the Legislature. He saw that the great object after all, was to secure one great Rail Road through Upper Canada, and that object had been attained by

an arrangement which he had this day entered into with the directors of the Great Western. It was quite unnecessary to occupy the time of the House with any lengthy remarks upon the subject, and he would therefore conclude by stating that (among other minor arrangements which had been concluded) it was this day agreed that the termini of that stupendous undertaking should be fixed at certain points--that the Shareholders of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Road Stock should be permitted to hold shares to an equal amount in the Great Western Rail Road Stock, and should take credit for the monies paid by them on their former stock--and that the Great Western should bona fide commerce their undertaking and have their whole capital stock subscribed for before the first day of January, 1850--and that in the event of their failure to do so, the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Road Company should be at liberty to apply to a future Parliament for a removal of their charter without any opposition from the Great Western.

After thanking the House for the support it had given to his measure during the present session--

Col. Prince moved that the order of the day for committing the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Road to a Committee of the whole House, on this day, be discharged, and that the bill be withdrawn.[2]

The motion was seconded by MR. CUMMINGS of Chippewa and carried unanimously.[3]

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On motion of Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Cummings,

Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, be discharged.

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Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and Saint Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Prince,

Rebellion Losses, (U.C.)

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of appropriating a sum of money out of

the Fund arising from Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, towards the payment of the balance due to claimants for losses during the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Christie took the Chair of the Committee;

La chambre ... en comité ... adopta une résolution accordant £3,613 8 9 pour payer la balance due aux réclamants des pertes essuyées pendant l'insurrection dans le Haut Canada.[4]

MR. LAFONTAINE s'opposa à cette mesure par ce qu'il regardait comme une injustice d'accorder le paiement de ces réclamations dans une partie de la province, en les refusant dans l'autre.[5]

Plusieurs autres membres parlèrent dans le même sens[6].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Christie reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Motion for an Address to prorogue the Parliament, negatived.

The Honorable Mr. Laterrière moved, seconded by Mr. Berthelot, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency that, in the present state of the public health, and by reason of the pestilence which has been raging for several days past, and which threatens to invade all parts of the City, it may please His Excellency to prorogue the present Parliament with as little delay as possible.[7]

DR. LATERRIERE, wished to be understood by every gentleman in the House, on the present motion. He would rely on their indulgence for his Gallo English taken from his French notes. His object was to move an Address to His Excellency, praying for a speedy prorogation of Parliament. He would be concise on this question. He was sorry that he was not allowed on Friday last, to proceed to the conclusions at which he aimed, upon this subject, being as he thought, a question of privilege, and more so a question of life for the members of this House. The obligation imposed on each individual to work in doing that for which society has been established, forced him again to ask the liberty of speech. In moving this question, he wished it to be well understood, that he not only acted as a member for this House, but as a medical man, and consequently not from any political consideration. He had said the other day--against pestilence, famine, or war, there are no laws. Self preservation became the common law. He would ask if it was not a fact, that Typhus Fever was concentrated under sheds which were near their doors, and that it has spread in almost every quarter of the city, and more so in many country villages in the neighbourhood. He would ask surrounded as they were by

this disease, in their Parliamentary sheds--sheds even more dangerous than the emigrant sheds--opening the doors to thousands of persons without any distinction, for the purpose of seeing and hearing the deliberations of the House, if Typhus Fever, the most sullen and contagious, even under conditions that it is not in their power to foresee and to command, finding them so well disposed to receive, will not finish by bursting among them. He would ask the medical gentlemen in the House if they ought not to apprehend such an eruption. Who are the individuals that are so ignorant of the first rudiments of Hygiene, as not to know that with an atmosphere from 96 to 100 degrees, which rises the blood to fever heat, and which were it not for our active values of prespiration (sic) would carry off half of them suddenly of thunder apoplexy. A prostration of strength is nevertheless the consequence of this dissolving work, by which alone their equilibrium was maintained, but it will ultimately open their constitution to the fever so much to be apprehended; besides they must also keep in view that many are in danger from the fever arising from excitement in their long Parliamentary debates, breathing deliterious (sic) air, loaded with Carbon and with all other nuisances of the most active corruption, which was increased by the putrification of 50 corpses in their neighbourhood, which are carried to their graves every day. He would ask if after the exposition of these facts it were not to be feared, at least by those who attached any value to their lives, that every day, yes, every hour they are in great danger from their remaining in the very midst of infection 15 to 16 hours every day. Is it not folly then to pretend to follow those who affect not to apprehend the nature of the disease, to pass with precipitation measures that they shall have to amend or do over again ere another session. The results of last Session has (sic) fully proved, that laws of such importance as those alluded to could not be properly digested in a few days, or even weeks, and that it would be the means of sowing the seeds of disease among the inhabitants of this Province, and general dissatisfaction with their Legislative proceedings. The country last year was in open rebellion against these very same measures, so framed as not to be understood or executed. He said that the number of the orders of the day at present on the list was 107, and which like the Hydra multiply much faster than they could dispose of them. It was a monstrosity without parallel in the Legislative proceedings of the Province, and above all in the present season of the year. Take notice, that there are among these orders of the day to be found some 50 or 60 Bills of pretty, nice, little incorporations, which will cost the country during the present Session about £25,000, and if they neglected to adopt some measure this Session to prevent for the future such an abuse, they would have about the same abuse to face next year. There are also about 30 Bills of very secondary interest, of as much private as public importance, which ought to be disposed of. Of the remaining, about 15 are undoubtedly of great public importance; the House might, however, dispose of them in less than a week by exclusive attendance. He said that the members were under greater danger of sinking than the country, and they also owed some duties to their wives and children, as well as to their private interest. For these reasons he declared frankly that his patriotism had gone, and that he could not longer

admit the consistency of making bad or good laws to an unlimited time, when, as he told them, pestilence was at the door. In conclusion he should say that he preferred living a few years longer, than to live a thousand years on the pages of history. For that end he would submit very respecfully (sic) to the House, his motion for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, and would pray for the members of the Ministry, to advise strongly, quickly their parting, either by dissolution or prorogation of Parliament, conformably to what had been stated by the Hon. Attorney General West. For his own part, laying aside any political considerations, he would consider such a recommendation from their side an immense service to the members of this House, and to the country at large. If there are incredulous and strong-minded political generals among them who probably would accuse him of being an alarmist, let them read the newspapers of all parts of the Province, particularly the Pilot and Herald of that morning, and they will become convinced that the danger is becoming most imminent, and that it was high time for them to retreat. From Grosse Isle as far as the place of their destination, the emigrants are carrying disease with them; what is to be the result of this the House in its collective wisdom will decide.[8]

MR. BERTHELOT addressed the House in French in support of the motion.[9] ((He)) said, that as a prorogation would be very expensive, perhaps an adjournment would be better.[10]

MR. ERMATINGER opposed the motion altogether; he thought that it was a work of SUPERIOGATION in the House to pass this motion for an Address.[11]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD looked at this motion as a reply to what he had stated, and would be taken by him as an expression of the desire of the House.[12] ((He)) declared his intention to receive this expression of opinion, as a guide for the Government. He would take care to do all he could to allow hon. members to be dismissed as early as possible.[13]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Berthelot, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Hale, Laterrière, Macdonell of STORMONT, Meyers, Petrie, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Baldwin, Boulton, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Cummings, Daly, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Leslie, Lyon, Monro, Morin, Robinson, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, and Wilson.--(22.)

So it passed in the negative.

Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for Upper Canada.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His

Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Statement of all the fees, emoluments, allowances, salaries, perquisites and receipts of every description of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for Upper Canada, including all sums received through his deputies, as well for civil and criminal proceedings, and business of every description,--shewing the amount for each year for the last four years; also shewing all the disbursements attending the said office for the same period, and the amount for each year, with the number of clerks, assistants, and servants employed, with their respective names, and the general nature of the peculiar duties of each, and the salary of each for the same period,--shewing how much for each year to each of them, and whether any such salary or any portion thereof, is paid by fees or perquisites,--and shewing particularly how the amount of each salary or allowance is made up."

App. (N.N.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix N. N.)*

Timber Slides on the River Trent. *Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23d ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "an Account, in detail, of the quantity and quality of timber which, during the year 1846, passed over one or more Slides on the River Trent; the amount of Revenue received as Slide dues for the passing of such timber, and when received; and the amount of dues on timber which passed over one or more Slides during said year, which are not yet paid, and why not paid; and the name or names of the person or persons by whom such dues have been paid, or by whom the same are due or owing.*

App. (O.O.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix O. O.)*

Debentures. *Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that the proper Officer might lay before the House, "a Statement of the outstanding Debentures issued prior to the Union in both Provinces, under what Act authorized, rate of interest, when due, and for what object issued, in separate columns; also, a Statement of the Debentures issued under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, similar to the above; if no Return of the same in the Inspector General's Office, to present a Statement of the amounts received on account of the Loan of a million and a half, the date, rate of exchange, when expended, and for what purpose, and the balance on hand; also, a Statement of the amount of Debentures issued since the Union, with date, rate of interest, when due, and for what object, as above; also, a Statement of amount borrowed, from what Institution, what rate of interest, when payable, and for what object,--that the entire debt of the Province may be seen at the end of the column; also, a Statement of the amount required to complete each separate work now commenced, also to complete those works not commenced,--that the entire debt and liability of this Province may be ascertained; with a report of the same, with any remarks the Inspector General may make touching any part of the above expenditure, shewing what part of the public debt for*

which Debentures are issued, has been expended for public works, and for what other objects to be therein designated; and append a tabular Statement of the same to the Public Accounts."

App. (P.P.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix P. P.)*

Common Schools, (U.C.) *Also, Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools for Upper Canada, for the years 1845 and 1846.*

App. (B.B.) *(For the said Reports, see Appendix B. B.)*

Public Works. *And also, Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works.*

App. (Q.Q.) *(For the said Report, see Appendix Q. Q.)*

Customs Acts. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider the several Acts relating to the Duties of Customs, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee;[14]

((The item)) imposing the duty of 25 per cent, ad valorem, on books included in the list of copy rights ((came up)).[15]

MR. MONRO opposed this item.[16]

MR. MERRITT contended that this duty was opposed to first principles. It was the imposition of a tax by Imperial authority, on the people of the Province. Now that the Home authorities had given up the power of regulating our trade, he did not understand the propriety of their requiring this protective duty on books.[17]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said that his friend was wrong in supposing that this was an attempt to tax the people of the Province. At present the importation of American reprints of copyright books was absolutely forbidden, because it was unjust that those who, by their ingenuity and labour, had composed them should be deprived of all profit on the sale by the piracy of others.--What, after all did this amount to? Just to this that books that were sold for four or five shillings in England, could be imported for about fifteen pence, so that after adding the 25 per cent, they would still be sold for about 200 per cent less than the English purchaser paid for them. The English Government had offered to allow the importation of these books if some protective duty were imposed. The question then was whether the House would lose the advantage of that offer, or try to avail itself of it.[18]

MR. BALDWIN would be as willing as any one to afford the author a protection for his property, provided the protection could be made a real one.--But it was well known, that was impossible. The learned Attorney General had just told them, that after paying the duty, the difference of cost, in favour of re-prints, would still be about 200 per

cent--where, then, was the author's protection? He would like to know when this offer was received from the Imperial Government, because it was just one of those which ought to have called forth explanations from the Colonial Ministry.[19]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD and MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said they could not tell at the moment the date at which the despatch was received; but at any rate, there had been no time for any correspondence.[20]

MR. MOFFATT did not understand why the works, of an author should be protected more than those of an inventor. However it was evident, that this duty would not protect them at all.[21]

M. CAUCHON.-- Mr. Moffatt secondé en cela par M. Cauchon ... a fait diminuer plusieurs items, en particulier ceux qui avaient rapport aux papiers de diverses qualités[22].

M. MOFFATT.--Il s'est échangé ((au)) sujet ((des amendements de M. Moffatt)) quelque mots ... entre M. Moffatt et les marchands du Haut Canada[23].

Il y a eu aussi ((discussion)) ... entre le COL. PRINCE et M. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.[24]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Meyers reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

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British North American Telegraph Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the British North American Electro Telegraph Association, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

L'Islet Registry Office Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Quebec Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Quebec District Bank — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec,*

Bill. being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Toronto Hospital Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Hospital, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Stewart of Prescott took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Stewart of Prescott reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Pickering and Markham Road Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Assessment Bill, (U.C.) The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill to amend the Assessment laws in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Jurors Bill, (L.C.) The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Seamen's Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill regulating the shipping of Seamen, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Forgery Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law and to repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Education Bill, (L.C.) The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Public Lands Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act for the disposal of the Public Lands, and to allow further time for making certain claims under the same, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Webster took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Webster reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made an amendment thereto; which amendment was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

School Act Amendment Bill, (U.C.)

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Common School Act in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Monro took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Monro reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Montreal Harbour Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for other purposes, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Stormont took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Stormont reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Special Constables Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the Peace, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Foster took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Foster reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

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Guelph and Dundas Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the better protection of Merchants and others who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chalmers took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chalmers reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Banque du Peuple Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "La Banque du Peuple," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Robinson reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Bellechasse Registry Office Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. DeWitt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. DeWitt reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Dundas and Waterloo Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the Commissioners for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow money to enable them to complete said Road, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Dundas took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Dundas reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made an amendment thereto; which amendment was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Dundas Incorporation Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Town of Dundas, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Burlington Bay Dock Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's Copper Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Surveyors Bill, (L.C.) — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and amend a certain Act therein mentioned concerning Surveyors and the measurement of Lands in Lower Canada, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Toronto Mechanics Institute Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Mechanics Institute of the City of Toronto, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Montreal New City Gas Bill. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lyon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lyon reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Orders deferred. *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow; that they do stand in the order in which they now are.*

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 12 JULY 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MUNICIPAL COUNCILS IN LOWER CANADA.))[25]

MR. BALDWIN ((enquired whether)) ... it is intended to make any provision for the payment of the clalms (sic) of those persons who held office under the former Municipal Councils in Lower Canada, for services rendered to such bodies?[26]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that the Bill before the House in reference to municipalities in Lower Canada, would embrace the subject.[27]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: JESUITS' ESTATES.))[28]

M. CAUCHON demanda si le ministère avait dessein de vendre les bien des jésuites[29]?

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY.--No.[30]

((QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RE: CIRCUIT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.))[31]

MR. CAUCHON ((enquired:)) Whether Mr. DeBleury is appointed a Circuit Judge for the District of Montreal.[32]

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY.--No.[33]

MR. CAUCHON ((enquired:)) Whether the said office has been offered to him, and whether he has accepted it?[34]

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY.--It has not, nor has he.[35]

MR. CAUCHON ((enquired:)) Whether he has a promise of being appointed to the said office?[36]

MR. PROV. SEC. DALY.--He has not.[37]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: VICTIMS OF FIRES AT QUEBEC.))[38]

M. CAUCHON a ... demandé si l'on avait intention de présenter quelque mesure pour faciliter le prêt de £100,000 en faveur des incendiés de Québec?[39]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--The Bill will be up to-morrow.[40]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.))

DR. LATERRIERE ((asked:)) Why the Commissioners of Public Works, who are bound by law to make a Report on the Public Works under their control, within the first twenty days of each Session of the Legislature, have not yet done so?[41]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--The report was sent to the Government within

the specified time, and was retained by them. It will, however, be laid on the table in another day.[42]

FOOTNOTES: 12 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 20 July 1847, BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, and GLOBE, 28 July 1847, in identical accounts. A commentary was contained in GLOBE, 21 July 1847.
2. PILOT, 20 July 1847.
3. IBID.
4. LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847; and in brief accounts by MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847.
9. IBID.
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 July 1847.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847.
12. IBID.
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 July 1847.
14. The debate on this matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 27 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 17 July 1847, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; and LE CANADIEN, 14 July 1847. A commentary was contained in LE CANADIEN, 14 July 1847.
15. BRITISH COLONIST, 27 July 1847.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. LE CANADIEN, 14 July 1847.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. This matter was reported by: LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847.
26. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847.
27. IBID.
28. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847; and LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847.
29. LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847.
30. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847.
31. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847; LA

MINERVE, 15 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847.

32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847.
39. LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847.
40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 June 1847. LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847, reported that Mr. Daly gave the answer, while the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, reported that it was Mr. Badgley.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 July 1847.
42. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of the Reverend J. Ducharme and others, of Ste. Thérèse and other Parishes, in the County of Terrebonne. (Registry Office.)

By Mr. M'Connell,--The Petition of Mrs. Susan Elkins, widow of the late Captain Moses Elkins, of the Township of Potton.

By Mr. Brooks,--The Petition of Samuel Daniels and others, of the Townships of Shipton and Melbourne, in the County of Sherbrooke.

By Mr. Leslie,--The Petition of A. LaRocque, Esquire, on behalf of the Board of Health of the City of Montreal; representing that Grosse Isle is insufficient for the accommodation of the sick Emigrants, and

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praying that the Agency of Emigration be removed from Montreal to some insular spot below the said City.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,

Petition read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now read, and that the Rule of this House, of the 28th of June, 1841, be suspended as to the present Petition.

The said Petition was read accordingly.

Toronto Hospital Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Toronto Hospital, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital."[1]

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Dundas and Waterloo Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow money to enable them to complete said Road, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the Commissioners for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow money to enable them to complete the said Road, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That Mr. Webster do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Banque du Peuple Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act incorporating "La Banque du Peuple," was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bellechasse Registry Office Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Public Lands Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act for the disposal of Public Lands, and to allow further time for making certain claims under the same, was read for the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act for the disposal of Public Lands, and to allow further time for making certain claims under the same."

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, That all the words after "That" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "the said Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, this day, for the purpose of striking out that section of the same which empowers the Governor in Council to appoint more than one Agent for Crown Lands in the same District."

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued: and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Bouthillier, Brooks, Cameron of LANARK, Chauveau, DeWitt, Dickson, Fournier, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Wilson.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Cummings, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Lyon, Morin, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Stewart of BYTOWN, Viger, and Williams.--(16.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put upon the main motion as amended, it was agreed to; and

Ordered, That the said Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, this day, for the purpose of striking out that section of the same which empowers the Governor in Council to appoint more than one Agent for Crown Lands in the same District.

Petition of A. LaRocque;

Ordered, That the Petition of A. LaRocque, Esquire, on behalf of the Board of Health of the City of Montreal, be referred to the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the management of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle.

Of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin; Of M. Fournier; Of O. E. Casgrain; *Ordered*, That the Petition of F. M. Soulard and A. Morin, in behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets, (Registry Office;) the Petition of Michel Fournier, Mayor pro. tem. on behalf of the Municipality of Port Joli; and the Petition of O. E. Casgrain, Esquire, in behalf of the Municipal Council of L'Islet, (Registry Office,) be severally referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Of F. J. Cheshire, referred. *Resolved*, That the Petition of F. J. Cheshire and others, of the Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Wentworth, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Prince, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Smith of Wentworth, Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Gowan, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On motion of Mr. Ermatinger, seconded by Mr. Lyon,

Reports on Private Bills. *Resolved*, That the time for receiving the Reports of Standing Committees on Private Bills be further extended until Thursday the twenty-second instant.

Gaspé Landholders Bill. The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill for the relief of certain Landholders in the District of Gaspé, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Lake St. Peter. Mr. Williams, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Return to an Address laid before this House on the second instant, containing the Report of Captain Bayfield, R. N., and other documents, on the improvement of the navigation of Lake St. Peter, presented to the House the Report[2] of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee having attentively and considerately examined the voluminous and important Documents submitted to them by Your Honorable House, beg leave to make the following Report, as the result of their investigations on this momentous and hitherto controvertible question.

Your Committee have in evidence, that the cut through the St. Francis bank, to make an artificial Channel through Lake St. Peter, was undertaken and proceeded with on erroneous data of the contemplated expenditure, and

seriously at variance with what might have reasonably been anticipated, and in controvention of the enactment of 4 and 5 Vic. c. 38, sec. 15; and on this subject Captain Bayfield, in his Report of 17th September last, makes the following observations:--"If, in the first instance, when I was

consulted before the commencement of the works, it had been represented to me that the amount of excavation required to deepen the new Channel, and consequently the expense, would be nearly double of that required in the old Channel, instead of its having been inconsiderately stated to me, by an authority, the competency of which I could not doubt, that on a comparison of the two Channels, it was found that the quantity to be removed in the straight Channel was 'but little more than what would be necessary in the crooked one,' I might have doubted whether any advantages possessed by the new Channel could have afforded a sufficient compensation for so great a difference of expense, in the present burdened state of the Colonial Revenue, and been compelled to decide in favor of the attempt being made on the line of the old Channel."

Your Committee are disposed generally to coincide with Captain Bayfield in his last Report, in reference to the following particulars:--

That if the artificial Channel be completed to the full extent contemplated by the late Board of Works, it will not then be available for the general purposes of trade, that neither steamboats nor vessels can navigate the said Channel at night.

That steamboats, with vessels in tow, may navigate the same in day time, but sailing vessels, with a large draught of water, cannot proceed in this Channel without being in tow of a steamer, even in the day time; that rafts must not be permitted to pass down the Lake by this Channel, to interrupt the navigation. Captain Bayfield also states, that to render this Channel available for general purposes, the cut through the St. Francis bank must be at least 100 fathoms wider than has been contemplated, and that to accomplish the same, the cost will be at least £80,000 or £90,000 more than has been appropriated.

Your Committee, however, in reference to the estimated cost of such a Channel, are decidedly of opinion that the sum of £400,000 will be inadequate to secure its ultimate completion; an expenditure which your Committee conceive would be unjustifiable, when they take into consideration that, on the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, vessels will proceed from the Ports on the Upper Lakes with their cargoes direct to Quebec without transhipment; and even if completed to the breadth of 900 feet, and 14 in depth, as recommended by Captain Bayfield, at the cost above enumerated, that portion of the old natural Ship Channel which has a breadth from 1200 to 1500 feet, and a depth of 18 to 20 feet, for a distance of 4½ miles down to the lower Light Vessel, would at all times be more advantageous to vessels of all classes both by day and night.

Your Committee agree with Captain Bayfield, that the current in both Channels is nearly the same, and coincide with him in opinion that it is no use to light up the new Channel when completed, for its use by night is not even contemplated; and also that the new Channel should be left open, considering it an additional Channel, although to a very limited extent, for the special purpose of ships of a large draught in the tow of steamers in the day time.

Your Committee, however, cannot agree with Captain Bayfield, that the gradual action of the current in the new Channel will annually improve its capabilities, but are more disposed to acquiesce, though with considerable limitation, in the evidence given by Captain Bayfield, in

reference to the improvement of the navigation of Lake St. Peter, before a Select Committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada on the 16th January, 1836, and reported in Appendix to vol. 45, viz: "it is not impossible that the end first excavated might be filled up by sand washing into it, by the time the other end was reached;" and further, in the same evidence, in reference to the width of the contemplated cut through the bank of the St. Francis, Captain Bayfield purposes to limit the width of the excavation to 200 feet; and it could not well be less, says he, to allow vessels to turn in and pass each other without risk. In his recent Report, however, he appears to have recommended a Channel of 900 feet in width, which Your Committee conceive more adequate in magnitude for the purpose contemplated.

Your Committee are, however, conscious that a Channel of this magnitude would involve an expenditure of at least £400,000, a sum of £70,000 having already been expended in excavating a Channel of 50 yards in width, and there yet remains for excavation, to complete this Channel of 50 yards no less than 374,871 cubic yards, involving an additional expenditure of £28,500.

Your Committee find appended to Capt. Bayfield's Report, a Report of Committee of the Honorable Executive Council, dated 21st September, 1846, approved of by His Excellency the Governor General the same day, ordering that nothing should be undertaken at present that should exceed the cost of the appropriation of last Session. Your Committee trust that this wise determination will be persevered in, inasmuch as the advantages to be attained by a large outlay in this Channel, will not be, as your Committee conceive, commensurate with any increased expenditure.

With reference to the Report of a Committee of Inquiry held at Sorel, in relation to certain charges made against the Superintendent of the Works on Lake St. Peter, your Committee cannot but express their approbation of the promptitude and impartiality evinced in this investigation, and the judicious and satisfactory decision had thereon.

Seventh Report of Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Isaac Beecker for an improved Bark Mill, and having sufficient evidence before them to prove the matters contained in the preamble, they beg leave to report the same with an amendment.

They have also examined the Bill to repeal the Act of incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and have made an amendment thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Sixth Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company, and also the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company, and have agreed to report the said Bills without any amendment.

They have also examined the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, and have made several amendments thereto, which they

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submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Limitation of Actions Bill. The Honorable Mr. Aylwin, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to repeal the Statute of the 8th Victoria, chapter 31, and to make other provisions for the limitation of Actions, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Bytown and Hatfield Road. Resolved, That Thomas C. Keefer's Report, and accompanying documents, relating to the Bytown and Hatfield Road, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Stewart of Prescott, and Mr. Cameron of Lanark, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railroad Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to regulate the construction of, and protect from injury, Electro Magnetic Telegraphs throughout this Province, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Montreal Telegraph Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Leave of Absence. Ordered, That Robert Riddell, Esquire, have leave to absent himself from this House, during the remainder of the Session, on account of ill health.

MR. BOULTON[3] in moving that an Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying her to provide more commodious buildings for the use of the Government and Legislature, and that the Seat of Government be removed to Upper Canada rose and spoke as follows:--

Pursuant to notice, I beg leave to move a series of resolutions, in reference to the removal of the Seat of Government to Upper Canada; and, in doing so, I trust it may not be imputed to me that I do so from selfish or improper motives.

Fully impressed with the importance of the subject, I trust the resolutions I am now about to submit to this House, will receive that consideration and attention which is due to them, and that honorable members who differ with me in opinion as to the propriety of the course I am adopting will endeavour to convince me and the members of this House, and not endeavour to intimidate by referring to the course that will be pursued by the people of Lower Canada--in case my resolutions should carry.

I am perfectly aware that when the Seat of Government was removed from Kingston, it was foretold that it would produce a rebellion in Upper Canada, and yet no such result has followed. We may be told now, that if Lower Canada should lose the Seat of Government, the people of this Province will agitate for a Repeal of the Union.

I trust, however, that a different course will be pursued, and whilst I shall cheerfully yield my views, if convinced, by sound argument. I shall look for the adoption of the same course by those who, at the present moment, are averse to the Seat of Government going to Upper Canada.

Before proceeding further, however, I will give my reasons for the course which I am taking.

1st.--I think it an act of great injustice to the Representative of both Provinces, that we should be called upon to assemble for the discharge of our public duties, in a building situated as this, in which we are now deliberating, surrounded on all sides by narrow, noisy, and dusty streets. On which are erected, all the low lodging houses of the town, and which contain numberless cases of the dead and dying, the victims of the pestilence which is now ravaging the city.[4]

A cry from some hon. member, "You are very sick, are you not!"[5]

MR. BOULTON--I can assure the hon. gentleman I am not very well; much laughter[6]. ((This)) building ((was))originally fitted up as a market, and ... ((contained)) none but low inconvenient and cramped up rooms without either air or ventilation, and wherein the thermometer for the last three weeks has usually ranged between 80 and 90.

2ndly.--Because this state of things cannot be remedied except at an enormous expense to the Province, and which it is impossible to expend for that purpose until our public departments are completed.

3rd.--Because I think the capital of a great country, such as this, is destined to become should be as nearly as possible in the midst of the population, having intercourse with and requiring access to the Seat of Government.

4th.--Because it is apparent that within 10 or 15 years, Upper

Canada must contain a much larger population than Lower Canada.

5th.--Because the import and export trade of Upper Canada is increasing in equal proportion with the population of Upper Canada, and because it is evident, that in a few years Upper Canada must become the most important, both in respect to population and commerce.

6th.--Because from the extreme heat in summer and severe cold in winter, together with the smaller agricultural advantages for supplying the ordinary market of the capital of the country, Montreal is not a desirable position for the permanent Seat of the Government of this Province,--and

1st.--I would call upon hon. members to say whether in their opinion the House they are now occupying, is a fit and proper place in which to deliberate upon the important questions affecting the country, is it desirable, I ask is it right or proper that 84 members should be huddled into a low room of about 40 feet by 30, in a noisy thoroughfare when one can hardly be heard for the passing of cabs and carts outside, in a room that this House knows has never been and cannot be ventilated in winter, and where the thermometer ranges between 80 and 90 during summer.[7]

Cries of this would be equally felt at Quebec[8].

MR. BOULTON ((continued:)) I would ask whether it is right whilst a dire pestilence is raging around us, we should be compelled to meet in a house we cannot approach without passing lodging houses filled with cases of contagious fever, and within 30 feet of the very room we are sitting, with a sewer through which the whole filth of the city passes, running under the whole length of the building.

2dly.--In reference to my second reason, and assuming that no one will differ with me as to the impropriety of longer occupying our present House, I will ask if hon. members are prepared to appropriate £100,000 or £200,000 towards erecting buildings for the accommodation of the Government and Legislature of this Province; I would ask the Government if they are prepared to recommend such an expenditure. No, sir, they are not. At the present moment our Canals are unfinished, and the whole of the vast sum expended on their construction rendered almost unproductive; and why? Because a further sum of £200,000 or £300,000 is required to complete them. And why is not this money obtained? Simply because it cannot be borrowed; though our credit is good and revenue increasing, yet in the present state of the money market in England we cannot procure the means; and if we cannot expend £200,000 to enable a return to be made upon the expenditure of some £200,000 or £300,000 in constructing those works, surely no Government would be so mad as to incur an additional debt of £100,000 or £200,000 for erecting public buildings. The idea is absurd, and no government can stand that would dare to propose such a measure to the country.

3dly.--I would urge the removal of the seat of Government to Upper Canada, because I think it ought to be situated as nearly as possible in the midst of the population, having intercourse with and requiring access to the seat of Government. And this is a proposition which I think no one will attempt to deny. Then, who, sir, I would ask, have

the most intercourse with and require most access to the Government of this Province? Is it the people of Lower Canada? No, sir, it is not. No we now know that from the very nature of their institutions, and the tenure by which lands in Lower Canda are in general held, the great majority of its inhabitants never require to transact business with the Government; whilst in Upper Canada the spirit and enterprise of the population is such, that scarcely a farmer in that Province does not require, by his agent, or in person, to transact business with the officers of Government. This of itself is almost a sufficient reason; but when we refer to the population of the two sections of the Province, and find how much more rapidly the one has increased than the other, I cannot believe that feeling of a purely selfish nature can ever permit the inhabitants of a whole Province to be sacrificed to those of a mere locality like Montreal. From the returns laid upon the Table of this House, it appears, by the census taken in Lower Canada according to law in 1825, that the population of Lower Canada amounted to 432,639, while that of Upper Canada, in the same year, was only 157,425. The next census for Lower Canada was in 1831, a period of six years after, when the 423,639 had increased to 511,917, being an increase during six years of 88,287 souls, or only about 20 per cent, increase in six years.

In 1832, on the contrary, the census for Upper Canada exhibits its increase from its smaller number of 157,425, in seven years, instead of six, to 276,935, exhibiting an increase of 119,528, or about 75 per cent increase instead of 20 per cent.

By the Official Returns made to Parliament of the census of Lower Canada, in 1844, the 511,919 of 1831 had only increased to 678,590, showing an increase in 13 years of 166,671, giving an average annual increase of 12,813 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the census of 1831.

Should the population of Lower Canada continue to increase in the same proportion until 1854, the population of 1844 will have advanced to 846,240, being 16,866 per annum, and 128,650 to the augregate (sic) in 10 years.

By the like returns it appears that the population of Lower Canada, while in 1843 it had advanced to 506,055 in 11 years, and at the rate of 20,829 is nearly 8 per cent per annum, which shows a population in Upper Canada in 1844 of 526,829.

And should the population of Upper Canada continue to increase with the same rapidity until 1854, the population of 1844 of 526,829 will have advanced to 948,289, being at the rate of 42,146 per annum, and 491,460 in the aggregate of 10 years.

Should we look forward to but a short period in the age of a country, say to 1864, the population of Upper Canada will, in the foregoing calculations, have increased to 1,750,000, while Lower Canada will only have attained a little over 1,000,000.

But, supposing that it should be argued that in fixing the Seat of Government, reference should not be had so much to the population of either section as to the commerce of the respective Province. Assuming this to be a correct position, I think, I can shew, satisfactorily, that even then Upper Canada would be entitled to it.

By reference to the returns laid before Parliament, it would appear that for the last four years the duties collected at Quebec, Montreal and St. Johns, the three principal ports in Lower Canada have only increased at the rate of about five per cent per annum, whilst at Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton, the duties have increased at the rate of about fifty-five per cent per annum.

Thus in Lower Canada:--

	Montreal.	St. Johns.	Quebec.
1842 ...	£ 149,491	£ 16,861	£ 68,087
1846 ...	174,404	39,209	71,562
Increase in 4 years	£ 24,913	£ 22,348	£ 3,475
Or about	4 per ct. per an.	3½ per ct. per an.	1½ per ct. per an.

Whilst in Upper Canada, during the corresponding period, the following is the result:--

	Toronto.	Kingston.	Hamilton.
1842 ...	£ 8,053	£ 6,510	£ 7,263
1848 ...	32,234	18,118	19,815
Increase in 4 years ...	£ 24,181	£ 11,617	£ 12,553
Or about	75 per ct.	75 per cent	60 per ct.

And in the aggregate, whilst the duties collected at three principal ports in Lower Canada shewed during the 4 years the following increase, viz:--

In Lower Canada in 1842	£ 234,440
do. do. 1846	285,175
being during 4 years an increase of	50,735

only, or about 21½ per cent in the 4 years. In Upper Canada in 1842 they amounted to £ 21,827
and in 1846 70,177
being, during 4 years, an increase of £ 48,350

or about 220 per cent in the 4 years.

And from information that I have been able to gain, I find that this year it is likely that the decrease on duties at Quebec and Montreal will be upwards of £30,000, whilst the increase at the interior ports will be upwards of £20,000, at the lowest calculation.

Again, if we look at the comparative export trade of the two Provinces, what do we find from Upper Canada; there passed the Lachine Canal up to 5th July, 1847, the following articles:--

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Ashes ...	3,148	Lard ...	443
Flour ...	427,172	Bacon ...	529
Wheat ...	328,143	Tallow ...	171
Pork ...	10,775	Beef ...	395
Barley ...	851	Timothyseed	33 of 3 cwt.
Peas ...	11,911	Oatmeal ...	5,369
Fruit ...	975	Cheese ...	105
Tobacco ...	34	Potatoes ...	1,110
High Wines	1,638	Whiskey ...	81
Butter ...	2,516		

Now, this it will be seen, is entirely the produce of Upper Canada.

It is well known that Lower Canada is not an Agricultural country, and exports scarcely any of the articles above enumerated, then what trade has Lower Canada?--what export has it?--why, chiefly timber.

Then let us look at the timber trade, and what do we find to be the case as regards it.

From the returns of the lumber measured at Quebec in 1846, it appears that of 35,694,383 ft., only 8,850,042 feet were from Lower Canada, and 26,844,341 feet from Upper Canada, shewing a difference in favour of Upper Canada, in the article of lumber alone, measured at Quebec, of about 18,000,000 feet.

If, therefore, trade is to regulate position of the Seat of Government, where ought it to be? Why, undoubtedly in Upper Canada. But there is another and perhaps a stronger reason than any other which I have adduced, why the Seat of Government should be in Upper Canada.

It is well known that Lower Canada, with the exception of the Eastern Townships, is divided into Seigniories over which the Government neither exercises, or is supposed to exercise any control; the whole business connected with the settlement and improvement of those seigniories, is carried on between the Seigniors and Censitaires, the profit made by the sale or disposition of those lands, goes to the Seignieur; the tenants require to have no access to the Government whatever, so that no inconvenience is felt by the inhabitants of Lower Canada generally. Should the Seat of Government be removed beyond the limits of the Province; but how is it in Upper Canada? there the whole of the public domain belongs to the Crown, and in it is included the largest tract of some millions of acres of the finest land that can be found in this continent--this land is capable of yielding largely to the revenues of the Province. The surplus population of Great Britain is daily going to Upper Canada, to settle upon it, and no persons can purchase an acre of it, without the interference of the Government or an agent--when he is entitled to his patent, he cannot obtain it without going in person or sending to the Government for it, and thus in proportion as the Seat of Government is removed to a distance from the agricultural section of the Province which is so

rapidly filling up, is the tax upon each inhabitant of Upper Canada, requiring to transact business with the Government increased. Nor is it the newly arrived emigrants alone who require to repair to the capital. From the facility there is in Upper Canada of every industrious farmer acquiring real estate, no sooner does he get comfortably settled himself, with his family growing up around him, than he goes to the Land Office, or employs an agent to do so, to purchase land for his sons. Thus, from the very character of the people, they require always to communicate with the Government; and a removal to Lower Canada of the capital, entails a tax, varying in amount only, on almost every yeoman of Upper Canada.

Then, sir, if the Seat of Government ought to be at as near the centre of the Territory of Canada, surely Montreal is not the spot. I believe, sir, that at the time the seat of Government was brought from Kingston, it was argued that Montreal was the most central position between Gaspé and Sarnia. Now, sir I ask--what right has Sarnia to be taken as the Western extremity of Canada? Are not honorable members aware that, to the westward of Sarnia, along the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, a far more valuable territory, originally forming a part of Upper Canada, exists than in any part of the Province of Canada lying east of Quebec? Are they not aware that, besides immense tracts of fertile land lying to the west of Sarnia, there is that boundless region of mineral wealth, which, in a few short years will be teeming with an active and wealthy population, contributing more, perhaps, to the export of this Province, than all the rest of Canada besides. Why, sir, compared with that region, the whole of Canada lying east of Quebec is comparatively trifling; and--although I do not wish to disparage or underrate that section of the Province--I would beg leave to state that it appears that Whitby, one Township only in the Home district of Upper Canada, contributes more to the revenue of the Post Office department, than the whole of Canada lying east of Quebec.

One more observation and I have done; the amount paid annually consequent on the Seat of Government being in Montreal, for rent of Government House, Parliament Buildings, Public Offices &c., is, as I am informed, not less than £5000 or £6000 a year. At Quebec and Toronto it is well known that public buildings formerly occupied by the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada respectively are at present totally unproductive to the Province. I ask, then, of the Government, I ask of this House, is it right that the interest on £100,000 should be annually thrown away when, by holding the Legislature at Toronto, or Quebec, even temporarily, the Government would save that money for roads and bridges, or other public improvements?

Before concluding, I would state that, although I consider the Seat of Government should be permanently fixed within the Province of Upper Canada, yet I think that the health and lives of the Members of this House are jeopardized unless we cease to occupy the present Parliament Buildings, and for the reason I urge that the Seat of Government should be fixed in Upper Canada: and if not fixed at once that it should be temporarily removed until permanent buildings are erected; and although I think, in that event, that Toronto would be more central and afford greater convenience to the majority of the people of this Province repairing to the

Seat of Government, yet I am perfectly prepared, rather than that we should longer occupy the present unhealthy and unwholesome building, to advocate a temporary removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec. As I do not wish to hurry so important a matter through the House, but wish to allow Members time to consider the matter fully, I will lay the Resolutions upon the table at present, and allow a few days to pass, say until the beginning of next week, before I enter further into the matter.[9]

(135)

Population of Lower Canada.

Mr. Boulton moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. Monro, That by the official Returns made to Parliament of the Census of Lower Canada in 1831, the population of that section of the Province is shewn to have been 511,919; and in 1844, that the population only amounted to 678,590, shewing an increase, in thirteen years of 166,671, giving an average annual increase of 12,813, or 2½ per cent. on the Census of 1831.

MR. LAFONTAINE wished to know the opinion of the Government on the matter; he thought the course proposed by the hon. member irregular.[10]

MR. BOULTON said the same course was pursued by Mr. Ermatinger a few days ago.[11]

MR. BALDWIN made some remarks against the course proposed, as it allowed the hon. member's speech to go forth to the country in the meantime without any member having an opportunity of making any remarks upon it.[12]

((There were)) a few further remarks--[13]

MR. COLVILLE said that, as he did not see any practical benefit that could be derived from a discussion on the matter, he would move the previous question.[14]

(135)

Mr. Colville moved, seconded by Mr. Duggan, the previous Question, viz:--

Shall the Question be now put?

The House divided thereon; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton, Duggan, Gowan, Monro, Murney, and Seymour.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Cauchon, Cayley, Chauveau, Christie, Colville, Conger, Cummings, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dickson, Ermatinger, Foster, Hale, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Laurin, LeMoine, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Morin, Nelson, Papineau, Powell, Petrie, Price, Robinson, Rousseau, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Wilson, Webster, and Williams.--(48.)

So it passed in the negative.

MR. GOWAN[15] stated that by the Act settling the Clergy Reserves, they were divided into two equal parts, one part of which was divided between the Church of England and Scotland, in proportion of 2/3 to the former and ⅓ to the latter, the other half of the Reserve were (sic) appropriated to religious education generally, subject to claims of the then incumbents. It was now said in Upper Canada, that other persons were receiving allowances from it, and much dissatisfaction was manifested about the matter, it was with a view of ascertaining the truth of these rumours, and of setting the public mind at rest about it, that he now made the present motion.[16]

(135)

Address respecting Clergy Reserve Fund.

On motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Jessup, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the full amount of the Clergy Reserve Fund appropriated by the 3rd and 4th Vic. chap. 78, passed by the British Parliament in the year 1840, and intituled, "An Act to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," at the period of the passing of the said Act, together with the names of all persons receiving annuities, or allowances of any kind, from the said Fund at the time of the passing of the said Act; also, the amount since added to the said Fund from the Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, or from other sources, together with the names (if any) of all persons who, since the passing of the said Act, have received any annuity, or allowance of any kind, from the said Clergy Reserve Fund, the name of the Church or Churches of which such persons respectively are Ministers, together with the date, or dates, at which the annuities commenced, and the amount paid to each respectively.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Quebec Debentures Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act granting Debentures to sufferers by Fires at Quebec.[17]

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Registry Offices (L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance establishing Registry Offices in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Indian Tribes Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Indian Tribes in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Crown Property Taxes Exemption Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada," without any amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Montreal Court House Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to erect Court House in Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time

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on Friday next.

Etobicoke and Mono Road.

Ordered, That Mr. Duggan have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Cameron of Lanark, seconded by Mr. Merritt,

Bathurst School Money Bill for 1845.

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the payment of School Money to Teachers in the Bathurst District, for the year 1845, notwithstanding that there was no assessment for Schools in that District in said year, lost by the adjournment of the House, of Friday, the twenty-fifth of June last, be revived; and that the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Honorable Mr. Morin moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. Price, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the following Resolutions:--

1. That it is expedient to appoint an officer to act permanently as Clerk to the Standing Committee of this House, named in each Session, on Privileges and Elections, from and after the end of the present Session.

2. That Mr. Alpheus Todd, Assistant Librarian, possesses the necessary qualifications for such an office; and that Mr. Speaker be requested to confer on him the same in conjunction with his present situation.

3. That the salary to be attached to this office be pounds per

annum, and that the same do commence from the first day of January 1847.

The question having been put upon the said Motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chauveau, Conger, Drummond, Lantier, Laterrière, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Monro, Morin, Price, Robinson, and Webster.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Berthelot, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Christie, Cummings, DeWitt, Duggan, Foster, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Meyers, Nelson, Papineau, Petrie, Rousseau, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Wilson, and Williams.--(27.)

So it passed in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Resolutions be postponed until this day three months.

Bytown Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Price, from the Committee of the whole House on the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes," reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Amendments; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and are as followeth:--

In the 12th Amendment, fill up the blank with the words "forty pounds."

In the 16th Amendment, fill up the first blank with the words "five shillings;" the second blank with the words "five pounds."

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed.

Rebellion Losses (U.C.)

Mr. Christie, from the Committee of the whole House to consider the expediency of appropriating a sum of money out of the Fund arising from Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, towards the payment of the balance due to claimants for losses during the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada, reported, according to Order, the Resolution of the said Committee; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the sum of Three thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds, eight shillings and nine pence, be granted to Her Majesty, payable out of the Fund arising from Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, to pay the balance due to claimants for losses during the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada, and to pay a per centage to the Treasurers in Upper Canada for their trouble in distributing the same.

Ordered, That the question of concurrence be now put upon the said Resolution.

MR. LAFONTAINE felt it to be his duty to oppose all further payment of rebellion claims in Upper Canada, in consequence of the total neglect of similar demands in Lower Canada: the Government had, though reluctantly, appointed a Commission for Lower Canada: poor people were summoned from a great distance, and then nothing was done, except the paying of some claims established by the partial report of the old Special Council (hear, hear.) Seeing, then, that the Government had not kept faith with Lower Canada, he could be no party to the present grant; it was based on exclusiveness.[19]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said the claims in question were proposed to be paid out of a local revenue set apart for the purpose by act of Parliament, viz., the tavern licences; the consolidated revenue was not touched for the purpose.[20]

MR. BALDWIN charged the Government with a shameful breach of public faith towards Lower Canada, in not attending to the claims urged by Mr. Lafontaine; they had promised to do so in the first and second sessions; and now the third session was nearly at an end, and no action was taken. He thought there could be no greater violation of faith: he could not, however, on that account, refuse to do justice to claimants in Upper Canada, especially as the amount remaining to be paid was so trifling.[21]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY spoke[22].

MR. MERRITT was opposed altogether to the payment of war losses: he had resisted the votes in favor of Upper Canada from a conviction that the day would come when demands would be made by Lower Canada.[23]

MR. MORIN said the proceeding taken in reference to the claims of Lower Canada was a most preposterous one; a commission was appointed, was well paid, but had no power, and only dealt with claims that had been adjudged by the Special Council, some of them just, and many others unjust. There was a Secretary appointed to the commission, who was also well paid, and of whom he had to say a word. The parties who were paid received debentures at a long date, and this Secretary bought these debentures (hear, hear)--openly traded in his office for some twenty-five or thirty of them (hear, hear, and marks of indignation on both sides of the House.)[24]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--"He ought to be punished"[25].

Cries of name, name, on the Ministerial side.[26]

MR. AYLWIN.--The hon. Member for Three Rivers can name him; Mr. Barthe is the man.[27]

MR. VIGER shook his head and hands[28].

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And the said Resolution being again read, and the question being put thereon, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Conger, Cummings, Duggan, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Macdonell of STORMONT, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Powell, Petrie, Price, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(38.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Merritt, Morin, and Rousseau.--(16.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution.

Rebellion Losses (U.C.) Bill. Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the issuing of Debentures to pay the balance due to claimants for losses during the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Customs Acts. Mr. Meyers, from the Committee of the whole House to consider the several Acts relating to the Duties of Customs, reported, according to Order, the Resolution of the said Committee;

MR. AYLWIN.--The duty on printed books, not copyrights ... ((was)) at the suggestion of Mr. Aylwin, reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.[29]

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which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That in lieu of the Rates of Duty now payable upon the Articles enumerated in the following Schedules, there shall be raised, levied, and paid upon the importation of the said Articles into this Province, the Rates of Duty specified in the said Schedules.

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SCHEDULES OF DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
ANIMALS, viz.:--			
Cows and Heifers, each	1	2	6
Calves, each	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Goats, each	0	2	6
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, Fillies, Foals, each	1	15	0
Kids, each	0	2	6
Lambs, each	0	1	0
Oxen, Bulls, Steers, each	1	15	0
Pigs, (sucking) each	0	0	6
Swine and Hogs, each	0	5	0
Sheep, each	0	2	0
CANDLES, Wax, the lb.	0	0	3
Sperm, the lb.	0	0	3
Tallow, the lb.	0	0	1
All other kinds	0	0	2
CHOCOLATE, the lb.	0	0	2
COCOA, the lb.	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
COFFEE, Green, the lb.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Roasted, the lb.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Ground, the lb.	0	0	4
CORN BROOMS, the dozen	0	1	3
FISH, Salted or Dried, per 112 lbs.	0	2	6
Pickled, the barrel	0	5	0
FLOUR, the barrel of 196 lbs.	0	3	0
FRUIT, viz.:--			
Almonds, the lb.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Apples, the bushel	0	0	6
do Dried, the bushel	0	1	0
Currants, the lb.	0	0	1
Figs, the lb.	0	0	1
Nuts of all kinds, the lb.	0	0	1
Peaches, the bushel	0	1	0
Pears, the bushel	0	1	0
Prunes, the lb.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Quinces, the bushel	0	1	0
Raisins, Muscatel, bloom and bunch, in boxes, the lb.	0	0	1
Raisins, otherwise, the lb.	0	0	1
GLASS, Window, and common German Sheet Glass, the box of 50 feet	0	1	3
GRAIN, viz.:--			
Barley, the quarter	0	3	0
Buckwheat, Bere and Bigg, the quarter	0	3	0
Maize or Indian Corn, the quarter, of 480 lbs.	0	3	0
Oats, the quarter	0	2	0
Rye, Beans and Peas	0	3	0
Meal of the above Grains, and of Wheat not bolted, the 196 lbs.	0	2	0
Bran or Shorts, the 112 lbs.	0	0	3
HOPS, the lb.	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.
HONEY, the lb.	0	0	1
INDIA RUBBER Boots and Shoes, the pair	0	0	7½
LEATHER, viz.:--			
Goat Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, the dozen	0	5	0
Lamb or Sheep Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, the dozen	0	2	6
Calf Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, the lb.	0	0	4
Kip Skins, the lb.	0	0	2
Harness Leather, the lb.	0	0	1½
Upper Leather, the lb.	0	0	1½
Sole Leather, the lb.	0	0	2
Leather cut into shapes, the lb.	0	0	4
Patent or Glazed Leather, the lb.	0	0	4
All Leather not above described, the lb.	0	0	1½
LEATHER MANUFACTURES, viz.:--			
Women's Boots and Shoes, the dozen, (including all kinds)	0	6	6
Girl's Boots and Shoes, under 7 inches in length, the dozen, (including all kinds)	0	2	6
Children's Boots and Shoes, over 3 inches in length, the dozen	0	2	6
Infant Shoes, under 3 inches in length, the dozen	0	1	6
Men's Boots, the pair	0	2	0
Men's Shoes, the pair	0	0	7½
Boys' Boots, under 8 inches in length, the pair	0	1	0
Boys' Shoes, under 8 inches in length, the pair	0	0	4
LIQUIDS, not Spirituous, viz.:--			
Ale and Beer, in casks, per gallon	0	0	4
do do in bottles, per dozen	0	1	3
Cider and Perry, the gallon	0	0	1½
Vinegar, the gallon	0	0	3
MACCARONI and VERMICELLI, the lb.	0	0	1½
MOLASSES and TREACLE, the cwt.	0	4	0
OILS, Olive, in casks, the gallon	0	0	5
do in jars or bottles, the gallon	0	1	3
Lard, the gallon	0	0	5
Linseed, the gallon	0	0	2½
Sperm, the gallon	0	0	6
Other Oils from creatures living in the Sea	0	0	1
PAPER, &c.:--			
Coarse or Wrapping, the cwt.	0	2	9
Printing, the cwt.	0	5	0
Writing, the cwt.	0	10	0
Drawing, the lb.	0	0	1½
Music, the lb.	0	0	1½

	£	s.	d.
Marbled or Glazed, the lb.	0	0	1½
Tissue, the lb.	0	0	1½
Pasteboard and Cards, the cwt.	0	4	0
Bristol or Drawing Boards, the lb.	0	0	1½
Milled or Trunkmaker's Boards, the cwt.	0	3	0
PLAYING CARDS, the pack	0	0	3
POTATOES, the bushel	0	0	3
PROVISIONS, viz.:--			
Butter, the cwt.	0	7	6
Cheese, the cwt.	0	5	0
Meats, Bacon and Hams, the cwt	0	6	0
Meats, Salted, the cwt.	0	6	0
Meats, Pickled, the cwt.	0	6	0
Meats, Fresh, the cwt.	0	4	0
RUM, for every gallon (of old Wine measure) proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, all Spirits above that strength to be reduced to equivalent of Proof	0	1	3
Sweetened or Mixed, per gallon	0	3	0
SALT, from Mines, known as Rock Salt, and Salt made from Sea water, per ton	0	1	6
Coarse, made from Salt Springs, per bushel	0	0	2
Fine or Basket, and Stoved, per bushel (and £5 for every £100 value)	0	0	2
SPICES, viz.:--			
Cassia, the lb.	0	0	2½
Cinnamon, the lb.	0	0	2½
Cloves, the lb.	0	0	2½
Ginger and Allspice, the lb.	0	0	1
Nutmegs, the lb.	0	0	5
Pimento, the lb.	0	0	1
Pepper, the lb.	0	0	1
Mace, the lb.	0	0	4
SPIRITS, except Rum, as of Proof, the old Wine gallon	0	2	0
Sweetened or Mixed, including Bitters, per gallon	0	3	0
SUGAR, Refined or Candy, per cwt.	1	7	6
Muscovado, per cwt.	0	15	3
Clayed, per cwt. (and £10 for every £100 value)	0	15	3
Bastard, per cwt. (and £10 for every £100 value)	0	12	0
In which are Preserves, per cwt.	1	6	6
SUCCADES, including Confectionary, 20 per cent., and on the lb.	0	0	2
SYRUPS, except Spirits, the gallon	0	1	0
TEA, the lb.	0	0	2½
TOBACCO, viz.:--			
Unmanufactured, the lb.	0	0	1½
Manufactured, the lb.	0	0	2

	£	s.	d.
Snuff, the lb.	0	0	6
Segars, the lb.	0	3	0
WINE (in addition to 10 per cent. on value, including Casks and Bottles) the old Wine gallon	0	1	0
WOOD, Staves, Standard or Measurement, per mille	1	5	0
Puncheon or West Indian, viz.:--			
White Oak, per standard mille	0	10	6
Red Oak, do do	0	7	6
Ash, do do	0	4	0
Barrel, do do	0	4	0
Deals, Pine, per Quebec standard hundred,	0	15	0
do Spruce, do do do	0	7	6
Handspikes, per dozen	0	0	3
Oars, per pair	0	0	3
Planks, Boards, and all kinds of Sawed Lumber not herein charged with duty,			
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per thousand superficial feet, inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness	0	7	6
Pine, White, and in proportion for any smaller quantity thereof, per one thousand cubic feet	1	5	0
Pine, Red, per one thousand cubic feet	1	15	0
Oak, per one thousand cubic feet	2	15	0
Birch, per one thousand cubic feet	2	10	0
Ash, Elm, Tamarac or Hacmatac, and other Woods not herein charged with duty, per one thousand cubic feet	1	5	0
Anchors and Chain Cables			
Ashes			
Bark			
Burr Stones, unwrought			
Berries, Nuts, Vegetables and Woods, used in dyeing			
Coals, Coke and Cinders			
Cocoa Nut Oil			
Copper in Bars, Pig, Sheathing and Sheet			
Cotton Wool and Cotton Yarn			
Drugs used solely for dyeing			
Firewood			
Flower Roots			
Grease and Scraps			
Hides			
Hardwood for Furniture, unmanufactured			
Hay			
Hemp, Flax and Tow, undressed			

Indigo *Iron, Bar, Rod and Nail* *---- Boiler Plates* *---- Hoop* *---- Pig* *---- Railroad Bars* *---- Scraps and Old for remelting* *---- Sheet* *Junk or Oakum* *Lard* *Lead in Pig* *Marble in block, unpolished* *Ores of all Metals* *Palm Oil* *Resin* *Saw Logs* *Soda Ash* *Straw* *Steel in Bar* *Stone for building* *Tallow* *Tar and Pitch* *Teasles* *Tin, Sheet and Block* *Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs and Roots* *Type Metal, in Blocks or Pigs* *Wool* *Woollen Yarn* *Yellow Metal*	*£1 for every £100 value.*
Books, Printed, Bound, Unbound, or in Sheets, [29] *Drugs being in a crude or unprepared state, except Dye Stuffs* *Furs, Skins and Peltries, dressed or undressed,* *Gums* *Rice* *Shingles* *Tortoise Shell* *Wire, Iron*	*£5 for every £100 value.*
Books, Blank, Bound, Unbound, or in Sheets *Burr Stones, wrought* *Chicory* *Chains* *Cotton, Manufactures of* *Cordage* *Canvas* *Camblets and Cambletines* *Cane Work* *Casks, empty*	*£7 10s. for every £100 value.*

Casts in Plaster of Paris or Composition, unless their material is otherwise charged with a highter duty.	
Drawings, Engravings, Maps, Globes	
Extracts and Essences used as Medicines	
Earthen and Stoneware	
Furs and Skins, Manufactures of	
Fins and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea	
Feathers	
Flowers, Artifical, not Silk	
Goods whose foundation is Wool	
Glass Manufactures, not otherwise described	
Gunpowder	
Guns and Fire Arms	
Gold and Silver Leaf	
Hair, Manufactures of	
Horns, Horn Tips and Pieces	
Hardware, Shelf Goods and Cutlery	
Hats	
Hemp, Flax or Tow, in any way dressed	
Juice of Limes, Lemons or Oranges, not mixed with Spirits or sweetened, so as to be Syrup	
Ink, Printers'	
Ivory, Bone and Horn, Manufactures of	
Lead, Manufactures of	
---- for Paint, not ground with Oil	
---- for Paint, ground in Oil	*£7 10s. for every £100 value.*
Linen and Linen Manufactures	
Mules and Asses	
Mustard	
Medicines	
Musical Instruments of Wood	
Mercury	
Marble, Polished or Cut	
Oil or Spirits of Turpentine	
Oil, Castor	
Oil, all, not otherwise enumerated	
Oil Cloth	
Oysters, Lobsters, Turtles, and all other Shell Fish, fresh	
Paints, unground	
---- Water Colors	
Paint Brushes	
Quills	
Silk, Raw	
---- Manufactures of, not millinery made up	
---- All Goods being in whole or in part Silk, not otherwise specified	
---- Sewing, Cord, and Tassels	
Spermaceti, except Candles	
Sponge	

Starch
Straw Boards for Bookbinders
Sulphur
Tiles and Roofing
Toys
Turpentine
Thread, Linen
Vetches
Varnish
Whalebone
Worsted, Manufactures of
Woollen, Manufactures of
Wax
---- Manufactures of, except Candles
Wood, all Manufactured Articles of, having no part metal
And all Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty

Biscuits and Crackers
Bastard Sugar, together with 12s. per cwt.
Cork and Cork Manufactures
Eggs
Fruit, unenumerated
Leather Manufactures not described
Machines for Agricultural purposes, except Threshing Machines and Fanning Mills
Meats prepared otherwise than by salt or pickle
Musical Instruments of Metal
Oil, Animal, except Lard
---- Vegetable, not otherwise enumerated
---- Essential
---- Chemical and Volatile
---- Perfumed
Paper Manufactures, not otherwise charged with duty
Plate and Plated Ware
Poultry, alive or dead
Sausages and Puddings
Seeds, Garden, Flower, and Vegetable
Soaps of all kinds
Vegetables, fresh
Wine, in addition to 1s. a gallon, old Wine measure

£10 for every £100 value.

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Axes
Billiard and Bagatelle Balls of Wood and Ivory.
Balls used at Bowls or Nine Pins
Billiard Tables
Bagatelle Tables
Camphine Oil
Carriages and Vehicles

----------parts of Castings Clocks and Watches ----------parts of Dice Flowers, Artificial, in part or whole Silk Fanning or Bark Mills Jewelry, set or unset Machinery of all kinds, and parts thereof Scythes Silk Millinery made up ---- Velvet Threshing Machines, and Fanning and Bark Mills	£12 10s. for every £100 value.
Extracts, Essences and Perfumery, not otherwise provided for Fish, preserved in Oil Fruit, preserved Ginger, preserved Pickles and Sauces	£15 for every £100 value.
Roulette Tables Succades and Confectionary made of Sugar, either in whole or in part, in addition to 2d. per lb.	£20 for every £100 value.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Anatomical Preparations when imported expressly for the use of any College or School of Anatomy or Surgery, incorporated by Royal Charter or Act of Parliament, not imported for sale.

Copies of the Holy Scriptures printed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and not imported for sale.

Books and Maps and Illustrative Drawings, imported for the use of any Library to which the public may have free admission, as also for the Libraries of either Branch of the Legislature.

Coin and Bullion.

Donations of Books or Clothing specially imported for the use of, or to be distributed gratuitously by any Charitable Society in this Province.

Fish, fresh, not described.

Horses and Carriages of Travellers, and Horses, Cattle and Carriages and other Vehicles, when employed in carrying merchandize, together with the necessary Harness and Tackle, so long as the same are bonâ fide in use for that purpose, except the Horses, Cattle, Carriages and Vehicles and Harness of persons hawking goods, wares, and merchandizes through the Province for the purpose of retail, and the Horses, Carriages, and Harness of any Circus or Equestrian Troop for exhibition. The Horses, Carriages, Caravans, and Harness of any Menagerie to be free. Horses and Cattle belonging to persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein.

Hides, Offal and Tallow of Cattle and Swine, slaughtered in bond.

Manures of all kinds.

Models of Machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the Arts.

Packages containing Dutiable Articles.

Philosophical Apparatus, Instruments, Books, Maps, Stationery, Busts, and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, Etchings, specimens of Sculptures, Cabinets of Coins, Medals, Gems, and all other collections of Antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any Society incorporated or established for Philosophical or Literary pursuits, or for the encouragement of Fine Arts, or for the use or by the order of any University, College, Academy, School, or Seminary of Learning within this Province.

Philosophical Apparatus, &c. &c., imported for use by any public Lecturer for the purpose of grain, and to be re-exported, shall be allowed to be entered under Bond of two good and sufficient persons for their exportation within the specified time.

Arms or Clothing which any Contractor or Contractors, Commissary or Commissaries, shall import or bring into the Province for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable would be defrayed or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or of this Province.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, or Botany.

Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry: Animals for the improvement of Stock, when specially imported in good faith by any Society incorporated or established for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal Effects not merchandize, Implements and Tools of Trade of handy-crafts-men, in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein.

The native Produce and Manufactures of all or any such of the other British North American Colonies as shall admit the native Produce and Manufactures of Canada free of Duty shall be entitled to exemption from Duties under this Act, with the exception of Spirituous Liquors.

Salt, Salted or Cured Meats, Flour, Biscuit, Molasses, Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Leather, Leather-ware, Fishermen's Clothing and Hosiery, Fishing Craft, Utensils and Instruments imported into the District of Gaspé from the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands or neighbouring Colonies, for the use of the Fisheries carried on therein:--subject to such regulations as the Principal Officer of Customs at the Port of Quebec shall make, and which he is hereby empowered to establish for the purpose of ascertaining that such articles are <u>bonâ fide</u> intended to be applied to the use of such Fisheries.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED.

To be imported, under a penalty of £50, together with the forfeiture of the Parcel or Package of Goods in which the same shall be found:--

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, Base or Counterfeit.

<u>Ordered</u>, That a Bill be brought in upon the said Resolution; and that the Honorable Mr. <u>Cayley</u>, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General <u>Badgley</u>, and

the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron do prepare, and bring it in.

Customs Bill. The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron presented a Bill to repeal, consolidate, and amend certain Acts relating to the Provincial Customs: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow; and to be then the first Order of the Day.

School Act Amendment Bill (U.C.) Mr. Monro, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Common School Act in Upper Canada, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Montreal Harbour Bill. Mr. Macdonell of Stormont, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for other purposes, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Special Constables Bill. Mr. Laurin, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the Peace, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

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Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill. Mr. Foster, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Guelph and Dundas Road Bill. Mr. Prince, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Montreal New City Gas Bill. Mr. Lyon, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Public Lands Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill to amend the Act for the disposal of Public Lands, and to allow further time for making certain claims under the same, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cummings took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cummings reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Forgery Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law and to repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Powell took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Powell reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Seamen's Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill regulating the shipping of Seamen, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Williams, Mr. Leslie, and the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that

of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Duggan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Duggan reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Acts therein mentioned, and to amend the Law for the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Medical Faculty (L.C.) Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the members of the Medical Faculty in Lower Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cauchon reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Quebec Pilots Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to authorize the Quebec Trinity House to license, as Pilots, a certain class of persons therein mentioned, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Colville took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Colville reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Board of Works Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Dundas took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Dundas reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made a further amendment thereto; which amendment was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Montreal Building Society Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Building Society, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

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Niagara Courts Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and the District and Quarter Session Courts for the District of Niagara, to be holden in the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, built by the President and Board of Police of the said Town, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Woods took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Woods reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made an amendment thereto; which amendment was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Lands in Brandon.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 25th ultimo, praying His Excellency "to direct the proper Officers of the Crown to institute, in the name of Her Majesty, such legal proceedings as may protect and secure the inhabitants of the Township of Brandon, in the possession of their Lands;" which Return is as followeth:--

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct the revocation of an Order in Council of the late Province of Lower Canada, dated 31st March 1825, whereby the Land in question was, it is conceived, granted in error to the Honorable T. Pothier; and the institution, by the Law Officer of the Crown, of an action against the Representatives of Mr. Pothier for the purpose of having the limits of the Seigniory of Lanaudière duly established,--by which means this long pending question may be finally settled.

Survey of the River St. Charles.

And also,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 10th ultimo, "for all documents and information proper to be communicated to the House in relation to the Survey of the

River St. Charles, and the proposed improvement thereof."

App. (R.R.) (For the said Return, see Appendix R. R.)

Surveyors (U.C.) Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Surveys in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged; and that five hundred copies of the said Bill be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Seminary of St. Sulpice Loans Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to empower the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice to invest monies in Loans to the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads leading to the City of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Assessment Bill (U.C.) The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Laws in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Dundas Incorporation Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Dundas, being read:

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Burlington Bay Dock Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Stewart of Bytown took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Stewart of Bytown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Brantford Incorporation Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Town of Brantford, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Upper Canada Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Canada Mining Bill — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada Mining Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Lake St. Peter. — Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee to to which was referred the Inquiry relating to the Lake St. Peter, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Canada Mutual Life Assurance Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate a Company under the style and title of "The Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Gowan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Gowan reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Morin's Bridge Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of St. Jérôme, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. M'Connell took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. M'Connell reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

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Montreal Bank Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase their Capital Stock, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Merritt took the Chair of the Committee;[30]

MR. DEWITT moved a clause requiring Banks to redeem at the Montreal office, all notes issued at any of the branch offices in any part of the country at par.[31]

MR. MOFFATT opposed the clause; if it was intended to improve the currency, it ought to be made a general measure, as it would be unfair to compel one Bank to do so, without, at the same time, compelling other Banks to do the same.[32]

A number of other members spoke on the Amendment[33].

((The amendment)) was ultimately lost by a majority of five.[34]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Merritt reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Orders deferred. *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.*

Then, on motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 13 JULY 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ROAD FROM METIS TO MATANE.))

M. CHAUVEAU.--Il a été demandé par M. Chauveau ... si c'est l'intention du gouvernement de recommander un vote d'argent pour faire ... un chemin de Métis à Matane.[35]

Réponse--Oui.[36]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: DORCHESTER BRIDGE; COMPLETION OF ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.))

M. CHAUVEAU ((veut savoir)) si c'est l'intention du gouvernement d'autoriser les syndics des chemins à l'arrières (sic) de Québec à faire un emprunt pour l'achat du pont Dorchester, et pour compléter les chemins dans le comté de Quebec.[37]

Réponse--Non.[38]

M. CHAUVEAU ((demande au gouvernement)) si c'est leur intention de recommander un vote d'argent pour l'achat du dit pont Dorchester ou de transporter à quelque corps public le droit qu'a le gouvernement de l'acheter.[39]

Réponse--Non.[40]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: L'ASSOCIATION DES INSTITUTEURS DE QUEBEC.))

M. CHAUVEAU ((demande au gouvernement)) si c'est leur intention de recommander un vote d'argent pour l'Association des Instituteurs de Québec.[41]

Réponse--Nos (sic).[42]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: L'ASSOCIATION DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE QUEBEC.))

M. CHAUVEAU ((demande au gouvernement si c'est leur intention de recommander un vote d'argent)) pour l'Association de la Bibliothèque de Québec.[43]

Réponse--Non.[44]

FOOTNOTES: 13 JULY 1847.

1. A commentary on this matter is contained in EXAMINER, 28 July 1847.
2. This matter was reported briefly by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 27 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 26 July 1847; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 July 1847. A commentary is contained in MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 27 July 1847, which commented briefly on the conclusions of the report.
3. The debate on this matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847, containing a summary of Mr. Boulton's arguments; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 27 July 1847; BATHURST COURIER, 20 July 1847, in a brief account; and PILOT, 20 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, GLOBE, 28 July 1847, in accounts abbreviated but otherwise identical to MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 16 July 1847.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
5. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847.
6. IBID.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
8. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. The debate on this matter was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 27 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, PILOT, 20 July 1847, and GLOBE, 28 July 1847, in identical accounts.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
17. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 16 July 1847.
18. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 28 July 1847, and PILOT, 20 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 July 1847, whose account was copied from the MONTREAL HERALD, 15 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, in identical accounts.
19. PILOT, 20 July 1847.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID., which noted that he spoke "in so low and indistinct a tone, that we could not understand him. From an occasional word that reached us, we concluded he was urging the want of funds to meet Lower Canadian losses."
23. PILOT, 20 July 1847.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.

28. IBID., which noted: "apparently protesting against all connection with the party named."
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, in an account identical to that of PILOT, 20 July 1847.
30. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 20 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, in identical accounts.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. LE CANADIEN, 16 July 1847.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.

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Certificate of the Return of Mr. Lemieux for Dorchester.

MR. SPEAKER informed the House, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a certificate of the election of a Member for the County of Dorchester, in the room of Joseph André Taschereau, Esquire, who, since his election, hath accepted the Office of Circuit Judge in and for the District of Quebec.

And the said Certificate was read; and is as followeth:--

Province of Canada,
Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 14th July, 1847.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the ninth day of June last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the County of Dorchester, (Jean Baptiste Bonneville, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the said County of Dorchester, in the room and place of Joseph André Taschereau, Esquire, whose seat had become vacant by his acceptance of the office of Circuit Judge in and for the District of Quebec, François Lemieux, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said writ, dated the twelfth day of July instant, which is lodged of record in my office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esq.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of the Reverend Newton Bosworth and others, Members of the Church and Congregation Meeting for public worship in the Baptist Chapel, Paris; and the Petition of the Reverend John M. Roger, A.M., Moderator and others, Members of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

By Mr. Méthot,--The Petition of L. M. Cressé, Esquire, and others, Notaries Public for Lower Canada.

Board of Works Bill.

An engrossed bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works," as amended, was again read.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend an Act, intituled, An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works,"

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Special Constables Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the Peace, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cameron* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Niagara Courts Bill. — An engrossed Bill to authorize the Courts of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, and the District and Quarter Session Courts for the District of *Niagara*, to be holden in the Court House, in the Town of *Niagara*, built by the President and Board of Police of the said Town, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and the District and Quarter Sessions Courts for the District of *Niagara*, to be holden in the Court House, in the Town of *Niagara*, built by the President and Board of Police of the said Town."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cameron* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

School Act Amendment Bill (U.C.) — An engrossed Bill to amend the Common School Act of *Upper Canada*, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for amending the Common School Act of *Upper Canada*."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cameron* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Limitation of Actions Bill. — An engrossed Bill to repeal the Statute of the 8 *Victoria*, chapter 31, and to make other provisions for the limitation of Actions, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the limitation of Actions in *Lower Canada*."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Aylwin* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Bank Bill. — An engrossed Bill to enable the Bank of *Montreal* to increase their Capital Stock, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Moffatt* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill. — An engrossed Bill for the better protection of Merchants and others who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and aggreements in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sherwood* do carry the said

Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec Pilots Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Act to authorize the Quebec Trinity House to license, as Pilots, a certain class of persons therein mentioned, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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Montreal New City Gas Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, seconded by Mr. Stewart of Prescott,

Bytown Incorporation Bill. Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes," as amended, be now read for the third time.

The said Amendments were read accordingly.

Resolved, That the said Amendments, as amended, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Alexander Mitchell and others, of the Village of Stratford and surrounding Townships; praying that the said Village may be made the District Town of the proposed new District to be erected from the Eastern portion of the Huron District.

Of François Champoux, of the Parish of Bécancour; praying indemnification for the loss of his right of Ferry over the River Bécancour.

Petition of J. Cameron and others, referred. Ordered, That the Petition of John Cameron and others, of the Townships of Cumberland and Clarence, District of Ottawa, and the Petition of Peter Freil and others, of the County of Prescott, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred Thomas C. Keefer's Report, and accompanying Documents, relating to the Bytown and Hatfield Road.

Members added to a Committee. Ordered, That Mr. Duggan and Mr. Williams be added to the said Committee.

Twelfth Report of Committee on Standing Orders. Mr. Leslie, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the

Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Harrison Stephens and others, for the incorporation of the Montreal and Great Northern Junction Railroad Company; and as no evidence has been before them of the requisite notices having been given, they cannot recommend that the Petition be proceeded in.

They have also examined the Petition of William Wakefield and others, for an Act of incorporation to enable them to construct Wharves and Docks at Toronto, on property acquired by them; and as the Petitioners pray for no exclusive privileges, your Committee are humbly of opinion that the usual notice was not necessary in this case.

Fourth Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Towns and Villages Bill.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West, not specially incorporated, and another reference, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Beecher's Letters Patent Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Isaac Beecher, for an improved Bark Mill, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Optional Commutation of Lands Bill.

Mr. Christie moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation of tenure of lands en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of Franc-aleu-roturier,'" be now read a second time.

And notice being taken that the Bill contained provisions of a nature which should have originated in this House;

Resolved, That this House will not proceed any further with the said Bill.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Duggan,

Private Bills.

Resolved, That the time for receiving Private Bills be extended until Tuesday, the twentieth instant.

Resolved, That the time for receiving the Reports of Select and Standing Committees on Private Bills be further extended until Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant.

Toronto Dry Dock Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Guelph and Arthur Road Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

London Incorporation Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to repeal the Act of Incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Widows and Orphans' Fund (Presbyterian) Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Attornies and Barristers (U. C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law for the admission of "Attornies and calling of Barristers in Upper Canada;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

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Widows and Orphans' Fund (Presbyterian) Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland," was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Attornies and Barristers (U. C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies and calling of Barristers in Upper Canada,"

was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Cauchon, seconded by Mr. Fournier,

Address respecting Hon. P. M'Gill's House.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for copies of all Documents relating to the purchase of the Honorable Peter M'Gill's house, at present occupied by the Crown Lands Department.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Cauchon, seconded by Mr. Laurin,

Address for correspondence between Government and Mr. Crémazie.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and communications which may have taken place between the Government and Jacques Crémazie, Esquire, Advocate, formerly Superintendent of the Registry Offices of the District of Quebec and Gaspé, on the subject of the holding of the office of Registrar of the former Municipal District of Dorchester, by Edward Bowen, Esquire, now Judge of the District of Gaspé.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Buildings occupied by the Legislature and Government Offices.

Mr. Boulton moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. Petrie, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. Laurin, Mr. Duggan, and the mover, be appointed to investigate and report upon the situation and accommodation of the present Buildings occupied by the Legislature and Government Offices, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.[1]

MR. BOULTON stated, that although the House had expressed an opinion against the Seat of Government being removed, it had not expressed any opinion with respect to the procuring of more commodious buildings, in a more healthy situation than the present; and, as it was shown, from the remarks of the hon. member for Saguenay, that they were exposed to great danger in meeting in the present house, he thought they ought to try and procure buildings in a more healthy place. He had no objection to go any where that the House might see fit to go, either to Quebec, Kingston, or any other place. He had no objection to come down here to attend to his Parliamentary duty, as long as he could do so with safety to himself; but he must say that he was not prepared to sacrifice his life in attending to them, as he had other duties besides those to his country.[2]

Several members spoke against the motion, and characterized the attempt of the hon. member to bring about a discussion for the removal of the Seat of Government as an electioneering trick.[3]

MR. LAFONTAINE said, it made him think that a new election was at hand.[4]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton, Cauchon, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Duggan, Fournier, Gowan, Laurin, LeMoine, Monro, Petrie, Seymour, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Conger, Cummings, DeWitt, Drummond, Foster, Hale, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, Meyers, Moffatt, Morin, Papineau, Powell, Robinson, Rousseau, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, Wilson, Williams, and Woods.--(41.)

So it passed in the negative.

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD[5], in moving, according to notice, that an Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a repeal, or at least a modification of the Navigation Laws, as far as regards this Colony, said, that the repeal of these laws was a matter of great importance to the country--one upon which the salvation of trade depended,--and which involved the question of the usefulness or uselessness of the Public Works. Whether the carrying trade of the West were to go by the Canals and Railroads of the United States, or by the River St. Lawrence seemed to depend on the solution of this question. There were many indications which led him to believe that it would go by the United States, and it was, therefore, necessary to do everything that could be done to avert such a calamity, which he thought could only be averted by a change in the Navigation Laws. He considered it a question upon which not only the commercial prosperity of the country, but its political existence depended; for he considered that if trade was diverted to the United States the Province would suffer most materially, especially Lower Canada. The Commercial Policy of the Government had been lately exhibited to the House, it has been shown that they wished for the extension of trade. But they desired to get more Public Works finished as soon as possible, that they might be able to retain their carrying trade, and reduce the tolls so as to attract the trade of the Western States. He trusted that this policy was such as would enlarge the trade of the country. The question before the House was one of so great importance--one which had been discussed so much, and one, upon which hon. members had no doubt reflected so much, that he thought it unnecessary to say more at present; he would, therefore, now read the draft of the Address which he intended to propose.[6]

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Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood moved to resolve, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, That an humble Address be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty, assuring Her Majesty of the steadfast loyalty of the People of this Province, and their

profound attachment to Her Person and Government; and representing to Her Majesty that the charges which have recently been made in the commercial policy of Great Britain have produced embarrassments and difficulties in the trade of this Colony, which, unless promptly met, may ultimately prove highly injurious to the interests of the Empire: That this Province has incurred a large debt for the construction of public improvements, chiefly for rendering our access to the Ocean more easy and less expensive, and for maintaining our trade with the Mother Country and with Foreign Nations, through the channel of the St. Lawrence, in the hope of shortly attracting through the same route the vast products of the Western portion of this Continent: That the continuance of the protection in the British markets, which Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in this Province had hitherto so advantageously enjoyed, would have fully realized their expectations in this respect, but that the commercial changes which the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament has deemed it prudent to adopt, compel us, under the existing altered circumstances of our trade, to seek for changes in the Navigation Laws affecting this Province, which otherwise would have been unnecessary: That measures have been adopted in the neighbouring Republic, with a view to divert the trade of this Province to and from Great Britain through the Railroads and Canals of that country, and thereby to secure to them a large accession of carrying trade, and from which a Revenue was yielded last year of about Seven hundred thousand pounds; and that there is too much reason to fear that their attempts will prove successful, unless other and further inducements than at present exist are offered to favor of the route by the St. Lawrence: That to afford such inducements, and to prevent a calamity so much to be apprehended, this House humbly pray, that Her Majesty will be most graciously pleased to sanction the free use of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence by all Nations; and that, to that end, She will be further graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to repeal the Laws of Navigation so far as they, in any manner, relate to or affect this Colony.

The hon. gentleman was loudly cheered from all parts of the House upon sitting down.[7]

MR. MOFFATT suggested that the Address should be printed, and taken into consideration on Friday. Although he entirely concurred in the object of the Address, he thought that some parts could be amended, and he intended to propose some amendments.[8]

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said motion be postponed until Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Fournier, seconded by Mr. Laurin,

63d Rule. *Resolved, That the sixty-third Rule of this House, be suspended in so far as it relates to the Bill to*

provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Laterrière,

Address respecting Mr. W. Morrison.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the amount of salary, fees, per centage, travelling expenses, and other income received by William Morrison, Esquire, in his capacity of Crown Land Agent,

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

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William Henry Incorporation Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Town of William Henry.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Communities Loans Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin have leave to bring in a Bill to enable Communities and other like parties to lend monies to the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Pension to Mrs. Vallières de St. Réal.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Papineau, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Message of His Excellency the Governor General recommending a Pension to the widow of the late Honorable Chief Justice Vallières de St. Réal.[9]

MR. COLVILLE wished to hear some reasons why it was proposed to grant the pension, he knew nothing about the facts of the present case, but he was opposed to increasing the pension list: he was for paying public officers well for their services, but he would make it a general rule never to grant any pension to their widows and families, he would therefore oppose the Speaker's leaving the chair.[10]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that the proper time to discuse (sic) the matter was when the House went into Committee.[11]

MR. COLVILLE thought not, as he was opposed to the principal (sic) of the measure.[12]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY then made some remarks.... He gave a sketch of the life of the late Chief Justice, and said that it was unnecessary for him

to eulogize him; all knew him, and all concurred in admitting him to have been possessed of great talents and knowlege (sic), and of his having rendered eminent services to the country. It was known to every one that he left nothing behind him to support his widow, who had divested herself of her own means for his support during his lifetime, and who was the only support of his aged mother.[13]

MR. AYLWIN concurred in the remarks of the member for Beauharnois, against the granting of pensions to widows of Justices and to the widows of other public officers, who, as they received high salaries for their services, ought to make provisions for their families, after their death; but there were exceptions to every rule and this was one of them. The Hon. Attorney General had done nothing but justice to the memory of the late Chief Justice. He (Mr. A.) was not much in the habit of praising either the living or the dead; but there was one fact which he must state, it was an act which he considered conferred great honor upon the late Chief Justice, and that was, that in bad times, when the law was set at defiance, a question arose between the Crown and the Subject of a legal character, the deciding of which against the Crown he knew would cause him to be suspended; yet he acted a British part, knowing the hazard he would incur by his decision, and he conscientiously decided according to law, as he believed, and certainly according to justice. To the shame of their Government, they did as was expected they would do, suspended him. He remained suspended for three or four years, when owing to mere chance, at least to a very small accident, he was restored, and that at time when the Ministry at home intended to allow his suspension to continue. He well knew that if he were suspended he would never be restored, and that in bad health, as he was, he would be obliged to return to the bar to seek a living, or to drag out his life in misery and poverty. Yet in the face of all this, he defied the Government. That was one of his acts for which he would never be forgotten by his country. No Judges, he trusted, would ever again be put in the same position; for one of his (Mr. A's) first acts as a member of the House, was to introduce a measure to make the Judges in Lower Canada independent, as in Upper Canada, and England. He thought the country would do well to seize the present opportanity (sic) to render some testimony to a man who so faithfully served her. He considered that it would be a disgrace to the country to allow his widow to depend upon the voluntary contributions of friends for support, and was delighted to see the Government do what he considered an act of justice. It could not be said that this would be a precedent, for they would never again see a Judge placed in the same position. The honorable gentleman oncluded (sic) with some remarks upon the great attainments of the late Chief Justice. Very few Judges, he said could be found equal to him in knowledge or literary attainments.[14]

COL. PRINCE said, that after the Governor's sending down a Message requesting the House, to take this matter into consideration, he thought they ought to go into Committee to do so. Then the hon. members might discuss the matter fully, but he did not think it the proper time to do so now. For himself, he was not aware of any acts for the benefit of posterity done by the late Chief Justice, and it was necessary to go into Committee to know why it was proposed to grant a pension to his widow.[15]

MR. GOWAN was opposed to the granting of pensions on principle. If this pension was granted, there would be many others applied for, and he thought the present the proper time to discuss the principle.[16]

MR. BERTHELOT was against the principle of granting pensions, but there was (sic) some exceptions, and he thoght (sic) the present case one. He considered they ought to go into Committee before any discussion took place.[17]

MR. MOFFATT thought it was the proper time to discuss the principle, for if they once went into Committee the only question would be the amount of the pension; and unless the Government made out a special case, he would oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He was opposed to the principle of pensions unless in special cases.[18]

MR. DUGGAN could not see why the widow of a public officer, well and liberally paid, should be entitled to any grant of pension more than the widow of a labourer who earned his 2s. 6d. per day. He should oppose the motion.[19]

MR. LAFONTAINE was opposed to the principle of granting pensions but considered this an exception. Under the old regime, under which the Chief Justice was appointed, in 1828, the widows of all judges generally received pensions, and the faith of the Government was therefore, to some extent, pledged at the late Chief Justice accepting office, to grant a pension to his widow after his decease. Besides, the principle was recognised by the Union Act, and since the Union the widow of a puisne Judge, Fletcher, had been pensioned at £300 per annum.[20]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cauchon, Cayley, Chalmers, Chauveau, Daly, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Hale, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Macdonell of STORMONT, Morin, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Rousseau, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Webster, and Woods.--(40.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brooks, Christie, Conger, Cummings, Duggan, Gowan, Lyon, Merritt, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Petrie, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, and Williams.--(15.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.
The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Williams took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY moved a Resolution to the effect that a pension of £200 per annum be granted to the widow of the late Chief Justice Vallieres

de St. Real. The learned Attorney General reiterated his previous praise of Judge Vallieres and said he had contributed greatly to the advancement of science and knowledge in the country; he was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Quebec, and other useful institutions, and had contributed papers to the former which were of the utmost value to the History of the country.[21]

MR. AYLWIN pronounced a second beautiful eulogium on the character of the distinguished Judge: he said, "his heart was an honour to his kind, his acts of munificence were as numerous as his days, and if he had a fault it was in being led away by his philantrophy (sic)."[22]

MR. DRUMMOND was opposed to granting pensions as a principle, but he was equally opposed to laying down a rule by which eminently deserving cases would be excluded. The late Chief Justice had given his life to his country, and his means to the poor; it was a very necessity of his nature to give to the distressed, or to those who came before him as such; he had incurred heavy debts chiefly by his unregarded generosity; and it was a fact that the greater part of his income as Chief Justice of Montreal went to the discharge of liabilities so contracted; his excellent lady, looking not to the future, and caring little for her own wants, so managed his affairs that regular periodical payments were made to his creditors during his incumbency as Chief Justice. He (Mr. D.) would ask then was not this a case in which the honour of a government was called upon to render tribute to the memory of such a man, and to afford protection to such a widow (hear, hear).[23]

MR. GOWAN hoped hon. members would not attribute his opposition to anything but principle, as he was unacquainted with the late Chief Justice and could have no personal feelings in the matter.[24]

COL. PRINCE was against the resolutions at first, but from what he had since heard, he had changed his mind: his hon. and learned friend from Quebec had given him a high character of the deceased Judge. It appeared that he was a learned and a good man; some called him a spendthrift, but from the details which had been communicated to him (Col. P.) it was evident that he was not personally an extravagant man; his means had been lavished upon others. Such faults belonged to the amiabilities of our nature. The excellent lady whose case was more immediately before the House, was also deserving of the highest consideration. She had been for years the nurse, as well as the wife; and by her great care was the valuable life of the Judge considerably prolonged, and much important good done to the public. It also appeared that although she must have foreseen from the first hour of her marriage that the days of her husband could not run to a great length; yet her care was not for herself; her thoughts were not to soucre (sic) the widow's purse. No; she desired to preserve the lame (sic) of the good Judge, and freely gave towards the discharge of his debts what others would certainly have treasured up (hear, hear.) He would give his hearty support to the resolution.[25]

M. CHAUVEAU ((parla))[26].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Williams reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Papineau, That the Report be received to-morrow.

MR. GOWAN said for the purpose of having his vote against the principle of granting pensions recorded upon the Journals of the House he would move that the Report be received that day three months.[27]

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Mr. Gowan moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Duggan,[28] That the word "to-morrow," in the said motion be struck out, and the following substituted: "this day three months."

The question having been put on the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Duggan, Gowan, Moffatt, Monro, Seymour, Stewart of BYTOWN, and Wilson.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cauchon, Cayley, Chalmers, Chauveau, Christie, Conger, Cummings, Daly, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Fournier, Hale, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Morin, Nelson, Petrie, Prince, Robinson, Rousseau, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Woods.--(44.)

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill.

Mr. Duggan, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutation, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Medical Faculty (L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Cauchon, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the members of the Medical Faculty in Lower Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, reported, according to Order, the amendments

made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Dundas Incorporation Bill. *Mr. Smith of Frontenac, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Dundas, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.*

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Morin's Bridge Bill. *Mr. M'Connell, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of St. Jerôme, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.*

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Canals, Roads Bridges, &c. *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 30th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "the amount in detail of all expenditures incurred in the construction of Canals, Roads, Bridges, and other public improvements, since the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, distinguishing the amounts expended in each section of the Province respectively."*

App. (S.S.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix S. S.)*

Customs Bill. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal, consolidate, and amend certain Acts relating to the Provincial Customs, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Christie took the Chair of the Committee;[29]

MR. SMITH (Frontenac), said that a day should be named that this act should go into operation.[30]

MESSRS. MERRITT and MOFFATT, also thought a day should be named, that merchants and others might arrange their business accordingly.[31]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved that these words be added to the clause, "Provided always, that this act shall not come into operation before the fifth day of January, 1848, or any time afterward by proclamation."[32]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Christie reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

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Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

City Bank Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Wentworth took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith of Wentworth reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Montreal Gas Light Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Merritt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Merritt reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

General Partnerships Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to form General Partnerships for Manufacturing and other purposes, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Port Britain Harbour and Wharf Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Lachine Railroad Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Orders deferred. *Ordered*, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 14 JULY 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ROAD FROM QUEBEC TO CAPE ROUGE.))[33]

MR. CHAUVEAU[34] ((enquired)) ... of the Ministry whether it is intended to grant a sum of money to assist in building the Road from the Citadel at Quebec to Cape Rouge River, at the foot of the said cape?[35]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY replied that it is not.[36]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: HOSPITAL.))[37]

MR. CHAUVEAU[38] ((enquired)) ... of the Ministry ... whether it is intended to build an Hospital near Quebec?[39]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY replied that it is not.[40]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: JURORS IN LOWER CANADA.))[41]

MR. LAFONTAINE[42] ((enquired whether)) ... it was intended to introduce a measure for payment of Jurors in Lower Canada.[43]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY ... said that it was ...[44].

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: EMIGRANTS.))[45]

MR. CAMERON moved that an Address be presented to His Excellency setting forth the miserable and destitute state of the Emigrants arrived, and arriving, on our shores from Great Britain and Ireland, and suggesting that tracts of wild land up the Ottawa should be granted to them, and also, that support be granted to the Emigrants for a period of one year, to enable them to settle upon their lands;[46] and that a representation be made to Her Majesty expressing the opinion of the inhabitants of this Province, as to the unprincipled and heartless conduct of the Irish Landlords--requiring the Imperial Government to purchase this land--[47] and strongly deprecating the continuance of such a large immigration without better regulations being adopted for the support and preservation of the emigrants.[48] M. Cameron parla longtems au soutien de cette adresse; il fit voir l'état de détresse où se trouvent réduits ces malheureux émigrés, sans asile, sans travail, sans pain, il dit que l'entrée des Etats-Unis leur était fermée, que les propriétaires de steamboats sur le lac Champlain refusaient de les recevoir, parce qu'ils rêvaient qu'ils apportaient partout la fièvre et la peste.[49]

MR. BALDWIN seconded the motion, although he did not altogether approve of the scheme proposed--in consideration of the present frightful state of things and the strong necessity which existed for some steps being taken to aid the emigrants.[50]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY opposed the motion: he considered the idea of settling the emigrants upon wild lands, and of supporting them for a year, to be a very bad one, as, in his opinion, the emigrants would be found quite as helpless at the end of the year as at the beginning, and not a single acre would be cleared, he also thought more time should be given for the

consideration of the proposed Address.[51] Besides the funds of the country were totally inadequate for such purposes. It was a most strange and unheard of proposition, and the motion should at least be laid on the table to give time to consider it in all its bearings.[52]

MR. MACDONALD, (Glengarry) also opposed the motion.[53]

M. LAFONTAINE fit remarquer que l'adoption de cette adresse serait une invitation à une émigration plus considérable une autre année. Il rejeta l'état de choses actuel sur la faute du ministère provincial. "Depuis plus de quinze mois, dit-il, l'Irlande est affligée d'une grande calamité. Ce fait était connu; le Canada en était informé: nous étions menacés d'une émigration considérable. Qu'a fait notre administration provinciale? Rien du tout. Le gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Ecosse a mieux fait que le nôtre. Il a fait de bonne heure, des représentations au gouvernement impérial; il a déclaré que le pays était trop pauvre pour nourrir un surcroît d'indigens comme celui que promettait l'émigration de 1847. Le gouvernement impérial a écouté ces représentations, et pas un émigré n'a mis le pied dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse. La même chose aurait eu lieu pour le Canada, si notre gouvernement avait eu la même prévoyance que celui de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Mais, non, notre administration qui aurait dû prévoir ce qui est arrivé, ce que nous voyons aujourd'hui, n'a rien fait pour prévenir le mal. On ferme aux émigrés l'entrée des Etats-Unis. La presque totalité de ces malheureux va rester à Montréal; ils sont à moitié morts; ils ne peuvent travailler, et lors même qu'ils seraient en santé, ils n'ont ni industrie, ni métiers, ni talens, ils sont incapables de cultiver la terre il faudra donc que les citoyens se cotisent pour donner du pain à ces infortunés. Montréal aura donc l'hiver prochain, outre ses pauvres ordinaires, plusieurs milliers de ces émigrés auxquels il faudra procurer les premières nécessités de la vie? Voilà ce que nous a valu l'imprévoyance de notre administration. Et si nous nous séparons sans recommander au ministère de prendre des mesures pour empêcher cette émigration, l'année prochaine, nous sommes certains de voir le même fléau se renouveler en 1848. Le parlement impérial a dû être dissout le 10 juillet, on n'a point législaté au sujet de l'émigration. Lord John Russell est d'avis qu'il faut laisser subsister le système d'émigration volontaire que nous avons maintenant. Est-ce que ce système sera profitable au pays? Il faut nécessairement que l'administration provinciale fasse connaître au gouvernement impérial ce que pense le pays du système actuel d'émigration. On est sous une très-fausse impression, en Angleterre, par rapport à l'état de notre pays. On s'imagine que nous avons un grand besoin d'ouvriers, qu'il nous manque des bras. Il est vrai que nous avons des forêts à défricher, mais sont-ce ces émigrés faibles, à moitié morts, et sans resource aucune, qui peuvent cultiver ces terres et les exploiter? Quant à nos travaux publics, nous ne manquons point d'ouvriers, et ceux que nous avons ici, ou qui nous viennent des Etats-Unis sont plus forts, plus robustes, plus en état de travailler que tous les émigrés qui arrivent chaque année sur nos rivages. Le gouvernement impérial ignore peut-être ces faits; c'est à l'administration provinciale à l'en informer. J'espère qu'elle le fera. Si elle l'eût fait plus tôt, si elle l'eut fait il y a six mois, comme l'a fait la Nouvelle-Ecosse, le pays ne serait point dans l'état de consternation et d'appréhension

où il se trouva aujourd'hui."

M. LaFontaine parla longtemps sur cette question. Il déclara qu'il ne pensait pas que la proposition de M. Cameron, pût avoir un résultat avantageux. Quand même les terres de l'Ottawa leur serait données gratuitement, que pourraient faire ces malheureux dans l'état où ils sont aujourd'hui? à peine auraient-ils la force de couper le bois pour se chauffer.[54]

MR. HALL could not vote for the motion, although he heartily concurred in the necessity of making some representations against the continuance of an immigration like the present one, and against the disgraceful conduct of the Irish landlords, in shipping their pauper tenants in the manner they were now doing. He was opposed to the granting of any public lands to settle immigrants upon: this country, he considered, had no right to support the paupers of another country.[55]

MR. COLVILLE ((parla))[56].

A few more observations ... ((were made by)) other members against the Address.[57]

MR. CAMERON, seeing that the opinion of the House was against his motion, withdrew it.[58]

FOOTNOTES: 14 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847; and briefly in MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, whose accounts are identical.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 21 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 July 1847, whose account was copied from MONTREAL HERALD, PILOT, 20 July 1847, BATHURST COURIER, 27 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, in identical accounts, except the PILOT and BATHURST COURIER contained the Address as well. A commentary is contained in MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, in accounts longer than but otherwise identical to PILOT, 20 July 1847; MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 July 1847, whose account was copied from MONTREAL HERALD; and LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847, in a brief account. A commentary is contained in MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
10. PILOT, 20 July 1847.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847.
20. PILOT, 20 July 1847.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847.
27. PILOT, 20 July 1847.
28. According to the PILOT, 20 July 1847, Mr. Monro seconded the motion.
29. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts.

30. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts; and LE CANADIEN, 16 July 1847.
34. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847. LE CANADIEN, 16 July 1847, mistakenly identified the Speaker as Mr. Chabot.
35. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847.
36. IBID.
37. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts.
38. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847. LE CANADIEN, 16 July 1847, mistakenly identified the Speaker as Mr. Chabot.
39. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847.
40. IBID.
41. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts; MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 July 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 16 July 1847.
42. IBID. LE CANADIEN, 16 July 1847, reports the speaker as Mr. Chabot. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847, report the Speaker as being Mr. LaFontaine.
43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
44. IBID.
45. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847; and BATHURST COURIER, 20 July 1847, reporting only Mr. Cameron's motion, and whose account is abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 22 July 1847.
46. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
47. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
49. LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
51. IBID.
52. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 July 1847.
53. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
54. LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
56. LA MINERVE, 15 July 1847.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1847.
58. IBID.

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Mr. Lemieux takes his seat.

FRANCOIS LEMIEUX, Esquire, Member for the County of Dorchester, having previously taken the oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Foster,--The Petition of H. Robinson and others, of the County of Shefford.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of Hugh Fraser and others, of Whitby, Pickering, and the adjacent Townships.

By Mr. Scott,--The Petition of C. C. Greece and others, of the Township of Chatham in Lower Canada.

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of Leonard Misener, of the Township of Wainfleet.

Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Riddell do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Morin's Bridge Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of St. Jérôme, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of Saint Jérôme, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same."

Ordered, That Mr. Scott do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Forgery Bill.

An engrossed Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws and to repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws and repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Burlington Bay Dock Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Baldwin* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Canada Mutual Life Assurance Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate a Company under the style and title of "The *Canada* Mutual Life Assurance Society," was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron* of *Lanark* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. — And engrossed Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands *en roture*, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. *Christie* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Harbour Bill. — An engrossed Bill to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of *Montreal*, and for other purposes, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Badgley* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Guelph and Dundas Road Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons as the *Guelph* and *Dundas* Road Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. *Webster* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

City Bank Bill. — An engrossed Bill to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Moffatt* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. — Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend *J. Ducharme* and others, of *Ste. Thérèse* and other Parishes, in the County of *Terrebonne*; praying for the passing of the Bill

to transfer the Registry Office of the said County from Terrebonne to Ste. Thérèse.

Of Mrs. Susan Elkins, widow of the late Captain Moses Elkins, of the Township of Potton; praying indemnification for the loss of her property destroyed by incendiaries in 1840.

Of Samuel Daniels and others, of the Townships of Shipton and Melbourne, in the County of Sherbrooke; praying pecuniary aid for the completion of the Arthabaska Road.

Petition of Rev. J. Ducharme and others, committed.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend J. Ducharme and others, of Ste. Thérèse and other Parishes, in the County of Terrebonne, be committed to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Terrebonne, from the Village of Terrebonne to the Village of Ste. Thérèse.

Eighth Report of Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet, and also the Petitions of F. M. Soulard and others, of O. E. Casgrain, Esquire, and of Michel Fournier, Esquire, on the same subject, and beg leave to report the said Bill without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Duggan,

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and Saint Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 3, line 9. After "information" insert "by summary proceeding before two or more Justices of the Peace for the District in which the offence shall have been committed, or the offender shall be, or."

And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, that Mr. Boulton do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

L'Islet Registry Office Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Petition of Felix Hooper and others, of the Parishes of St. Thomas and St. Pierre, in the County of L'Islet, be committed to the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Viger, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,

First Report on Privileges and Elections. — *Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the Petition of Louis Guillet, Esquire, Member for the County of Champlain.*

On motion of Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Webster,

Report on I. H. Culp's Petition considered. — *Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Isaac Humphrey Culp, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, and other references, be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. BALDWIN[1], in moving for an Address for return of certain papers relating to the census, read a portion of the Act 4 and 5 Vic., directing the Secretary of the Province to issue certain printed forms to the Wardens of all Districts, &c., for the purpose of their being filled up with the returns of population, &c. He alluded to the extension of the time during which applications were by law permitted to be made by claimants for public lands in Lower Canada, and he declared that if the rumors he had heard were correct, a similar high-handed neglect of the absolute provisions of an Act of Parliament had been committed. He was informed, that instead of the printed forms being distributed, according to law, letters had been sent round stating that no returns were to be made. Such neglect would, in other times, have cost[2] Ministers[3] their heads, and if anything had forced it on them, they should have come down to the House and prayed for an indemnity. In England that had been done repeatedly.[4] Such conduct was not to be tolerated except in the most extreme cases. It was an enormity similar to that of issuing Militia Scrip in Lower Canada in direct contravention of the law.[5]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that the Act provided for the census being taken in 1847, so that, as 1847 was still in existence, there was plenty of time to fulfill the provisions of the law. The fact was, that the law directed the forms to be sent to the Wardens of the several Districts, not of Upper Canada, but of Canada; now it was well known there were no Wardens of Districts in Lower Canada, so that the provisions of the Bill could not be complied with, the census must have been imperfect. Under these circumstances, it was thought better to come down to the House with a Bill to obviate that evil rather than to go on with the census of only half the Province.--That Bill was now in the hands of the printer, and would, when

passed, enable Ministers to comply with the requirements of the Act 4 and 5 Vic. There was no objection to bring down papers. Besides, the Legislature was obliged, in 1847, to appoint a Commission to make these returns, and that Commission no longer existed.[6]

MR. HALL suggested the propriety of making the returns much more full. In the States, returns were made of everything--the capital invested in manufactures, agricultural products &c.[7]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that was provided for by the Bill.[8]

MESSRS. MERRITT and CAMERON said that it was of great consequence, if the whole census could not have been taken, to have that for Upper Canada. A Bill was now before the House to divide a large property belonging to the people of the Province in proportions according to the numbers belonging to different sects. Now, for that it was important that the numbers of the different sects should be known.[9]

MR. AYLWIN said, if there were no Wardens in Lower Canada, there were Mayors, who could have made the returns as well as Wardens; and though it was true that the census, as the Attorney General said, was only required to be made in 1847, there was another clause which directed that the forms should be sent before a certain day which was passed.[10]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said he had already explained, that in 1842 the Legislature was obliged to come to the assistance of the Government, and appoint a Commission to obtain this statistical information. Now that Commission was at an end, and if it were found necessary in 1842 to appoint such a body, the same thing was necessary now--Could a Mayor be compelled to give this information?[11]

MR. AYLWIN read from the Municipal Act, a clause stating that the object of the appointment of officers under it was, among other things, to obtain the necessary materials for the census.[12]

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Address respecting the Census.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct to be laid before this House, copies of any Circulars addressed to the Wardens of the different Districts of this Province, by authority of the Executive Government thereof, since the last Session of Parliament, on the subject of the taking of the periodical Census for the present year, as required by the Act of the 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 42; and also, copies of any other documents which His Excellency may, in his discretion, think fit to communicate, explanatory of the grounds upon which the Government proceeded in omitting to take the steps required by that Act for the taking of such Census, and in directing that the same should not be taken, or otherwise interfering with the duties imposed upon the local authorities by that Act.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the

Executive Council of this Province.

Notarial Deeds &c. Bill (L.C.) — *Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a Bill to remove all doubts as to the validity of certain deeds, instruments, and documents executed before Notaries in Lower Canada, and to secure the rights, titles, and interests of all persons concerned therein.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

British North American Telegraph Bill. — *Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, for Monday next, be the first Order of that Day.*

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Pension to Mrs. Vallières de St. Réal. — *Mr. Williams, from the Committee of the whole House on the Message of His Excellency the Governor General recommending a Pension to the widow of the late Honorable Chief Justice Vallières de St. Réal, reported, according to Order, the Resolution of the said Committee; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--*

Resolved, That the sum of Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the annual Pension of Madame Vallières de St. Réal, during the term of her natural life.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to grant a Pension to Madame Widow Vallières de St. Réal, during her natural life.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Customs Bill. — *The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to repeal, consolidate, and amend certain Acts relating to the Provincial Customs, being read;*[13]

MR. BALDWIN ((moved an)) ... amendment ... to the Customs Law.[14]

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Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of either striking out the fortieth section thereof, or of so remodeling the said section as to prevent any Custom House Officer who shall be examined as a witness in any case, from deriving any pecuniary benefit by, from, or under judgment obtained in such case.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Williams took the Chair of the Committee;

The arguments for the amendment, were that as the seizing officer was interested in the conviction, on account of his share of the penalty, it was against all the principles of law, to allow him to go into the box as a witness.[15]

On the other side, it was argued that the receiving officer was almost always the only person who could give evidence, and that it was very rarely that a merchant, whose goods were unjustly seized in the common course, failed to have the means of establishing his innocence.[16]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Williams reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made a further amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the question of concurrence be now separately put upon the amendments made to the said Bill.

And the said amendments being again severally read, and the question of concurrence being separately put upon each,

Division, 28 to 24.[17]

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they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,
The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Banque du Peuple Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating 'La Banque du Peuple;'"*

Bellechasse Registry Office Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel:" And also,*

Bytown Incorporation Bill. — *The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to their Amendments to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes," without any Amendment: And also,*

Brockville Assessment Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according*

to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Message from His Excellency. The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

Supplementary Estimate. ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Supplementary Estimate of sums required for the service of the present year.

Government House,
Montreal, 12th July, 1847.

Supplementary Estimate of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, for which a Supply is required, for the year 1847.

SERVICE.	Amount Currency. £	s.	d.
PUBLIC WORKS.			
To defray outlay and complete Contracts.			
For the Toronto Custom House	60	0	0
For the Arthabaska Road	700	0	0
For the Kennebec Road	299	0	0
For the Chaudière Bridge	190	0	0
For the Jacques Cartier Bridge	250	0	0
For the Grosse Isle Wharf	350	0	0
For Surveys of Vaudreuil Bridge, Missisquoi Canal and Toronto Harbour	144	15	0
For the Chambly Canal	330	14	9
For the Tecumseth Road	48	12	6
For the Narrows Bridge	50	16	4
For the St. Ann's Lock, blasting rock	53	12	5
For the Metis Bridge, damages	65	0	0
For the Chambly Canal Claims	825	17	4
For Arbitrations, estimated	2500	0	0
Carried forward	£5868	8	4
(149) Brought forward	£5868	8	4

				£	s.	d.
For Works to be proceeded with after the completion of present Contracts.						
UPPER CANADA.						
Chatham Bridge	£2000	0	0			
Dams at Buckhorn and Bobcaygean	400	0	0			
Roads between Trent Slides and Drawbridge	1250	0	0			
Pier and leading Light at Presqu'Isle	450	0	0			
Rouge Hill	1000	0	0			
Road from Prescott to Ottawa	1000	0	0			
Owen's Sound Road	1500	0	0			
Towards opening Road from Kingston to the Ottawa	1500	0	0			
Nottawasaga Bridges, and reducing Hills on the Town line between Mono and Adjala	1000	0	0			
Shannonville Bridge	300	0	0			
Winchester Bridge over Nation River	300	0	0			
Road from Peterboro' to Lindsay, in the Township of Ops	250	0	0			
				10950	0	0
LOWER CANADA.						
For Repairs and Alterations to Gaols and Court Houses	£3728	18	11			
Road from Waterloo to Sherbrooke	506	11	3			
Kempt Road	355	15	6			
Gaspé Roads and Bridges	570	0	0			
Chemin des Caps	2000	0	0			
Metis and Matane Road	2611	0	0			
				9772	5	8
Public Buildings in Lower Canada				2739	13	0
Increase to Judge Gairdner's Salary				300	0	0
Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, to meet expenses of publishing his Map				200	0	0
Aid to Mechanics' Institute in London, Canada West				50	0	0
Aid to the Bishop's College at Lennoxville				500	0	0
Aid to the College at L'Assomption				125	0	0
For Salaries to the Prothonotaries in the District of Gaspé, at £50 each				100	0	0
To Charles N. Lassiseraie, for arrears of Salary as Teacher of a School at Three Rivers				150	0	0
Aid to Joliette College				100	0	0
Aid to the School at Ste. Thérèse				100	0	0
Aid to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal				100	0	0
Aid to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, for Copying Historical Records				100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Aid to the Clarenceville Academy	*50*	*0*	*0*
For Pension to the Widow of the late Chief Justice Vallières	*200*	*0*	*0*
Provincial Canals--For the Welland	*50000*	*0*	*0*
For the Lachine	*10000*	*0*	*0*
Total Currency	*£91405*	*7*	*0*

Inspector General's Office,
Montreal, 15th July, 1847.

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

Montreal Gas Light Bill.

Mr. Merritt, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee of the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Agricultural Products.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of removing the Duty on Agricultural Products on certain conditions, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Drummond took the Chair of the Committee;[18]

MR. MERRITT having given his views at some length before would briefly repeat his conviction that by the establishment of a system of reciprocity in natural productions, between the United States and this country, much benefit would be derived. He was certain that if Canada took off these duties, the people of the States would do so. They had already done so on some articles; if the duties were abolished, he was convinced that it would give them a much better market than that now enjoyed; for he was certain that the same state of things which occurred in 1836 would occur again.[19]

MR. SEYMOUR would only make a few remarks upon what had fallen from the hon. member on former occasions, about the Farmers in Canada being able to compete with those in the United States, he (Mr. S.) was of opinion that they could not compete with them in many articles, such as Beef, Pork, and Indian Corn, and with respect te (sic) what he has said about having two markets, there was nothing so convincing that our market was higher than the other, as the fact that since the system of protection had prevailed, the revenue had largely increased on the produce imported. The revenue now amounted to nearly £35,000; the hon. member had also referred them as far back as 1836, to shew that prices were lower here than in the United States; but it was because there was no agricultural protection then. Since they had that, the country had been prosperous and the markets

good. He (Mr. S.),for one, would oppose the sweeping off of that boon, which had given universal satisfaction to the country. He was satisfied that the country desired no change, or why were not petitions presented praying for it.[20]

MR. ERMATINGER said it was ridiculous to talk about establishing a system of reciprocity between nations both raising the same products, and both agricultural nations; it might do between a manufacturing country and an agricultural one, where the one could exchange its manufactures for the grain of the other: he could understand that; but he could not understand how a system of reciprocity could ((be)) established between two countries, both agricultural ones, like the United States and Canada.[21]

MR. MERRITT said he was surprised to hear the remarks which had been made by the member for Lennox and Addington. It was a matter of no consequence whether they could grow things cheaper in the one country or in the other, the question was whether they could sell them better in the one than in the other, and, if they looked back to 1836, they would see the advantage of having two markets. The protection they said they enjoyed was no protection at all, it was only because the English market was opened to them, and the prices higher there than here, that they derived any advantage from it. He (Mr. M.) was looking to the future more than to the present; there had been a scarcity in America already, and there would be one again, and when that time came people would find out the truth of what he had been telling them. As to reducing the revenue, he was willing to strike out the articles from which any revenue was derived, and there could be no use in imposing duties on articles from which they received no revenue.[22]

DR. LATERRIERE.--Je représente un district agricole et ce serait manquer à mon devoir si je ne m'opposais à ces résolutions.

L'auteur ne connaît pas d'une manière pratique le Bas-Canada.

Il juge cette section de la province d'après les avantages que possède en fait de climat le Haut-Canada sur nous.

Il n'est point un juge compétent, l'acte qu'il voudrait fair rescinder a dejà fait beaucoup de bien et en fera d'avantage s'il est maintenu.

Le pays en vertu de cet acte fournit maintenant à tous les besoins. Les habitans élèvent à présent un plus grand nombre d'animaux. Nous ne sommes pas dans le pays fabuliste de l'eldorado, mais bien en Canada. La masse des habitans est ici condamnée a une médiocrité due à la position géographique du pays. Ce sont des lois protectrices qu'il nous faut et non encourager l'invasion du pays pour le luxe étranger.

Je partage en tout les opinions émises par l'honorable membre de la cité de Québec. Il a traité cette question en homme d'état; non pas comme un citadin, mais comme une personne bien au fait des désavantages de ce pays boréal, et avec cette lucidité d'un homme pratique.

Le moteur de cette question et ses partisans ont invoqué de belles théories, ont cité tous ceux qui ont écrit sur l'économie politique applicable à de vieux pays.

On voudrait faire l'application de cette panacée au Canada, en s'appuyant de l'acte de sir Robert Peel, qui vient d'ouvrir les ports de la Grande Bretagne aux étrangers, en nullifant ainsi par une nécessité

irrésistible l'interêt aristocratique agricole de son pays, aux intérêts autrement grands de la masse du peuple en Angleterre: masse essentiellement par nécessité manufacturière.

Le peuple manufacturier, mourant de faim, ne gagnant point des gages au niveau des denrées étrangères que l'on taxait pour protéger les intérêts agricoles de quelques milliers de familles qur (sic) possèdent aristocratiquement tout le sol de la Grande-Bretagne, demandait impérativement un remède à ses angoisses.

Le gouvernement ayant à opter, n'ayant qu'à choisir entre une révolution populaire, ou le sacrifice des intérêts de la noblesse, a préféré faire supporter ce sacrifice à sa noblesse, ... riche, plutôt que de prendre la responsabilité d'une révolution en luttant plus longtemps contre le peuple qui lui jetait des remontrances autrement écoutés (sic) ... qu'en Canada.

Il menaça et demanda à grands cris une réforme.

Voilà suivant moi, bien humblement, la cause des changemens que l'on vient d'opérer en Angleterre.

Remarquez que ce changement n'est préjudiciable, ne pèse que sur les riches propriétaires du sol. La masse manufacturière a tout gagné à ce changement,--aussi a-t-elle proclamé sir Robert Peel son libérateur.-- Jamais roi d'Angleterre n'a été plus roi que sir Robert Peel tout en abdiquant.

Ce qui a eté dit au sujet de cette réforme et ce que l'on ne dit encore tous les jours, fondé sur des résultats pratiques incontestables, on voit que ce grand homme a eu raison d'en agir ainsi.

Ce coup d'état a sauvé son pays, et a ouvert aux manufactures de l'Angleterre le monde entier.

Il n'y a point un peuple au monde en état de vendre à si bon marché, et conséquemment en état d'entrer en compétition avec l'Angleterre.

Ouvrir ses ports aux étrangers était donc leur dire d'en faire autant à son égard.

L'Angleterre recevra maintenant de toutes parts les denrées dont elle a besoin, au plus bas prix possible, et en retour les payera (sic) du produit de ses manufactures avec lequel elle aurait crevé de faim ou autrement.

Voilà je crois les causes et tout le secret de ce changement important de sa politique tire.

Je le demande maintenant à l'auteur des résolutions qui s'appelle de l'autorité de sir Robert Peel et de tous les économistes politiques. Où trouve-t-il parité de position, d'interêt, pour vouloir ouvrir le Canada à l'invasion des produits américains?

Qu'aurons-nous à leur donner en échange? de l'argent? nous n'en avons point. Du bois? ils en ont a vendre. Des effets manufacturés ici? nous n'en avons point.

Chose certaine, si nous passons ces résolutions, c'est inviter nos voisins à nous amener leurs bestiaux pour nous les vendre, comme cidisant à 25 par cent à meilleur marché que ceux que nous pouvons élever, et par cela fermer les villes que l'on alimente à présent à la consommation des produits de nos campagnes.

J'entends dire ici par quelques membres, représentants cette petite minorité des villes que cette taxe protectrice en faveur de nos produits

leur fait payer le boeuf, le lard six sous plus cher par livre qu'ils payeraient (sic) ces articles en ouvrant nos marchés à la compétition.

Les avocats, les docteurs les marchands, les artisans de toutes espèces, voudraient-ils voir ouvrir contre eux la porte comme cela pourrait se faire par le même principe à une compétition à leur savante industrie?

Ils sont bien heureux ces messieurs que le pauvre cultivateur qui porte le bas dans tous les pays du monde, leur apporte leurs besoins, soutienne leur factice existence, les fasse vivre en un mot, la plus part pour des paroles inutiles, qu'ils se font chèrement payer, lesquelles paroles n'ont pas plus de valeur, mais leur coûtent encore moins cher que celles que nous leur fesons payer ici.

Par exemple, cette courte session va coûter de 30 a 40 mille louis. Et ce sont ces messieurs qui se plaignent de la taxe qui protège nos cultivateurs et que messieurs les avocats, docteurs, marchands et autres ont bien le soin de leur faire rembourser quand ils leur vendent si clairement leurs services ou leurs marchandises.

Cette loi de protection que l'on voudrait faire rescinder, depuis 2 ans qu'elle est en opération a stimulé nos agriculteurs. Ils se voyent (sic) protégés, et conséquemment élèvent des animaux qui pour eux, deviennent sous cette protection une source de revenu; le nombre des animaux que l'on élève augmentera d'année en année. Si bien qu'en persévérant à la protéger les agriculteurs du pays, nos marchés seront abondant (sic) pourvus, sans nous laisser en vain perver (sic).

Il faut, ne pas connaître nos Canadiens pour les accuser de manquer d'industrie, de persévérance, de cet ordre en un mot qui fait de Jean-Bte. un homme pratique exceptionel, bien supérieur à tout ce qui nous vient d'Europe et pourrait même nous venir des Etats-Unis.

Pourquoi engage-t-on des Canadiens de préférence à d'autres hommes dans tous les chantiers où il faut de l'intelligence, de l'honnêteté et du travail?

C'est que leurs détracteurs mêmes reconnaissent cette supérioté et que malgré le mauvais exemple de ceux même qui les engagent, qui les remplacent, cette supériorité n'a pas encore dégenéré.

Le Canadien saura bientôt lire, son éducation élémentaire fait de rapides progrès.

Qu'on ne le croye pas si indifférent à ses droits politiques en cela même il s'est toujours montré aussi intelligent et beaucoup plus modéré que ses adversaires mêmes.

Il est bien supérieur à eux par son savoir pratique pour les affaires qui lui sont propres. Par exemple, il est charpentier, menuisier, maçon cordonnier, charron, en un mot, c'est un jack of all trade.

Ils sont si bien connus pour posséder ce génie d'assemblé, qu'aux Etas-Unis même on les emploie de préférence à toutes les autres races.

C'est de la grosse calomnie que de dire que les canadiens ont point d'industrie.

Malgré leur climat de glace contre les désavantages duquel ils ont à lutter pendant sept mois chaque année, y a-t-il un peuple plus heureux et qui sache tirer un meilleur parti de sa position?

Je dirai en conclusion que nous sommes déjà trop malheureusement Yankifiés pour l'avenir et le bonheur de ce pays sans prêter la main à une mesure qui augmenterait cette invasion.[23]

MESSRS. ... LAFONTAINE, and VIGER made som (sic) remarks (in French) against the Resolution.[24]

MR. MERRITT said, that seeing the opinion of the Committee appeared to be against the resolutions, he would move that the Committee rise.[25]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Drummond reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.[26]

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

Elgin District Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to erect certain parts of the London District into a new District to be called the District of Elgin, being read;*
The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Price took the Chair of the Committee;[27]

Some objections ... ((were)) made to the propositions of the hon. gentleman[28].

MR. ERMATINGER ... produced the petition signed by upwards of 3000 persons, and stretched it entirely round the inner circle of the Chamber.[29]

MR. WILSON opposed the Bill.... ((He felt)) that the whole thing was a joke on the part of the Southern inhabitants; he contended that had the Northerners believed the question would really have been brought up hundreds of petitions would have been sent down against the Bill.[30]

A long discussion ((ensued))[31].

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

New Trials Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the granting of new Trials in certain cases, being read;*
Mr. Cameron of Lanark moved, seconded by Mr. Lantier, That the said Bill be now read a second time.
The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, That all the words after "be", in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "read a second time this day four months."
The question being put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put upon the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to by the House; and,

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time this day four months.

Quebec Bank Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec (150) Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Humber Harbour and Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Humber Harbour and Road Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cummings took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cummings reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Supply. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, with the accompanying Supplementary Estimate for the year 1847, laid before the House this day, be referred to the said Committee.

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Niagara District Bank Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Niagara District Bank Act, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Lake Superior Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Garden River Copper Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Echo Lake Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company,

being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Grain Distillation Prevention Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the distillation of Spirituous Liquors, in this Province, from Grain, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Bill relating to the Insane and Destitute. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to transfer power vested in Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions for support of Insane and Destitute, to the respective District Councils, in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Mill Dams' Aprons Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada relating to the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Powell, the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Hall, Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Thompson, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Lands Partition Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate the partitions of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in certain cases in Lower Canada, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Leslie took the Chair of the Committee;[32]

A long discussions (sic) took place.[33]

Some amendments were proposed by MR. AYLWIN, and were ultimately carried.[34]

(150)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Leslie reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Faits et Articles Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting examination sur faits et articles, and the costs thereof, in that part of this Province which was formerly the Province of Lower Canada, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, and Mr. Chauveau, to

to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Trade. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to take into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of Trade, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

Duties on the Productions of Canada. Resolved, That in order to place this Province in the position to which she is entitled as an appendage to the British Crown, an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying She will be pleased to recommend the removal of existing Duties on the Productions of Canada when admitted into the markets of the Mother Country.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. Merritt, Mr. Powell, and Mr. DeWitt, be appointed to prepare and report the draught of an humble Address to Her Majesty, pursuant to the said Resolution.

Kingston Incorporation Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the tenth section of the Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City, being read;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, seconded by Mr. Leslie, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker here declared the Bill to be of a private nature, and subject to the provisions of the seventy-first Rule of this House as to the payment of the Fee thereon.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart of Bytown, That the Rule of this House which requires the payment of Twenty pounds be suspended in so far as relates to this Bill.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Bouthillier, Chauveau, Conger, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Leslie, Lyon, Méthot, Monro, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Robinson, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Stewart of BYTOWN.--(22.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Colville, DeWitt, Duggan, Fournier, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Macdonell of STORMONT,

Petrie, Price, and Attorney General Sherwood.--(12.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, Accordingly.

The question being then put on the motion, That the said Bill be now read a second time, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Bouthillier, Chauveau, Colville, Conger, DeWitt, Fournier, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, Monro, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Robinson, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Stewart of BYTOWN.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Duggan, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Petrie, and Attorney General Sherwood.--(5.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The said Bill was read accordingly; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Orders deferred. Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, seconded by the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 15 JULY 1847.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ROAD FROM ST. CUTHBERT TO BERTHIER.))[35]

M. ARMSTRONG s'est informé si les ministres avaient dessein de recommander une appropriation pour la construction d'un chemin de St. Cuthbert à Berthier.[36]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that Ministers were not prepared, during the present Session, to advise the construction of a road from St. Cuthbert and Bertrand.[37]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: CLAIMS OF MR. RYLAND.))[38]

MR. HALL enquired of the Ministry how it was, that after recognizing the claims of Mr. Ryland upon the Government, they did not adjust and pay the same.[39]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that the only reason was, that the claims were not adjusted, Mr. Ryland had only furnished some required information the day before. He believed the amount claimed would be adjusted the next day.[40]

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: UNIFORM RATE OF POSTAGE.))[41]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said the House had seen that the Home Government had agreed to relinquish the control of the Post Office so soon as the several North American Provinces should agree to some one plan; he would therefore move that a commission be appointed to meet, and confer, ((with)) Commissioners from the other Provinces, between this and the next session, in order to agree to determine upon a uniform rate of postage. The great object would be, of course, to reduce the rate which he thought ... might be done to a material extent. That would be, however, for future consideration.[42]

MR. BALDWIN did not exactly approve of the course proposed; it would be better to open a correspondence with the other colonies and ascertain their views; the Ministry here should also state what they desire to be done; otherwise a commission would be directed to act, and no preparatory step taken to determine the course they should pursue; the House was asked to concur in the present motion without the slightest information having been given as to the particular views of Ministers: they seemed, as in many other instances, to desire to relieve themselves of their lawful responsibility.[43]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD thought that he had sufficiently explained the plan; if, however, the hon. gentleman desired to know what was desired by the people; he would tell him that they desired the control; they were, however, told that it was impossible for them to have it until the course was taken which was now taking.[44] The Ministry desired to have the control of the Canadian Department, but it would be seen by the despatch that that would not be done; the colonies must confer as to a general

controling (sic) body; it was a question which the government did not desire to press upon the House.[45]

MR. MERRITT could see no difficulty in each Province managing its own affairs. But it was not the agreement of the Provinces, which he objected to so much as the manner in which it was to be brought about. Here Ministers were about, as usual, to take the most expensive possible method of accomplishing the object,--A Commission was to be appointed, who would go to work and talk the thing over, then it would be submitted to the Legislature, they would not agree, and it would be sent back to the Commissioners, and so bandied about at an enormous cost to the Province.[46] It was folly to appoint one when it could be arranged by the several Secretaries of the different Provinces.[47]

MR. HALL asked why it was necessary to make this agreement? Surely the Imperial Government might have left this to the people themselves. Why had it not ((been)) said to them, "You pay these officers for doing their work, and it is for you to determine how they should do it." Let the Canadian postage be arranged by the Canadian Government, the postage charged to the lines, and from whence the Nova Scotian rates, or the rates from New Brunswick, rates paid as the American rates are now paid on letters passing from Canada. The people of Canada were able to manage the Post Office as well as the people in England; indeed, in England the authorities had mismanaged the Office until they were set right by Mr. Rowland Hill, whose plans they had thwarted, and still continue to thwart. With all respect he thought the despatch was absurd, and the Province would have to wait for three or four years, in order that, in the meantime, the Post Master-General might do as he liked. In the United States, the rates were much cheaper than here, although there the post was carried over the roads, instead of by the main line of cheap communication, from one end of Canada to the other.[48] He thought that each Province should be allowed to manage its own Post Office, and Great Britain might have the control of the Atlantic Post between the different countries.[49]

MR. MOFFATT thought Montreal was the place where this affair should be negotiated.--Was it not monstrous that the gentleman at the head of the department should be paid £3000 a year? He did not mean to deprecate the importance of that officer's duties; but they were certainly nothing like those of the Chief Justice. He could not think why the Government had not commenced by carrying out the recommendation of the Committee to reduce this salary to £1,000 per year. Some representation ought to be made on that subject especially as the inferior officers were very badly paid. Only the winter before a subscription was raised for one of them, who was a most useful public servant, but whose salary was acknowledged to be insufficient.--The hon. gentleman made some observations which were inaudible in the box.[50]

MR. AYLWIN would not oppose the Government in the course they were about to take, because the Post Office was a subject, of which every one was heartily tired, and anxious to get rid of. The only question was whether the course proposed was likely to meet the necessity of the case.

He would suggest to the hon. gentleman opposite whether they might not follow, with advantage, the precedent they had themselves set the year before, when a deputation of the Executive Council, consisting of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the late Attorney General (West) met the authorities of New Brunswick to arrange a matter in which the two Provinces were mutually interested. He (Mr. Aylwin) was happy to bear witness to the ability with which those two gentlemen discharged their duty. Now, why should not the same kind of deputation be charged with the duty in question? He did not like commissions. Not only did he doubt their constitutionality; but he believed they were not within the power of the Government. The Whigs had introduced them, and were censured at the time for doing so. The hon. member for Peterboro had exclaimed against the despatch; but he (Mr. Aylwin) did not agree with the hon. member in thinking that there must be an arrangement among the 3 legislatures, for this simple reason, that the road lay through their territories. It was fortunate, too, that as Responsible Government prevailed there,as well as here, it was probable the arrangement come to by their Governments would be supported by the majorities in the several Legislatures. There would, perhaps, be a majority of two in Canada; of two and a-half or three in Nova Scotia; and in the loyal Province of New Brunswick, probabl- (sic) of eight or ten, because in that Province, Responsible Government was not so well understood.[51]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, that if the feeling of the House was against his motion, he would withdraw it. The plan he proposed was, he thought, the first best thing; but, however, that might be, Ministers were determined to pursue the matter to a conclusion.[52]

MR. AYLWIN would recommend the hon. gentlemen to withdraw their present motion; he believed it would better accomplish the design to do so.[53]

The motion was then withdrawn.[54]

FOOTNOTES: 15 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, and PILOT, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts except the BRITISH COLONIST's account is abbreviated and some speeches have been omitted; BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, in an account in which most speeches are identical to those in the PILOT; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847.
2. BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847.
3. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
4. BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847.
5. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 22 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847.
14. PILOT, 22 July 1847, which noted: "As the bill originally stood, it permitted conviction on the sole evidence of the seizing officer."
15. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847; ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847, in a brief account; LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 27 July 1847, and PILOT, 22 July 1847, in accounts which contain some identical speeches and some which are completely dissimilar; BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, in an account identical to parts of both PILOT and BRITISH COLONIST; MORNING CHRONICLE,17 July 1847, whose account is abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the PILOT, 22 July 1847; and LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847, which reported Laterrière's speech. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847.
19. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
20. IBID.
21. BRITISH COLONIST, 27 July 1847.
22. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
23. LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847.
24. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
25. IBID.
26. According to the PILOT, 22 July 1847, "The committee rose and reported progress; but did not ask leave to sit again."
27. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 28 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE

RECORDER, 29 July 1847. A long commentary on the way the debate developed, is contained in GLOBE, 28 July 1847. The GLOBE, concluded by saying that the Bill was rejected but there is no evidence of this in the JOURNALS.

28. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847.
29. IBID.
30. GLOBE, 28 July 1847.
31. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847.
32. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 22 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; and LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847 in a brief account. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847.
33. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
34. IBID.
35. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 22 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847.
36. LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847.
37. BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847.
38. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 17 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847.
39. MORNING CHRONICLE,17 July 1847.
40. IBID.
41. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847; BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts; BATHURST COURIER, 20 July 1847, which reported just the motion; MORNING CHRONICLE,17 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 21 July 1847, in accounts abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the PILOT, 22 July 1847; and LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847, and LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847, in brief identical accounts.
42. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
43. IBID.
44. BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847.
45. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
46. IBID.
47. BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847.
48. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
49. BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847.
50. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.

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Petitions brought up. THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of Dugald Cameron, of the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark.

By Mr. Price,--The Petition of the Reverend J. M. Cramp, Chairman, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Canada Baptist Union.

Humber Harbour and Road Bill. An engrossed Bill to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Humber Harbour and Road Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Medical Faculty (L.C.) Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the members of the Medical Faculty in Lower Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Dundas Incorporation Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Town of Dundas, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chalmers do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Gas Light Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Customs Bill. An engrossed Bill to repeal, consolidate, and amend certain Acts relating to the Provincial Customs, was read for the third time.

Mr. Smith[1] of Frontenac moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, That the following Clause (A.) be added to the said Bill by way of Rider, and do follow the fifteenth Clause thereof:

Clause (A.)

"Provided always, that if such goods shall be imported into this Province from the United States of America, and shall not be the produce of the said United States, but shall have been imported into the same from any other Country, and warehoused or bonded in the said United States, then the Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs may require the production of such documents as may be requisite to ascertain the value at which the goods were entered or rated for duty on their importation into the United States, or by the Officers of Customs there, and such value and ten per centum in addition thereto shall be the value for duty under this Act, unless the value so calculated be less than the value calculated by the Invoice value, and ten per centum thereupon, in which case the value calculated as last mentioned shall be the value for duty under this Act; and provided also, that all goods fraudulently undervalued, or with regard to which any false Invoice or document shall be produced, or any wilfully false declaration made, shall be forfeited."[2]

The motion was opposed by MESSRS. MOFFATT, CAMERON, and other persons,[3] ((qui)) démontrèrent l'injustice d'une telle proposition, qui accorderait un bonus aux marchandises importées par la frontière sur celles importées par le fleuve; puisque sur les marchandises venant de la Chine par exemple, lorsqu'elles seraient importées par New-York, le droit ad valorem serait imposé sur leur valeur augmentés de tous les frais de transport et autres.[4]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Cayley, Chalmers, Colville, Cummings, DeWitt, Duggan, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Meyers, Monro, Powell, Petrie, Robinson, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Viger, Williams, and Woods.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Brooks, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Fournier, Franchère, Guillet, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Lemieux, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Moffatt, Morin, Price, Scott, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Wilson, and Webster.--(32.)

So it passed in the negative.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for repealing and consolidating the present Duties of Customs in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

M. AYLWIN s'opposa ensuite à la passation du bill à la troisième lecture. ... ((Il)) ne s'opposait cependant point au bill dans un esprit d'opposition quand même, mais par conviction. ... parcequ'il ne le trou-

vait pas assez protecteur.[5]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ((intervint))[6].

MR. MERRITT ((also attempted to throw out the bill))[7].

M. CAUCHON.--M. l'orateur, je vais voter contre la troisième lecture de ce bill, je vais voter contre d'abord, parce que c'est une législation trop hâtive et trop précipitée sur une matière la plus importante de toutes, celle dont le résultat bon ou mauvais réagit sur le revenu public et retarde ou accélère en conséquence le mouvement du char administratif. Je sais qu'il faut un changement radical dans notre système de douanes. Mais sachez qu'un demi million de louis est en jeu dans cette transubstantiation. Vous avez donc besoin de prendre tout le temps dont vous pouvez disposer sans danger pour mûrir votre projet, pour faire co-ordonner ses diverses parties, et pour mettre autant que possible en équilibre les intérêts du commerce et les besoins du trésor. Pour que vous puissiez atteindre un but aussi désirable, je veux vous donner le temps qui va s'écouler jusqu'à la session prochaine que vous nous avez annoncé pour le mois de février. Si vous n'êtes plus alors au pouvoir, le pays n'en souffrira pas, d'autres feront ce que vous n'avez pas fait, ou n'avez pas voulu faire.

Je vais ensuite voter contre ce bill, parce que je suis opposé de toutes mes forces et de toute ma volonté à cette législation changeante, incertaine, vacillante, qui tend à tout mettre dans un état de confusion funeste aux intérêts et souvent à la fortune des individus, et à retarder en vain le libre mouvement du commerce. Avec vos changements sans nombre, tous les douze mois, dans toutes les lois importantes, vous êtes cause que l'on ignore ce qu'est et ce que n'est pas la loi, plus que cela vous démoralisez le peuple, en lui fesant douter de la loi même, en effaçant de ses moeurs ce respect pour la loi qui est la sauve-garde de l'ordre plus que la force brûte qui peut faire des esclaves enchaînés, mais qui ne fait pas des hommes libres et sociaux tout à la fois. Dites, si les changements que vous avez faits dans les lois d'enrégistrement, des municipalités, d'éducation, et dans d'autres lois aussi importantes ont contribué au respect pour la loi, à la stabilité des fortunes, et à la prospérité du commerce.

Je voterai encore contre ce bill, parce que vous avez trompé l'attente de la chambre et du pays en ne donnant pas ce que vous avez promis en venant nous faire déclarer qu'il était expédient de changer notre système actuel de douanes. Vous avez promis de libéraliser le tarif et vous avez fait comprendre que vous feriez au moins un pas vers la liberté commerciale.

L'année dernière quand l'honorable député de Lincoln soumit à la chambre ses résolutions pour la liberté du commerce et de la navigation, je serai contre, non pas parce que j'étais ennemi du libre échange, mais parce que je pensais qu'il ne nous appartenait pas de faire les premières démarches, vers ce ordre de choses quelconque, quelque désirable qu'il put être. Je ne pouvais pas me faire illusion jusqu'au point de taire que nous étions dans une position toute relative et toute secondaire par rapport à la Grande-Bretagne, je disais donc alors vous ne pouviez rien faire avant que cette dernière ait agi. Ne peut-il pas se faire en effet que sir Robert Peel succombe dans la ... qu'il vient d'engager contre les

droits protecteurs et que vous ayez législaté pour rien.

Je n'ai pas besoin sans doute de vous expliquer notre position commerciale vis-à-vis de l'Angleterre. Celle-ci nous avait dit: "Protégez nos produits sur vos marchés contre les produits étrangers, et nous aussi nous protégerons vos produits sur nos marchés." C'était une protection réciproque que l'on est convenu d'appeler système colonial, c'était un système faux et appuyé sur la fiction, mais c'était un système possible, comme l'expérience l'a prouvé. Mais il n'est plus possible maintenant, et l'Angleterre l'a compris puisqu'elle nous a libéré de la plupart des engagements que nous avions contractés envers elle, à des conditions qu'elle a fait disparaître. Que nous soyons donc ou que nous ne soyons pas par goût les amis du système du libre échange, c'est une nécessité contre la ... serions bien insensé de lutter, ou si qu'elle nous est forcément imposée, et ... à nous si dans notre folle affections pour un ordre de choses devenu impossible, nous ne nous sommes pas occupés de préparer les vues de l'avenir. Il est beau, il est patriotique quelquefois, de dire, nous ne voulons pas d'une chose; mais ce n'est pas un langage rationnel dans la bouche de ceux qui doivent savoir ce que c'est qu'une nécessité commerciale. Si l'Angleterre impose ses lois commerciales aux autres nations européennes, si tous les autres marchées ressentent la commotion imprimée aux siens par une cause quelconque, ne sera-t-il pas profondément absurde de dire que nous ne voulons pas d'un ordre de choses sur lequel des peuples plupuissants que nous politiquement et commercialement n'ont aucun controle quelconque. (Très bien.)

Aujourd'hui donc que la grande lutte entre deux éléments puissants de prospérité nationale, l'industrie manufacturière et l'agriculture, s'est terminée à l'avantage du premier, la liberté commerciale n'est plus une question pour nous, ce que nous avons de mieux à faire maintenant c'est de tâcher d'y arriver par le meilleur chemin possible, et le plus prudemment possible. Je suis ami du libre échange dans ses limites les plus extrêmes, et je ne crois pas être prophète quand je dis que tel est l'avenir du monde. Mais je ne veux pas y arriver par une brusque transition, car je sais bien que quand il n'y aura plus de revenus par les douanes, il faudra pourvoir d'une autre manière à l'existence et à la marche du gouvernement, et aux besoins multipliés du trésor. (Très-bien.)

D'ailleurs, quelque belle que soit une théorie, quelque rationnelle qu'elle paraisse, considérée sous tous ses points de vue possibles pour éviter de terribles mécomptes, il ne faut pas lui confier d'un coup l'avenir d'un peuple. Il faut y arriver lentement et graduellement afin d'être en position de rétrograder au besoin (très bien).

Mais loin d'essayer même avec prudence, ce que vous devez tenter nécessairement, vous avez fait tout le contraire, si je vous ai bien compris vous avez fait disparaître les droits différentiels, non pas uniquement pour les faire disparaître, car ce serait une législation bien niaise et bien absurde, mais sans doute pour les remplacer par un autre système de tarif qui pouvait en même temps mieux servir et le commerce et le trésor. L'avez vous fait? Je le demande aux membres de cette chambre je le demande à tous les hommes intelligents en dehors de cette enceinte. Ce n'était pas la peine de substituer un système pité à un système mauvais pour la jouissance seule que

procure un changement quelconque. (Ecoutez.)

Loin de nous ouvrir largement de nouvelles voies de commerce, vous nous avez dans le fait fermé le seul marché que nous avions auparavant, le marché anglais. Nous avions à payer cinq pour cent sur la plûpart des articles fabriqués en Angleterre et importés sur des vaisseaux anglais, et sept pour cent en plus sur les mêmes articles fabriqués à l'étranger. Pour faire disparaître ce système tout à l'avantage de l'Angleterre, on a substitué les 5 par cent de droits provinciaux aux 7 par cent de droits Impériaux sur les marchandises étrangères, et l'on fait de cela ce que l'on appelle un tarif libéral. Dans quelques cas on a levé le tarif de 5 à 12 à 15 à 20 et même à 25 pour cent, et quelques-uns ont appelé cela le premier pas vers la liberté de commerce. (Ecoutez.)

Les cinq par cent imposés sur les marchés de production anglaise ont donné jusqu'ici une très grande portion de nos revenus. D'après le tarif qui a précédé celui que l'on ((applique)) maintenant, on ne pouvait que deux et demi par cent sur les merchandises anglaises; aujourd'hui, et par votre nouveau tarif, vous élevez ce même droit à sept et demi par cent ce qui en plusieurs cas équivaudra à une prohibition funeste au commerce et funeste au trésor. (Ecoutez)

Je sais bien que vous n'avez pas voulu faire de la protection, je sais bien que votre seul but est d'obtenir des revenus, sans lesquels le gouvernement ne peut pas marcher; je sais bien aussi que vous n'avez pas intention de perpétuer le système des droits différentiels, puisque vous avez législaté expressement pour les faire disparaître. Cependant vous avez substitué dans le fait des droits différentiels à d'autres droits différentiels. Vous avez législaté pour une partie du pays et l'autre vous l'avez trompé pour vous maintenir quelques mois de plus en pouvoir, vous n'avez pas agi comme des hommes d'état qui ne doivent avoir à coeur que l'interêt de tous, mais comme des marchands, d'une localité particulière qui voudraient faire passer devant leurs portes le commerce de tout le pays, sans s'occuper des conséquences qui peuvent résulter d'un pareil état de choses, pourvu qu'il serve leur égotisme et leur intérêt personnel. Très bien.

La protection qui a existé jusqu'ici à l'avantage de l'Angleterre, vous l'avez passée aux produits étrangers au détriment de la première, et vous avez ainsi, comme je viens de vous le dire, substitué en réalité des droit différentiels, (c'est vrai.) Vous avez baissé les dents dans une partie du pays et vous les avez baissé dans l'autre partie, pour établir ce que vous appelez l'égalité, vous avez ouvert nos frontières aux produits américains et vous avez fermé notre fleuve aux produits de la Grande Bretagne, (Ecoutez.) Une pareille politique peut ((combler)) les exigeances d'une politique d'expédients, mais elle n'en est pas moins funeste au pays qui la subit, et elle réagira contre vous plus tard. (Ecoutez).

Vous diminuez les droits du côté d'où vous vient le support, et vous les augmentez du côté d'où n'attendez pas l'appui politique dont vous avez tant besoin. Vous avez besoin de revenus pour combler les déficits de la caisse politique, pour cela il vous faut imposer des droits sur les importations je le sais; mais vous faites payer à une partie de la province l'appat que vous donne l'autre. C'est pourtant cette espèce de justice que nous attendions de vous, au lieu de la justice par la liberté, ou du moins

par la libéralité. (Ecoutez).

Vous avez fait quelque chose de moins rationnel que tout cela encore; car vous attirez et repoussez du même coup les articles d'imporation. L'année dernière l'hon. procureur-général (M. Draper) qui est certainement un homme habile en plusieurs choses, mais qui ne paraissait pas bien au fait des questions de commerce et de finance, disait: "Donnez-nous de l'argent pour achever les canaux publics et mettez nous en état d'en faire de grandes sources de revenue que nous pouvons substituer à d'autres impôts à l'avantage du commerce." Je demanderai à l'honorable député de Lincoln si en dépendant des canaux il voulait faire de ceux-ci des sources directes de revenus, si ce n'était pas plutôt pour élargir les voies de commerce et augmenter la prospérité du pays. Je ne nie pas, cependant, que par contre-coup le résultat devait en être favorable au trésor.

Cette année ses collègues nous disent qu'ils ne veulent pas de revenus par les caucus; mais qu'ils les veulent élevés par les marchandises qui passent dans ces mêmes canaux, ils les veulent pour obtenir de grands revenus dont ils disent avoir besoin; ils attirent donc les produits étrangers d'un côté pendant qu'ils les repoussent de l'autre, car que vous appeliez douanes ou taux de péages, ce que vous exigez sur chaque article qui vous arrive de l'autre côté de la ligne, ce n'en est pas moins un impôt qui se résume en louis, chelins et deniers, et en quelques cas vous prohibez ce que vous prétendez vouloir attirer par ces taux de passage modérés. (Ecoutez). Ce que vous faites dans le Haut-Canada pour les produits américains, vous le faites également dans le Bas-Canada pour les produits anglais. Vous avez depuis hier devant la chambre un projet d'adresse de Sa Majesté, demandant l'ouverture de nos ports aux vaissaux de toutes les nations, et en même temps par vos droits trop elevés, vous repoussez ces mêmes vaisseaux chargés des produits de leurs pays. (Ecoutez).

En définitive je vote contre votre mesure parce que vous avez trompé l'attente du pays; en établissant un système qui loin d'augmenter vos revenus, va produire la fraude et la contrebande sur une plus large échelle que par le passé. (Très bien.)[8]

MESSRS. ... CAMERON, and BALDWIN, ((complained)) ... only of the details, especially of the principle of raising the Provincial duties to the rate of the Provincial and imperial rates united, instead of reducing the greater to the lesser rates.[9]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Brooks, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Franchère, Gowan, Guillet, Hale, Hall, Jobin, LaFontaine, Laterrière, LeBoutillier, LeMoine, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS,

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Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Powell,

Petrie, Prince, Robinson, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Viger, Wilson, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(57.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chauveau, Conger, Lantier, Lemieux, Morin, Nelson, and Price.--(12.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, Accordingly.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend Newton Bosworth and others, Members of the Church and Congregation Meeting for public worship in the Baptist Chapel, Paris; praying that the management of the University of King's College may be put upon a more equitable footing, and that no aid be given for Theological instruction out of the public funds.

Of the Reverend John M. Roger, A.M., Moderator, and others, Members of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada; praying that all further proceedings on the Bill relative to the Charter of the University of King's College may be stayed until the next Session of Parliament.

Of L. M. Cressé, Esquire, and others, Notaries Public for Lower Canada; praying the addition of certain provisions to the Bill now before the House for regulating the Notarial Profession.

Petition of C. D. Proctor and others, referred. Ordered, That the Petition of Charles D. Proctor and others, stockholders in the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and others, of the City of Montreal, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Message from the Council. A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Special Constables Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the Peace:"

Quebec Pilots Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to authorize the Quebec Trinity House to License, as Pilots, a certain class of persons therein mentioned:"

Montreal Bank Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase their Capital Stock:"

Niagara Courts Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and the District and Quarter Sessions Courts for the District of Niagara, to be holden in the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, built by the President and Board of Police of the said Town:"*

Limitation of Actions Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the limitation of Actions in Lower Canada:"*

Montreal New City Gas Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal."*

And then he withdrew.

Report on Petition of J. W. O. Clark and others. — *Mr. Merritt, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of James William Osgoode Clark and others, of the District of Niagara, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--*

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Petition referred to them, and have examined the Honorable Mr. Robinson, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, touching the practicability of its prayer, and find that that Officer concurs in the same; your Committee, therefore, in consequence of the late period of the present Session, will do no more than earnestly recommend the Executive Government to authorize the Board of Works to cause the alterations prayed for to be made with as little delay as possible.

Seamen's Bill. — *The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill regulating the shipping of Seamen, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table.*

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

Crown Lands Department. — *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 18th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Return of the amount paid for the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, for the years 1845 and 1846, together with the amount of cash received for the sale of Crown Lands during each of the above years, with a Contingent Account shewing the amount paid for postage, law opinions, and other items; also, the amount expended for Register's Office and any other department, or for any other purpose connected with the sale of lands in any other part of the Province, and from what sources the deficiency is made up to pay those expenses, similar to Statements 19 and 20, letter N. N. in Appendix to Journal 1844; also, to make out a Barter Account shewing the amount of Scrip issued for Land Claims, and*

the number of acres of land exchanged for that Scrip, which two Accounts or Statements will refer to Crown Lands alone; also a Statement of the receipts and expenditure of each separate resource, from Timber and the Public Domain, yielding a Revenue; also, a Statement of the number of acres of Land which has been granted for Claims authorized since the 1st January, 1843, the amount of Scrip issued, and the amount still to be issued; to be appended to the Public Accounts."

App. (T. T.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix T. T.)*

Tolls on Welland Canal and Burlington Bay and Windsor Harbour.

And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "copies of the several proclamations, orders, and letters of instruction under which Tolls were collected at Windsor Harbour in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847 respectively; the several proclamations, orders, and letters of instruction for suspending the collection of such Tolls in each year respectively, with a Statement of the amounts collected in each year, while the directions for collecting them were in force; and also a tabular Statement, shewing the rate of Tolls imposed by the Executive Government, by authority of Law, at the Welland Canal, Burlington Bay, and Windsor Harbour, for those years respectively, with separate columns shewing the difference, if any, per centum, the Tolls so imposed at Windsor Harbour bear to those so imposed at the Welland Canal and Burlington Bay, respectively; and also a Statement of the aggregate

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amount of public money already laid out upon each of those three works, if completed,--and if not completed, the amount laid out, and the amount of the estimate for completing the same; and also the aggregate amount of Tolls received from them respectively."

App. (U. U.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix U. U.)*

Address to Her Majesty, respecting the Duties on the Productions of Canada.

Mr. Merritt, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report the draught of an humble Address to Her Majesty, praying She will be pleased to recommend the removal of existing Duties on the Productions of Canada, when admitted into the markets of the Mother Country, presented to the House the Address prepared by the said Committee; which Address was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly represent to Your Majesty, that during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature we humbly addressed Your Majesty, praying that the Duties on Grain and Pulse imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, should be reduced to the smallest possible amount.

That in reply to the said Address received from Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, by a Despatch dated the 18th April, 1846, an

objection was urged that the same reduction would, under the existing pledge to Parliament, take place on the same articles imported from Foreign countries.

That, nevertheless, as certain Duties remain on various Productions of Canada, other than those alluded to under the Act of the ninth and tenth years of Your Majesty's Reign, the removal of which will not necessarily come under the same pledge, should it continue to exist with respect to Grain; we humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to remove all existing Duties on the Productions of Canada when imported into the United Kingdom, and thus place this Province in the position to which it is entitled as an appendage to the British Crown.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Report on Petition of D. Bethune and others.

Mr. Boulton, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Donald Bethune, Esquire, and others, of the City of Toronto and of the Town of Niagara, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition to them referred, the substance of which is as follows:--That the Petitioners are the owners of the Royal Mail Line of Steamers on Lake Ontario, as also of several other Steamers plying on that Lake; and which they have acquired at an outlay of more than ninety thousand pounds: That the Petitioners have heard with great surprize that Mr. James Sutherland, who has for several years been in the employ of the Petitioners, in command of the Steamer Sovereign, owned by one of the Petitioners, Donald Bethune, has received assistance from Her Majesty's Government, to the extent of several thousand pounds, for the purpose of building an Iron Steamer to ply upon Lake Ontario: That the said Iron Steamer will be launched in a few days, and will shortly be in opposition to the Steamers of the Petitioners upon Lake Ontario: That the engine of the said Iron Steamer is built upon the same plan as those of the Petitioners, and by the same builders, and is nearly of the same power as that of the Steamer Princess Royal; and is no more calculated for a war Steamer than those of the Petitioners: That the Steamers of the Petitions have been examined by an officer of Her Majesty's Dock Yark at Kingston, who has forwarded a favorable report to the Lords of the Admiralty of their ability to carry heavy guns: That the Petitioners beg leave to remonstrate against any such interference, on the part of Government, with their rights and interests: That the Petitioners are of opinion, that it was their right in common with all Her Majesty's subjects, to employ their capital and enterprize in the building of Steamers to be used on Lake Ontario; but the Petitioners beg leave to state that, in their humble opinion, it is inconsistent with the duty of Government to enter into competition with private enterprize in the manner complained of; that had there been a lack of enterprize or of want of means in the Colony to enter into the speculation of building Steamers suitable to the commerce or wants of this part of the Province, then it perhaps might have been not only proper, but the duty of Government to offer a bounty or other inducement, to enable private individuals to supply such want; but when it is notorious, in this part of Canada, that no such want exists, the Petitioners must take leave to say, that the

present interference on the part of Government will, in its effect, be oppressive and injurious in a very great degree to the Petitioners and others who are owners of Steamers upon Lake Ontario, as it must tend to create an opposition between such owners as will seriously affect their interests, and reduce the value of their Steamboat property: That the Petitioners beg leave further to state, that they do not believe such an interference on the part of Government with private interests, as has been alluded to, would be attempted or tolerated between Liverpool and Dublin, or between Liverpool and Glasgow, where there is ample private enterprize and capital to meet the wants of commerce in that respect; and that if it would be unjust to make the attempt there, it must be equally so here, although a distant Colony of Great Britain,--as the rights and interests of Colonists should be as sacred in the eyes of Government as those of inhabitants of Liverpool or Glasgow: That, if the owners of Steamers in this country are not safe in their speculations from the secret and undue connection that Government may form with any of the Commanders of their Vessels to oppose them in their business,--the more reprehensible and injurious, because it is secret,--and if the Government can, from time to time, justifiably select, in private, one or more of the Commanders of the Steamers owned by persons of this country, (because it is a mere Colony,) and advance them large sums of money to build up a rival interest, it is impossible that the unaided efforts of persons unconnected with Government, or unaided by favoritism, can stand in opposition to the public resources of the country: That had an opportunity been afforded to the Petitions by public notice, or otherwise, to build one or more Iron Steamers in connection with Government, and had the Petitioners declined to avail themselves of such offer, they would in that case only have had themselves to blame for neglecting the opportunity afforded to them; but when their interests are opposed secretly and in the dark, and when the first intimation they have of any design on the part of the Government to build up such rival interest, is the resignation of one of their Commanders to commence the work of opposition, that the Petitioners feel that they have been most unjustly and unjustifiably interfered with by Government in the matter; and that such interference, under circumstances so unusual and injurious, (particularly when the remonstrance of one of the Petitioner's has been treated with the most perfect indifference by Government,) cannot but tend to create a feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction on the part of Her

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Majesty's subjects in this Province who are exposed to its injustice: That the Petitioners therefore pray that the House, as the guardians of the rights of the People of Canada, will be pleased to interpose to prevent the infliction of the injury designed (although it may be unintentionally) by Her Majesty's Government; and that should it be impossible to avert such injury, that the interests of the Petitioners may be protected by an adequate grant from Her Majesty's Government, in proportion to the number of Steamers owned by the Petitioners, as they will be yearly affected by the proceeding of Government against which the Petitioners have protested.

Your Committee have examined Thomas Dick, one of the Petitioners, and have become satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the said

Petition; and your Committee are of opinion that the Imperial Government in taking an interest in the Steamer of said James Sutherland for which they have required no direct return, amounting almost to an absolute grant, and coupled with this objectionable feature--to which was a free grant of money they could not have directed your attention,--that the said sum of money was granted for the purpose of building a Steamer on Lake Ontario not more fitted for warlike purposes than those of the Petitioners, and expressly intended to enter into competition for the trade of the Lake, is an improper interference with private enterprize and private capital already engaged in that branch of business, and a manifest injury to the Petitioners and others concerned in the steam trade of that Lake.

Your Committee therefore respectfully recommend that an Address of Your Honorable House be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that She will be pleased to indemnify the said James Sutherland for his personal expenditure and loss in building the said Steamer, and that the same may be removed from competition with private interests, and placed in one of Her Majesty's Dock Yards for Her Majesty's service; or that the said Donald Bethune, and the other Petitioners, may be indemnified by Her Majesty's Government, by the purchase of an interest of similar extent to that taken in the Steamer of said Sutherland in such of their Steamers as shall be found, on inspection by the Officers of Her Majesty's Naval Service to be of strength and capacity to carry heavy guns, or in making good to them the loss they shall sustain from the unjust competition of the said Steamer.

Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. Chalmers moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Duggan, That the words "Monday next" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted, "this day three months."

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Chalmers, Chauveau, Conger, Cummings, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Duggan, Fournier, Franchère, Gowan, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Lemieux, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Monro, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Petrie, Price, Prince, Robinson, Scott, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(44.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Baldwin, Boulton, Cameron of LANARK, Meyers, and Sherwood of BROCKVILLE.--(5.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, a division again ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative, and

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House on this day three months.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Viger, seconded by Mr. Williams,

Simcoe Election. *Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections be empowered to report the Evidence taken by them on the subject matter of the Simcoe Election.*

The Honorable Mr. Viger, from the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee, upon the consideration of the question of the Seat of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, as Member for the County of Simcoe, find the following facts:--That on the 26th June, 1846, Mr. Robinson addressed a letter to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, informing him of his acceptance of the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, (which letter is annexed): That on the 4th July following, the Speaker, on no other authority than such letter, issued his warrant for a new writ for the County of Simcoe, which he enclosed to Mr. Robinson, to be given to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery: That, in the meantime, the Speaker was gazetted Adjutant General of the Militia of Canada, which office Your Honorable House, by Resolution, has declared he did not accept; and Mr. Robinson obtained a new warrant, under the hands and seals of two Members of the Assembly, for the issuing of the writ, (a copy of which is also annexed:) That under that last warrant, the writ was accordingly issued upon which the election of Mr. Robinson took place: That Mr. Robinson, from the time of his first receiving it, retained the Speaker's warrant in his possession until the end of May or beginning of June of the present year, when he gave it to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who returned it to him: That Mr. Robinson then enclosed it to the Speaker, and it was given by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to the Clerk of this House, with the other returns reported at the commencement of this Session.

Upon a careful consideration of the above facts, Your Committee have come to the following Resolutions:--

1. Resolved, That there having been a Speaker of the Legislative Assembly at the time of the making of the warrant of the Honorable Dominick Daly and the Honorable James Smith, dated 6th July, 1846, upon which a new writ for the election of a Member for the County of Simcoe, in place of the Honorable William B. Robinson who had vacated his seat in that County by accepting office from the Crown, and Mr. Speaker having been then present in the Province, the said warrant was, in the opinion of this Committee, altogether void and of none effect.

2. Resolved, That Mr. Speaker's warrant of 4th July, 1846, having been issued without any certificate under the hands and seals of two Members of the Legislative Assembly, as required by the 11th Section of the Act 7 Vic. c. 65, the said warrant was, in the opinion of this Committee, altogether void and of none effect.

3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, Mr. Speaker's warrant of 4th July, 1846, not having been delivered to the Clerk of the

Crown in Chancery prior to the issue of the writ, and that officer having had no knowledge of the execution of such warrant till long after the issue and execution of the writ, would not have been legally sufficient to sustain

such writ, or the election had under the same, even if it had been issued under the certificate of two Members, as required by the said Act.

4. Resolved, That there having been no legal warrant for the issue of the writ of election for the County of Simcoe, during the last recess of Parliament, the said writ, and the election had under the same, is, in the opinion of this Committee, altogether void and of none effect.

EVIDENCE.
Wednesday, 14th July, 1847.

The Evidence given by Felix Fortier, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, before this House, on the 7th July instant, and referred to the Committee, was read as follows:--

1. On whose warrant was the writ issued during the last Recess of Parliament for the County of Simcoe, made out and issued?--The writ was issued in virtue of a warrant addressed to me by the Honorables Messieurs Daly and Smith, dated the 6th July, 1846.

2. Had you, at the time you acted upon that warrant, any knowledge of the existence of any other warrant for any such writ?--I had not.

3. When did you first learn that there was any such warrant as the Speaker's warrant of the 4th July, 1846?--I cannot state the precise date. I think it was about the latter end of May or the beginning of June, of the present year.

4. Where has the Speaker's warrant of the 4th July, 1846, been, as far as you are aware, from the date thereof to the present time?--I cannot say.

5. From whom did you receive the Speaker's warrant?--From the Honorable Mr. Robinson.

6. Has it been in your hands ever since?--It has not,--it has laid before this House.

7. Was it in your hands constantly from the time you received it till you delivered it to the Clerk of this House?--It was not.

8. Where was it then?--I returned it to the Honorable Mr. Robinson, either the day I received it, or the day after.

9. When was it returned to you again, and by whom?--When I received it, I immediately thought I could not enter it in my book of records; I therefore took it back to the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and he put it under cover to the Honorable the Speaker.

10. Did you receive any instructions or advice from any one respecting the said warrant, or the manner of dealing with it?--No.

The Honorable Speaker of the House attended before the Committee, and being examined, made the following statement:--During the last recess of Parliament, I received from the Honorable William B. Robinson a notification or certificate of his acceptance of the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, dated 26th June, 1846, (a copy of which is submitted.) On the 4th July following, I issued my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, dated that day, (which is also submitted,) to make out a new writ for the election of a Member for the County of Simcoe, in room of Mr.

Robinson. I then enclosed the warrant to Mr. Robinson, and did not again see it until it was re-enclosed to me by him, and brought by Mr. Fortier, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, as stated in his evidence. I was subsequently informed that a warrant signed by two Members, purporting to be under the provisions of the Act 7 Vic. c. 65, (and dated the 6th of the same month of July,) was also addressed to that officer, and upon which warrant a new writ was issued by him for the said County. I left the Province on the 12th of the same month of July for England, and returned about the 30th of November following.

Copy of the Communication from the Honorable Mr. Robinson to Mr. Speaker, referred to in the above Statement made by Mr. Speaker.

Toronto, 26th June, 1847.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that having accepted the office of "Chief Commissioner of Public Works" for this Province, I have thereby vacated my seat as Representative in the Legislative Assembly for the County of Simcoe; and request that you be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for issuing a new writ for that County.

W. B. ROBINSON.

To the Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,
Province of Canada.

Copy of Mr. Speaker's warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, also referred to by him in the above Statement.

To Felix Fortier, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

You are hereby ordered and required forthwith to issue a new writ for the Election of one Member to serve in the present Provincial Parliament in the County of Simcoe, in the room of the Honorable William B. Robinson whose seat has become vacant by his acceptance of the office of "Chief Commissioner of Public Works."

Dated this fourth day of July, 1846.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Speaker.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Thursday, 15th July, 1847.

On consideration of the subject matter of the Simcoe Election, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron submitted a draft of a statement of facts, which was adopted by the Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved that it be resolved, That there having been a Speaker of this House at the time of the making of the warrant of the Honorable Dominick Daly and the Honorable James Smith, dated the 6th

July, 1846, upon which a new writ for the election of a Member for the County of Simcoe, in place of the Honorable William B. Robinson who had vacated his seat in that County by accepting office from the Crown, and the Speaker having been then present in the Province, the said warrant was, in the opinion of this Committee, together with the writ issued thereon, and the election thereupon had, altogether void.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron moved in amendment, to substitute the following:--"That the Evidence taken by the Committee be reported to the House, with the statement of facts which the Committee have adopted thereon."

After some discussion, the Committee postponed the further consideration of the above motion and amendment, until to-morrow.

Friday, 16th July, 1847.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin's motion of yesterday, and also that the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron's amendment.

The question being put upon the motion of amendment, the Committee divided thereon: Yeas 1, Nays 4.

So it passed in the negative.

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The Honorable Mr. Baldwin then moved in amendment to the main motion, that the words "together with the writ issued thereon and the election thereupon had, altogether void," be struck out, and the words "altogether void and of none effect" inserted in lieu thereof.

The question being put on the said motion of amendment, the Committee divided thereon: Yeas 4, Nays 1.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The main motion, as amended, was then agreed to upon the same division; and,

Resolved, That there having been a Speaker of this House at the time of the making of the warrant of the Honorable Dominick Daly and the Honourable James Smith, dated the 6th July, 1846, upon which a new writ for the election of a Member for the County of Simcoe, in place of the Honorable William B. Robinson who had vacated his seat in that County by accepting office from the Crown, and the Speaker having been then present in the Province, the said warrant was, in the opinion of this Committee, altogether void and of none effect.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved that it be resolved, That the Speaker's warrant of the 4th July, 1846, having been issued without any certificate under the hands and seals of two Members of the Legislative Assembly, as required by the 11th Sec. of the Act 7 Vic. c. 65, the said warrant was, in the opinion of this Committee, altogether void and of none effect.

Mr. Williams moved in amendment, that the words "altogether void and of none effect" be struck out, and the word "informal" substituted in lieu thereof.

The question being put on the motion of amendment, the Committee divided thereon: Yeas 2, Nays 3.

So it passed in the negative.
The main motion was then agreed to; and,

Resolved, That the Speaker's warrant of the 4th July, 1846, having been issued without any certificate under the hands and seals of two Members of the Legislative Assembly, as required by the 11th Sec. of the Act 7 Vic. c. 65, the said warrant was, in the opinion of this Committee, altogether void and of none effect.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved that it be resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, Mr. Speaker's warrant, of 4th July, 1846, not having been delivered to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery prior to the issue of the writ, and that officer having had no knowledge of the execution of such warrant till long after the issue and execution of the writ, would not have been legally sufficient to sustain such writ, or the election had under the same, even if it had been issued under the certificate of two Members as required by the said Act.

The question being put upon the said motion, the Committee divided thereon: Yeas 3, Nays 2.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, Mr. Speaker's warrant of 4th July, 1846, not having been delivered to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery prior to the issue of the writ, and that officer having had no knowledge of the execution of such warrant till long after the issue and execution of the writ, would not have been legally sufficient to sustain such writ, or the election had under the same, even if it had been issued under the certificate of two Members, as required by the said Act.

Ordered, That the Chairman do move for leave to report the Evidence taken by the Committee.

Extract from the Journals of this House, of the 2d June last, touching the subject matter of the last Simcoe Election referred to the Committee:--

"Mr. Speaker also acquainted the House, that he had issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ for the election of a Member to serve in the present Provincial Parliament for the County of Simcoe, in the room of the Honorable William B. Robinson whose seat had become vacant by his acceptance of the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works; and laid before the House the following certificate, upon which he had issued his warrant:--

Toronto, 26th June, 1846.

Sir,

"I beg to inform you that having accepted the office of 'Chief Commissioner of Public Works' for this Province, I have thereby vacated my seat as Representative in the Legislative Assembly for the County of Simcoe; and request that you be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for issuing a new writ for that County.

W. B. ROBINSON.

To the Hon. Sir. A. N. MacNab,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,
Province of Canada.

"Mr. Speaker further acquainted the House, that he was informed that a warrant, signed by two Members, purporting to be under the provisions of the Act 7th Victoria, cap. 65, had also been addressed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, upon which warrant that Officer had made out and issued a new writ for the said County of Simcoe; and that the Clerk of this House had received from the said Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificate of the return of the Honorable William B. Robinson, upon the said new writ.

Province of Canada.
Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 4th August, 1846.

"This is to certify, that in virtue of a writ of election dated the seventh day of July last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and directed to the Returning Officer for the County of Simcoe, (Gerald Alley, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the County of Simcoe in the present Parliament, in the room of William B. Robinson, Esquire, who, since his election, had vacated his seat by his acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown, William B. Robinson, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return of the said writ, dated the twenty-seventh day of July last past, which is lodged of record in my Office.

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

"The Honorable William B. Robinson, Member for the County of Simcoe, having previously taken the Oath, according to law, and subscribed, before the Commissioners, the roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

"On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Prince,

"Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do forthwith lay on the table of this House, the warrants referred to by Mr. Speaker relating to the writ issued for the County of Simcoe.

"The said warrants were accordingly laid on the table by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and are as followeth:--

To Felix Fortier, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

"You are hereby ordered and required forthwith to issue a new writ for the election of one Member to serve in the present Provincial Parliament in the County of Simcoe, in the room of the Honorable William B. Robinson,

whose seat has become vacant by his acceptance of the office of "Chief

Commissioner of Public Works."
"Dated this fourth day of July, 1846.

"ALLAN N. MACNAB,
"Speaker.

"Province of Canada,
"To Wit.

"By virtue of the Statute made and passed by the Legislature of this Province in the seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 65, entitled, 'An Act for the better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of the Province.'

"Whereas the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, has vacated his seat in the said Assembly, as Member or Representative of the Town of Hamilton, by his acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown, by means whereof there is no Speaker of the said Legislative Assembly; and whereas William B. Robinson, since his election as Member or Representative for the County of Simcoe, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in and for the said Province of Canada, by means whereof his seat in the said Legislative Assembly is become vacant; we, whose names are underwritten, being two members of the said Legislative Assembly, do hereby certify that the said William B. Robinson, Esquire, hath, since his said election, accepted of an office of profit under the Crown, to wit, the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works in and for the Province of Canada, by means whereof his seat hath become vacant; and we give you this notice pursuant to the above Statute, and hereby direct you to make out a new writ of election for the election of a Member or Representative for the said County of Simcoe, in lieu of the said William B. Robinson, Esquire, and this shall be sufficient Warrant.

"Given under our hand and seals, at Montreal, this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

"D. DALY, M. P. P.
"J. SMITH, M. P. P.

"To Felix Fortier, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery."[10]

MR. BALDWIN, as a member of the committee, recapitulated as follows:-- Mr. Robinson, on the 26th June, addressed the Speaker, informing him of his acceptance of the office of Commissioner of the Board of Works; on the 4th of July, the Speaker, on that information only, issued his writ, which was received by Mr. Robinson; that, in the meantime, Mr. Speaker was gazetted as Adjutant General, an office which the House since declared he had not accepted; two members of the House then issued their warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, who therefore issued the writ upon which the election took place, Mr. Robinson having retained the Speaker's warrant until the following May. Upon these facts, the Committee reported that, there being a Speaker of the House, no writ could issue buy by his warrant; that the Speaker's writ having been issued without the notification by two members, under their hand and seal as required by law, was absolutely void; that the writ issued by the Clerk of the Crown was also null and void, not being issued under the authority of the Speaker; that, therefore, the election

of W. B. Robinson, Esq., for the County of Simcoe, was null and void.[11]

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The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD, ... begged the hon. gentleman to alow (sic) it printed, for the use of members, in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing upon what grounds the committee had arrived at their conclusion. At least he hoped it would be allowed to stand till Monday.[12]

MR. BALDWIN could only look upon the request for printing, as an endeavour to obtain delay, which, after the length of time already occupied, he did not think it would be right. However, that the House might not be taken by surprise, he would allow the matter to stand over till Monday, though he could not understand how delay could be necessary on a subject that had been so much discussed, in doors and out.[13]

MR. ROBINSON explained to the entire satisfaction of the House that he kept the warrant in his possession from no improper motive; he had no objection to go to his constituency, but if the House could spare them the trouble of a re-election, he begged they would do so. The honourable member retired.[14]

MR. AYLWIN declared that the only object in desiring delay, must be to retain Mr. Robinson's vote, after it was known that he had no right to sit in the House. This was no new matter; for almost on the first day of the session, the hon. member for Leeds had declared that it was involved in that of Mr. Speaker's right to the chair. If other hon. gentlemen wanted that hon. members legal acumen and profound research, they still had plenty of time since to make up their mind, and if they had not done so, it was because they had been culpably negligent.[15]

MR. WILLIAMS said that the some time was required to consider the report of the committee because it was not clear--at least not to him--that the clause of the statute relating to the certificate of two members directed to the Speaker, was compulsory. He thought it was merely directory. It must be remembered that the report was not by any means carried by a majority of the committee. For example, he had only voted in the affirmative on one resolution--that which declared there was a Speaker of the House[16] parce qu'il était d'opinion que le statut qui déclare que le writ devra être émané par l'orateur n'était pas compulsoire[17]; and the report had been made at a time when the committee was not complete, in consequence of the absence of the Solicitor General.[18]

M. VIGER ... ((fit)) un reproche aux autres membres du comité des privilèges et élections de ce qu'ils avaient précédé dans l'absence de M. Cameron, le soliciteur-géneral, qui est descendu à la Grosse-Isle.[19]

Il fut prouvé, d'abord, que M. Cameron y avait consenti lui-même. Et de plus que sur une motion en amendement qu'il avait proposée, on avait pris un vote d'un commun accord malgré son absence![20]

MESSRS. BALDWIN et MORIN.--Il fut constaté ... 1. Que M. Viger, président du comité avait été chargé de faire rapport vendredi et qu'il ne l'avait fait que lundi. 2. Qu'il avait été chargé de faire motion de suite pour que la chambre concourût dans le rapport, et qu'en plus de cela, afin de gagner du temps et de retenir une journée de plus M. Guillet hors de son siège, il avait fait motion pour l'impression du rapport. ... sifflets et ... huées ... de tous les points de la salle[21].

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On motion of Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Duggan,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said motion be postponed till Monday next.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Return to an Address respecting the seizure of a horse at Dundee, referred.

Resolved, That the Return to an Address of the 22nd ultimo, containing the Report of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Dundee, relating to the seizure of a certain horse, the property of one Donald M'Crae, and other documents accompanying the same, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry, Mr. Price, Mr. Stewart of Bytown, Mr. Colville, and Mr. Cameron of Lanark, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, seconded by Mr. Stewart of Prescott,

Brockville Assessment Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration,

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:

Press 1, line 40. After "thereof" insert "except that two-thirds only of the value of all vacant Town lots shall be taxed, on an annual value or rental thereof, not exceeding four per centum."

Press 2, line 21. After "offenders" insert "and."

Press 2, line 21. Leave out from "Library" to "Provided" in line 22.

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House has agreed to their Amendments.

Supervisor of Cullers' Accounts.

Ordered, That the Accounts from the Supervisor of Cullers be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Quebec Turnpike Trust. *Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the 23rd ultimo, for copies of correspondence between the Executive Government and the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, and for all accounts rendered by the said Trustees, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Guillaume Robitaille, and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette.*

Quebec District Bank Bill. *Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec, be postponed until Monday next; and that it be then the second Order of the Day.*

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it passed in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

Attornies and Barristers (U.C.) Bill. *Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies and calling of Barristers in Upper Canada," be read a second time on Monday next.*

Johnstown District Roads Bill. *Ordered, That Mr. Gowan have leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the District of Johnstown from the payment of the sum of Seven thousand pounds, and to authorize the Municipal Council of the said District to raise the further sum of Ten thousand pounds for the completion of certain Roads therein.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Monro,

Petit Jurors (U.C.) *Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of paying Petit Jurors in criminal cases in Upper Canada out of the Consolidated Fund, in so far as they may not be paid by the Fund paid in civil cases.*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee;[22]

MR. WILSON briefly explained the principal features of the bill he intended to introduce if the Committee should adopt the resolution he had laid before them, namely--that it was expedient to pay Petty Jurors. He proposes (sic) that Petty Jurors should be paid 5s. for every 20 miles they were obliged to travel in going to Court; and to defray the expense of paying them, he proposed that in all civil cases, as they might serve upon more than one jury in a day; and as the civil business generally took about two thirds of the time the Court sat, the country would be obliged to pay about one third of the whole expense; or for the third part of the

time of the sitting of the Court, during which they were generally occupied by criminal cases. The whole expense which the measure would entail upon the country, he calculated would not amount to more than £2000 per annum, which was in the first instance to be paid by District Treasurers and afterwards reimbursed to them from the consolidated revenue of the Provice (sic).[23]

MR. AYLWIN asked if the hon. member had obtained the sanction of the Ministry to introduce the Bill, as involved a grant of public money.[24]

MR. WILSON replied that he had.[25]

Une longue discussion eut lieu ensuite, et MESSRS. GOWAN, D. MACDONELL, POWELL et MCCONNELL parlèrent en faveur de la mesure.[26]

M. ERMATINGER demanda aussi que les grands jurés fussent payés.[27]

MESSRS. G. MACDONELL, WILLIAMS et DUGGAN étaient d'opinion que les témoins du prisonnier en matière criminelle devaient être payés aussi par le gouvernement.[28]

M. MERRITT se déclara contre la mesure parce qu'il trouvait que les dépenses pour l'administration de la justice se montaient déjà assez haut.[29]

Plusieurs membres pensaient que la somme de 5s par jour était trop considérable, d'autres qu'elle ne l'était pas assez.[30]

Pendant le cours de la discussion, plusieurs membres du Bas-Canada s'informèrent si le ministère avait intention d'introduire une mesure semblable pour le Bas Canada.[31]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said that he had a measure prepared for Lower Canada, and he would recommend the member for London, in consequence of the great diversity of opinion that had just been exhibited with respect to the measure, to withdraw his resolution for the present, and he (Mr. B.) would pledge himself that the Government would introduce a general measure for the whole Province at the commencement of next session. (Hear, hear.)[32]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

MR. WILSON said he would ((withdraw his resolution)) ... with great pleasure, after recieving (sic) the hon. member's pledge that the Ministry would take the matter up.[33]

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Optional Commutation of Lands Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation of tenure of lands en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of Franc-aleu-roturier."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time

on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Chauveau,

Address respecting Vice-Admiralty Court Fees.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Order in Council of the 20th November, 1835, revoking and annulling, in respect to the Vice-Admiralty Court of Lower Canada, the Tariff of Fees established by the Order in Council of the 27th June, 1832, for the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, under the authority of the Imperial Statute 2 Will. 4 cap. 51; and of the Petition of the Bar of Quebec to Her Majesty in relation to the said Tariff, and the said Orders in Council, transmitted through His Excellency the late Lord Metcalfe, in November, 1843; together with copies of all correspondence and documents in His Excellency's possession, having reference to the establishment of a Tariff of Fees for the said Court.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Lemieux, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

Dorchester Writ.

Ordered, That it be an instruction to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to enquire into and report the causes why the writ for the late election for the County of Dorchester was issued so late after the meeting of Parliament, as the ninth day of June last; while it appears from documents laid before this House, that the late Representative for that County, Joseph A. Taschereau, Esquire, had accepted the office of Circuit Judge for the District of Quebec as early as the second day of May preceding.

Copyright Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the protection of Copyright in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

Private Bills.

Resolved, That the 63d Rule of this House, as regards the posting of Private Bills during one week before they are taken into consideration before Special Committees, be suspended during the remainder of the present Session.

Lower Canada Agricultural Society Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time

on Monday next.

Lands Partition Bill. *Mr. Leslie, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to facilitate the partition of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in certain cases in Lower Canada, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; and the amendments as far as the amendment Clause (B,) were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.*

Clause (B,) the next amendment, being again read:

The Honorable Mr. Moffatt moved, seconded by Mr. Foster, That after the word "therein," in the said Clause, the following be inserted:--"and provided that if it be shewn that the original value of the lands so possessed and claimed under such title, was in a state of nature, greater or less than the other, or some other of the lands in the said Township, due compensation shall be made by or to the holder thereof, as the case may be."

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Cayley, Foster, Laterrière, Leslie, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Prince, Robinson, Scott, Attorney General Sherwood, Webster, Williams, and Woods.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Brooks, Chalmers, Chauveau, Cummings, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Duggan, Fournier, Gowan, Guillet, Hall, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonell of DUNDAS, M'Connell, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Viger.--(31.)

So it passed in the negative.

Then the residue of the said amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Supply. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Bouthillier took the Chair of the Committee;[34]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved the first item in the Supplementary Estimates, which was a grant of £60 to the Toronto Hospital.[35]

MR. AYLWIN then went into a discussion at great length of the inexpediency of granting large sums of moneys, which he saw in the Estimates, for the finishing of the Canals, and the improvement of their internal communication, while nothing was granted for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence below Quebec, upon which the utility of the whole line of communication in a great measure depended.[36]

MR. CHAUVEAU also spoke to the same effect, at great length.[37]

MESSRS. AYLWIN et CHAUVEAU se mirent à passer en revue tous les items et à faire contraster les votes pour les améliorations dans le Haut Canada avec les améliorations que l'on se propose ou plutôt que l'on ne se propose pas de faire dans le district de Québec.[38]

M. GOWAN essaya plusieurs rappels à l'ordre, et fit venir l'orateur au fauteuil à plusieurs reprises.[39]

Il fut enfin décidé que l'on ne pouvait discuter que l'item proposé.[40]

The motion was carried.[41]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY then moved, that it be resolved that a sum of £500 be granted for the improvement and completion of the Arthabaska Road.[42]

MR. ARMSTRONG wished to know if the Ministry and the members opposite knew where that road was?[43]

Quelques ... partisans ((du Ministère)) prétendirent que cette question était faite uniquement pour passer le temps.[44]

M. BALDWIN se leva et dit que la question était au contraire bien sérieuse et faite très à propos. Il raconta comme quoi l'année dernière il avait présenté une requête pour un pont sur la rivière Rimouski. Les estimés ne continuent cette année-là rien de semblable; mais il y avait par exemple un item pour un pont sur la rivière Ristigouche. Il crût bien que sa demande avait été tout-à-fait négligée. Quelle ne fut pas sa surprise lorsque plus tard il reçut des remerciements des habitants de Rimouski; ils avaient fait voter le pont pour Ristigouche, et ils l'avaient fait bâtir à Rimouski! Ainsi M. Armstrong n'avait pas tort de vouloir savoir où est situé Arthabaska. ... (rire).[45]

M. SHERWOOD ... ((fit quelques remarques)) sur l'élection de M. Baldwin à Rimouski.[46]

M. AYLWIN ((lui répondit))[47].

La question de M. Armstrong ... fut renouvelée par plusieurs membres.[48]

M. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY dit que c'était quelque part dans l'Est.[49]

M. MOFFATT que c'était dans le comté de Mégantic.[50]

Enfin, M. ROBINSON, le commissaire en chef des travaux publics, dit que c'était dans le comté de Drummond.[51]

A member of the Opposition side moved, that the Committee rise[52].

DR. BOUTHILLIER.--((The motion)) was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman (Mr. Bouthillier)--the ayes and nays being each 20.[53]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Bouthillier reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Orders deferred. *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until Monday next, in their present order.*

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Scott, The House adjourned until Monday next.

FOOTNOTES: 16 JULY 1847.

1. The PILOT, 22 July 1847, and the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1847, reported that the Rider was presented by the Inspector General Cayley, while the other newspapers and the JOURNALS, reported that it was by Mr. Smith.
2. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 22 July 1847, copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1847, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847; and briefly in the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847; and BATHURST COURIER, 27 July 1847. A commentary is contained in LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847.
3. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
4. LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847.
8. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
9. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
10. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 21 July 1847; BATHURST COURIER, 27 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, and PILOT, 22 July 1847, copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1847, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, in identical accounts. A commentary is contained in LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847.
11. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847.
18. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
19. LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 22 July 1847, copied in edited form by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, and LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847, in accounts which are identical except LA MINERVE's account is abbreviated, and some speeches have been omitted entirely from the PILOT, BRITISH WHIG, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR; LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1847, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, in identical accounts.

23. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. LA MINERVE, 19 July 1847.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
33. IBID.
34. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 22 July 1847; BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, in identical accounts; and LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847. The PILOT, 22 July 1847, reported that there was "a good deal of talk, consisting in part of badinage", and LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847, noted: "Tout cela ne se fit pas sans un considérable tapage, et une gaieté folle aux dépens des ministres. A deux heures du matin, quelqu'un proposa l'ajournerient qui fut emporté bien malgré M. Sherwood, qui était ce soir-là dans un état d'irritation de plus qu'ordinaire."
35. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. LE CANADIEN, 19 July 1847.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
53. IBID.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Price,--The Petition of John Armour and others, Ministers and Delegates of the Congregational Churches of Canada West.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of M. T. O'Brien and others, of the City of Toronto; the Petition of F. W. Barron and others, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College; the Petition of John Cronyn and Hugh Carfrae, President and Secretary of a meeting of the Medical Students

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of King's College; and the Petition of the Reverend L. S. Malo and others, of Trois Pistoles.

By the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine,--The Petition of Robert Robertson and others, of the Township of Wellesley, in the District of Wellington.

By Mr. Gowan,--The Petition of David M. Selee and others, of the District of Johnstown.

By Mr. Wilson,--The Petition of John Grany, of London, in the District of London.

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.

By Mr. Foster,--The Petition of the Reverend Thomas Johnson and others, of the Township of Granby.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of Henry Allen, Esquire, of London, in the District of London.

By Mr. M'Connell,--The Petition of James Green and others, School Commissioners of the Municipality of Barnston.

Lands Partition Bill.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the partition of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in certain cases in Lower Canada, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of H. Robinson and others, of the County of Shefford; praying that no portion of the monies appropriated to the construction of the main Eastern Township Road may be diverted to any other channel.

Of Hugh Fraser and others, of Whitby, Pickering and the adjacent Townships; representing a certain mode of improving the main Stage Road throughout the Province, and the necessity of improving the Road through the said Townships, and praying relief.

Of C. C. Greece and others, of the Township of Chatham, in Lower Canada; praying the repeal of the Education Law.

Of Leonard Misener, of the Township of Wainfleet; praying that the observance of the Sabbath may be more effectually enforced.

Of Dugald Cameron, of the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark;

representing that he has been unjustly deprived of a certain lot of land which he purchased at public sale, and praying compensation or relief.

Of the Reverend J. M. Cramp, Chairman, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Canada Baptist Union; praying that the Endowment of the University of King's College may not be divided, and that no public aid be given to Theological Education and training.

Petition of Mrs. Frémont referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Mrs. Charlotte Frémont, widow of the late Jasper Brewer, Esquire, be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Report on Bytown and Hatfield Road.

Mr. Stewart of Bytown, from the Select Committee to which was referred Thomas C. Keefer's Report, and accompanying documents, relating to the Bytown and Hatfield Road, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee find that there are conflicting opinions and representations by various parties, and several reports, surveys, and estimates by different Engineers, on the line of road to be adopted between Bytown and Hatfield;--they are therefore of opinion, that the selection of such line of road as would be best adapted to accommodate the public at large, should be entirely entrusted to the Board of Works, notwithstanding anything done or reported in reference to the said Road heretofore; and that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that the Board of Works be directed to proceed with the making of the said Road forthwith, from the urgent necessity that exists for a road on which the Mail can be conveyed to Bytown, and other Ottawa routes, by wheel carriages.

Fifth Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Cummings, from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same,--and have agreed to the same with several amendments, which they submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Ninth Report of Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Mechanics Institute of the City of Toronto; also the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the charter of the said Bank; and also the Bill to amend the tenth Section of the Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City,--and have agreed to the same, respectively, without amendment.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's

Copper Company; the Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the Canada Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior; the Bill to incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Company; and the Bill to incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company; and have agreed to each of the said Bills, with certain amendments, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House. And they would further call the attention of the House particularly to a provision which is contained in these Bills, for authorizing the Companies thereby incorporated to borrow money at a greater rate of interest than six per cent.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the Montreal Building Society, and have agreed to report the same without amendment; but would beg leave to direct attention to the provision in the second clause, which enables the Society to institute actions upon the testimony of one witness only, which is a departure from the common rules of evidence in Lower Canada.

Seventh Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Mill Dams' Aprons Bill.

Mr. Powell, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada,

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relating to the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made an amendment thereto; which amendment was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Dundas and Waterloo Road Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Commissioners for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road, to borrow money to enable them to complete the said Road, and for other purposes:"

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of Merchants and others who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements

in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents:"

Customs Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act for repealing and consolidating the present Duties of Customs in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"*

Toronto Hospital Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital:" And also,*

Notarial Organization Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,*

City Bank Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.*

And then he withdrew.

Report on Petition of the Honorable G. Crookshank and others. — *The Honorable Mr. Baldwin, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Honorable George Crookshank and others, of the City of Toronto, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--*

By an Act passed by the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, a Company was incorporated under the name of the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a Railroad from the City of Toronto to the shores of Lake Huron, within the limits of the Home District.

During three years after the passing of that Act, Directors were elected who allege that, by their authority, some expense was incurred in preparatory measures connected with the contemplated work.

In consequence, however, of only £50,000, out of £500,000, the whole amount of the Capital Stock of the Company, having been taken up, the undertaking lingered, and was by some deemed to have been abandoned.

It appears that for some years prior to 1845, there was no annual election of Directors, but the Directors then last elected continued in possession of the books of the Company.

It does not appear that any Seal had been adopted as the Corporate Seal of the Company prior to the Act of 1845.

In that year, which was before the expiration of the period fixed for the completion of the work, a Petition, purporting to be from the said Company, signed by the Honorable William Allan, as President, and C. Gamble, Esquire, as Secretary, and with a Seal affixed thereto, was presented to Your Honorable House, praying for leave to alter, in a very material manner, the proposed route for the Road, and for an extension of the period for completing the work.

Although the time limited for the commencement of the work, under the Act of 1836, had long since elapsed, and the authority thereby given to the

said Company was at an end, your Committee see nothing in the Petition itself, or in the manner of proceeding upon it, which indicated any intention to mislead Your Honorable House by that Petition; your Committee are persuaded, that had the Petitioners, upon whose Petition they are now reporting, had a copy of the former Petition before them, they would not have imputed any such intention to the parties concerned in preparing and framing that Petition, although under the serious consequences with which they appear to be threatened from the wording of the preamble of the Act passed in 1845, your Committee are not surprised at their having been impressed with a belief that the real facts had not been laid before Parliament when it was called upon to legislate upon the subject in that year.

After the passing of the Act of 1845, new books were opened and new subscriptions made, in which many persons, including some of the old Directors of the Company, as well as two of the present Petitioners, subscribed for Stock upon the faith that the old subscriptions were void, and that in taking Stock in the new books, opened under the Act of 1845, they were to be held liable for the amount of such renewed subscriptions, and no more.

The other of the present Petitioners alleges that he declined to take any Stock in the books opened under the Act of 1845, for the reason that he did not wish to become a subscriber for the altered purpose authorized by that Act.

Actions have been lately brought by the Company against the Petitioners to enforce the payment of a call made in 1837 upon the old Stock; and from an intimation given by the Judges in the course of proceeding before them, doubts appear to be entertained by them whether they will not feel themselves compelled to hold that, by reason of the wording of the Act of 1845, the Petitioners who subscribed to both Stocks, and all the subscribers under the Act of 1836 are liable for the whole amount of their subscriptions though made for the purposes of that Act, and not for that of the Act of 1845.

Your Committee are of opinion, that it was not the intention of Parliament, by the Act of 1845, to involve persons in the situation of the Petitioners in any such liability.

Your Committee therefore most respectfully submit, that an Act should be passed declaratory of such opinion, care being taken in any Bill that may be passed for this purpose, that no parties be relieved from any liability incurred by them in the course of proceedings taken on behalf of the Company under the authority of the Act of 1836; but that in respect of such liabilities, if any, all parties should be left in the same position in which they stood prior to the passing of the Act of 1845.

Toronto Mechanics Institute Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Mechanics Institute of the City of Toronto, be engrossed.

Quebec Bank Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the charter of the said Bank, be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Duggan,

Indian Monies. — Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, praying their Honors will permit the

Honorable William Morris, one of their Members, to attend the Select

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Committee to which is referred the Return to an Address on the subject of Indian Monies invested in Government or other Debentures, on Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to be examined on the subject of the said reference.

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,

Duty on Wheat. — Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the expediency of imposing a specific Duty on Wheat imported into this Province, instead of an ad valorem Duty.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Leslie took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Leslie reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient that Wheat imported into this Province be subjected to a specific Duty of three shillings currency per quarter, instead of an ad valorem Duty of 7½ per cent, as provided by the Bill passed during the present Session.

Bill to amend an error in Customs Bill. — Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an error in the Act of the present Session imposing Duties of Customs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as to this Bill.

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Kingston Incorporation Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to amend the tenth Section of the Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City, be engrossed.

Upper Canada Mining Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a

Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Bill explanatory of an Act to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.'"

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Supply Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and certain other Expenses not provided for.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Lachine Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

Judge Allen.

Ordered, That thirty copies of the "Report of a Committee of the Honorable Executive Council recommending Judge Allen's removal" from the Judgeship of the London District Court, be printed; and that one copy thereof be sent to each District Judge in Upper Canada.

Lake Superior Mining Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Garden River Copper Mining Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Conger,

Address respecting Productions of Canada.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, informing His Excellency that this House hath voted

an Address to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to remove all existing Duties on the Productions of Canada when imported into the United Kingtom; and requesting he will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address, together with the Address to Her Majesty therein referred to, be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

MR. MOFFATT[1], according to notice given on Friday, moved that an address be presented to His Excellency, for the removal of the sick emigrants from the present sheds to some place below Montreal. In doing so, the hon. gentleman stated that it was quite notorious to every one acquainted with the situation of the present sheds, that they were situated in a place which was not only inconvenient but exceedingly dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the city. At present, the emigrants were landed from the steamboats at the wharf, and were obliged to be transported along one of the busiest and most frequented parts of the city to the sheds, which were also erected in the immediate vicinity of one of the most busy localities, and also in a most inconvenient and unhealthy place. There was one spot to which he would particularly call attention: it was the Windmill Point, upon which additional sheds were not being erected,--that place was wholly unsuited for any such purpose, the ground was very eneven (sic), it was unhealthy, because most of it lay below the level of the canal, and was so near the city that it was impossible to separate the emigrants from the inhabitants.--With respect to the situation chosen for the erection of new sheds at Point St. Charles, he thought it in some respects a good one; but if all the drainage from it would drift into the port, this he considered would be a very serious objection.--In his opinion, the sheds ought to be erected in a place where the emigrants could land from the steamers direct, and where barges could ship them to take them to Upper Canada, and where they would ... have a place to allow emigrants in a state of convalescence to take exercise, and from which, when well, they could be at once shipped in barges, and this, he believed it was impossible to do at the present sheds.--He (Mr. M.) did not bring the matter before the House to excite alarm--there was quite sufficient already, and if the Government could satisfy him that the danger was diminishing, and the place where the sheds were now being erected would tend to prevent the disease spreading over the city, he was willing to withdraw his motion; but his firm belief was, that whatever might be done at Grosse Isle, it would be impossible to prevent sickness among the emigrants arriving here at Montreal, and therefore, some better situation should be selected for emigrant sheds than the present. The best place, in his opinion, and the cheapest, would be some spot below Montreal, either at Boucherville or some other Island, below the city, where the immigrants could be landed directly from the steamboats, and

where there would be plenty of room for every necessary purpose. This, he was convinced, if they took expense into consideration, would be the most economical place, and certainly, in his opinion at least, the preferable one. The citizens of Montreal had held a large meeting, at which about 3000 persons were present, and they had adopted some resolutions which had been published; and in which they stated their wish that the Sheds should be removed to some place below the city, which was now exposed to great danger from their present situation; and it was well known to the House, that the mortality had greatly increased in the city lately, and that many of the benevolent persons who had gone to render assistance to the sick at the Sheds had already fallen victims to the disease. With these remarks, he would beg leave to read the address which he had drawn up.[2]

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Address respecting Emigrants.

The Honorable Mr. Moffatt moved, seconded by Mr. Guillet, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency the alarming extent to which contagious fever unhappily prevails at the Emigrant Sheds erected at the mouth of the Lachine Canal, and among the Emigrants arriving from below and congregating there; that the situation chosen for said Sheds, and more especially Windmill Point, is, in the opinion of this House, unsuitable and inconvenient for the reception and proper treatment of the Emigrants while the existence of contagious disease in the immediate vicinity of the principal business thoroughfare of the City--the daily and unavoidable resort of a large portion of the inhabitants thereof, is attended with imminent danger to the citizens at large, and is exciting great uneasiness and apprehension in the community; and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause measures to be promptly taken in order to provide a Station at some place below the City, more easy of access, and in other respects better suited than the locality in question, for the purposes

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of a depot for Emigrants, and thereby allay the existing fear of contagion.

DR. NELSON said, that when he had previously spoken on this subject, his remarks had been misinterpreted--he did not intend them as an attack upon the Government, as the hon. members opposite had thought they were. He had at an early period called the attention of the House to the fact, that from the state and situation of the Sheds, the pestilence must be communicated to the inhabitants of this city--he said there was great alarm among the citizens about it, he must say that alarm had been too much fostered, and that it was not all improbable that it might have assisted in spreading the disease. Many people were leaving the city, it was said, from fear of the disease, and also that business was being driven from it. There could be little question but the alarm which had been spead (sic) abroad that Montreal was only an extensive lazaretto, and that no person could come to the city with safety. He felt himself bound to state that with a few ordinary precautions the danger might be averted; avoid the sick, and there could be little danger. He was happy to state that from

the Report of nine medical men in New York, who had made an investigation in that city at the request of the Mayor, and confirmed by many other medical men, it appears, where cleanliness is observed, and unnecessary contact avoided with such persons, there is little danger. (The hon. member here read some extracts from the report spoken of.) This was the conclusion which these nine medical men came to, and their opinion has never been disputed, and cannot be contradicted by any one for a moment, that being the case and it being his conviction that it was so. He did not think that the Sheds should now be removed--(hear, hear)--it would be of no use--it was too late in the day, and nothing could be gained by their removal; it would not prevent the disease from spreading. The disease could only be extended by contact with the emigrants, and he would state a fact, which he would vouch for, that while individuals might contract disease, from coming in contact with emigrants, these individuals could not communicate it to others. The reason was quite plain, when they looked at the state in which the emigrants had been shipped, and the state in which they had been in during the passage, upon their arrival, it was no wonder they took fever; their bodies were a living mass of putrification, and with disease exuding from every pore, persons coming in close contact with them caught the disease, and all the cases he had seen of fever, had arisen from that cause. They had every reason to hope that the address which they had lately sent home to the Imperial Government, will have the effect of removing the evil altogether, by calling the attention of the Home Government to the disgraceful state in which the emigrants were allowed to be shipped, although he was afraid it would require a very strong expression of feeling to prevent the Irish landlords shipping their tenants in the manner they now did, and to prevent the renewal of the scenes of misery which they now saw every day before their eyes. He would suggest that stringent measures should be adopted with respect to shipmasters; they should be exposed to very heavy pecuniary loss, if they did not take proper steps for the preservation of the health and comfort of their passengers; aad (sic) it was disgraceful to the British ship-owners, that much more disease and death occurred in English vessels, than in American, from the gross neglect and carelessness of the former. It was to be hoped, that the British Government, after being called upon to remedy this evil, will do so, and if that was to be the case, there was no use of removing the sheds from their present situation; it was too late for this year, and they would be no use next year. They did not need two quarantine stations, for if the present station had been properly managed, much might have been done to prevent the sickness from following the emigrants further up. He did not think that the Government were to blame for not having done all that should have been done--they could not have expected that so much sickness could have occurred among the immigrants; but he thought that next year, when the station at Grosse Isle will have been put upon a proper footing, that the disease would be effectually prevented from spreading through the community. If the locality of Boucherville had been adopted it would not have excluded the disease from Montreal; and while they took proper precautions for their own preservation, they should not forget their fellow-subjects. At Boucherville it would have been impossible to get the assistance necessary, for even here at Montreal where there are

many benevolent individuals belonging to the city, who, at the risk of their own lives, voluntarily went to the sheds to render the sick all the assistance in their power, and among whom were the Mayor of this city, who was earning to himself an imperishable fame from his great exertions in the cause of humanity,--the sick suffered from want of attendance; would it not be much worse at Boucherville, where they would lose much of that kind attention. He trusted that the Ministers would do their duty, and that they would bring forward some measures which would prevent the recurrence of such scenes, in future years; if they failed in their duty, they might rest assured that they would not escape the punishment which they would merit at the hands of the country.[3]

MR. VIGER made some remarks in French.[4] M. Viger parla longuement au soutien de l'adresse. Il fit allusion à l'état sanitaire de la ville, aux mortalités qui ont eu lieu dans nos communautés religieuses, parmi nos prêtres, et nos citoyens les plus bienveillans. Il dit qu'en ce moment, il n'y avait pas un seul quartier de la ville où ne s'était déclaré quelque cas de fièvre. Il était vrai que plusieurs médecins pensaient que la maladie n'était point contagieuse, et qu'il n'y avait aucun danger pour ceux qui n'avaient point de rapport avec les malheureux émigrés, mais les opinions étaient partagées; beaucoup des médicins étaient convaincus que dans une chaleur intense comme celle que nous avons dans ces mois-ci, la maladie pouvait devenir contagieuse. M. Viger fit aussi allusion à la démarche prise par les autorités de Liverpool de renvoyer dans leur patrie les émigrés attaqués des fièvres, et il demanda si nous étions blâmables en Canada, de prier le gouvernement d'éloigner de la ville le foyer de l'infection? M. Viger termina par exprimer son appréhension que, dans le cas où on laisserait subsister l'ordre de choses actuel, la contagion ne dévint générale.[5]

MR. SCOTT said that the present Address alluded only to the sheds at the Windmill Point; but he must call the attention of the House to the erection of sheds at the Montreal Hospital, in the very centre of the city, which had filled the city with alarm; many of the citizens had already left the city in consequence of the alarm caused by these sheds, to which he wished the hon. member for Montreal had alluded in the Address.[6]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON hoped that the hon. member for Montreal would not persist in moving the Address after he had heard the facts which the hon. member opposite (Mr. Nelson) had stated, and the opinions of other medical gentlemen contained in the Report which had been mentioned; and while on his legs, he would beg to lay a few facts before the House relative to the present state of things at Grosse Isle, which were not so bad as they had been stated to be.--He (Mr. C.) returned from that Island on Friday, after having spent a day there and he found that there were about 3500 emigrants on the Island--2000 of whom were in the Hospital, and 1500 were on the eastern end of the Island, where the healthy were generally kept,--2000 was a large proportion of sick among 3500; but it was not to be forgotten that that was the accumulated sick of the whole season; and the whole amount of deaths which had taken place on the Island during the present year only amounted to about 850. No expense has been spared to render the condition of the emigrants as comfortable as possible; and he

was certain there would be no danger of any further influx of sick emigrants to Montreal, from the instructions which he had left there.--[7] He had examined all the stations, and left further orders with Dr. Douglas, by which there will not be such a large influx into Montreal at one time.[8] The Quarantine regulations will be much stricter than formerly[9], no emigrant was to be allowed to leave before he had been 20 days on the island and shown no symptoms of disease; or seven days after the last case of fever among the ship's company[10]. Thus, if a vessel had a case of sickness three days before it arrived, it would be detained four at the Station. Every means will be taken for the purifying and cleansing of the persons:--[11] every precaution too, will be used to have all clothes, beds and bedding perfectly cleansed by boiling, and after that had been done, he believed that there was no danger of infection.[12] He wished ... to learn if the air was at all tainted by the disease, and it, he found, was not, and ... it did not convey disease to any distance. In proof of this, he would only state that, out of 50 soldiers on the Island, only one man had caught fever, and that man was in the habit of attending the Hospital.--[13]Dr. Douglass and family were there and all in perfect health.[14] It was, in fact, impossible to point out any case which had not occurred from contact with the sick emigrants. On Saturday, he spent the day at Quebec, and he inspected the Marine Hospital[15] and, the sheds, which have been erected in the best possible manner, and are most thoroughly ventilated[16]; and near the shed next to the town--quite close to them--he found a number of houses; he enquired if any of the inhabitants of them had caught fever, and he found that not one of them had.--There was also another house which was as near the Hospital as he was to Speaker's Chair, (about 12 feet) the window of which were generally left open, as usual in warm weather, and yet not one of its inmates had been infected with the disease. He made particular enquiries about this point, and he found that not one single case of fever had occurred, although there were 900 patients in the Hospital--[17]. Nothing stronger could be produced to show that the fever was not infectious, but contagious, and that it only occurred when, what is called, an overdose of poison is received.[18] Of the cases where persons had caught fever from contact with emigrants, it generally had not proved fatal, unless the contact had been very close, as, for instance, it necessarily was in the case of the Priests and Clergymen, who received an overdose, and in which cases it often proved fatal. It will be found that, in ordinary years, the attendants in Hospitals generally do not suffer from fever, but this year they have, through the atmosphere being much more disturbed in consequence of the greater number of patients lying in one room. Another strong proof of the truth of his assertion that fever could only be communicated by contact with a sick emigrant, was that there was only one case in which more than one member of a family had taken ill, and in that case it was doubtful if all who had taken sick, had not been in contact with the emigrants;--nothing could be more strong than this proof that there is no ground for alarm. These facts, he thought, proved conclusively that there was no necessity for removing the sheds, and that there was nothing to fear from the atmosphere. This morning he visited the sheds here,[19] at Point St. Charles[20], and he found them to be really very comfortable buildings, well adapted for their purposes, and which,

with a few alterations, would make good Hospitals even in the winter. Nothing could be more admirable than the arrangements which had been made to prevent the spread of the disease throughout the city[21]. Washhouses are to be put up, in which all clothes will be required to be washed;[22] a road is being made from the Windmill Point to the sheds, which will be enclosed,[23] to keep the emigrants away from the business part of the Canal[24], and will effectually prevent any contact between the emigrants and other persons.[25] The alarm, therefore, that has been excited in the public mind may be allayed, for they may rest assured that there will not be the slightest danger except from contagion, by those who are constantly about the emigrants.[26] He could not, therefore, see any benefit which could be derived from removing the sheds; he thought it would only be the means of causing the emigrants to suffer from the want of meny (sic) of the comforts which they now enjoyed. He hoped these facts would be sufficient to induce the Member for Montreal to withdraw this Address.[27]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said, that he had made it his business to ascertain the rate of mortality, so as to see if there was any ground for the great alarm which existed; and he found that the mortality in the last weeks in May last year was equal with the mortality during the same period this year, and, for the month of June, he found there was a difference of 8 in favor of this year as compared with last, the hon. gentleman then made some reference to the comparative mortality for the first three weeks in the month of July, in the past and present year, ... and when they considered the very warm weather, which they lately had, and making allowance for the emigrants who might have escaped from the sheds; it would appear that there was really no necessity for any alarm--and from the absence of a stream in future from Grosse Isle of sick and diseased, and the separation of the sick from the healthy, there was every reason to believe that the same state of things would never recur again.[28]

MR. MOFFATT asked if the Government intended to remove the Shed from Windmill point.[29]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied that no Sheds were being erected on Windmill point--they were only making a road upon it.[30]

MR. MOFFATT.--There are Sheds already built there, and it is enough to look into them to excite alarm--if the government would say that these Sheds would be removed, it would go far to quiet the alarm.[31]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--There will be no new Sheds built there.[32]

MR. MOFFATT.--That was not his question.[33] Was it intended to keep Emigrants at Windmill Point.--(Cries of no, no.)[34]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--They are not to be kept there.[35]

MR. SCOTT asked if it intended that they should be kept in Sheds at the Montreal Hospital.[36]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--Those that are convalescent will be kept there.[37]

MR. MOFFATT, after hearing what had been said, about the Emigrants not being kept at Windmill Point, was willing to withdraw his motion, but he must

again say that, if any further expense was to be incurred that the Sheds should be removed to a place from whence Emigrants could be shipped.

Mr. Moffatt asked leave to withdraw his motion[38].

((This)) was refused.[39]

DR. LATERRIERE dit qu'il s'objectait à ce que la motion fut retirée; il différait avec certains de ses confrères au sujet de la maladie n'a rien de si dangereux que ses suites. C'est lorsqu'un malade est devenu convalescent qu'il doit le plus appréhender. Or si l'on continue à ériger des appentis à Montreal, et que l'on y reçoive des malades, ceux qui deviendront convalescents répandront dans la ville, et mourront tout-à-coup, et c'est de cette manière que s'étendra la contagion. M. Laterrière pensait que l'Ile Ste. Hélène aurait pu être choisie avec avantage pour y établir des Sheds: il n'avait pas d'objection non plus à l'Ile de Boucherville, ici tout autre endroit au-dessous de Montréal, mais dans l'intérêt des ciloyens (sic) de cette ville, il était d'opinion que les appentis ne devraient pas être au lieu où on les ceige actuellement.[40]

MR. AYLWIN had listened with great pleasure to the statements made by the learned Sol. Genl., but he felt that he would be wanting in his duty if he did not enforce on the Government the necessity of the most stringent measures at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle. The Government was much to blame in not altering those old stereotyped regulations, which were proclaimed year after year, in order to suit the pressing nature of the case. It was true that the representations of the officer at Grosse Isle were not such as to point out the real extent of the evil to the Government. But with a full knowledge of the famine in Ireland, and the diseased state of the Irish people, and the steps taken by the authorities at Liverpool, the Government ought to have been prepared to make the most strenuous exertions at the beginning of the season. We are much behind our neighbours in this respect. We do not find that the emigrants, after passing the Quarantine Station at New York, carry disease and death with them through the States, through which they afterwards pass; and the reason is simply because the authorities at New York were prepared at the beginning of the immigration with the most effectual measures to prevent contagion. Now it is well known that in the years 1832 and 1834, when the population of Quebec was actually decimated, disease has been more deadly in Canada than in the neighbouring States, and that fact alone should have put the Government on their guard and made them take those precautions necessary to prevent a similar recurrence. If the medical department at Grosse Isle satisfied themselves that the disinfecting process were completed before they allowed any immigrants to pass, there would be no necessity now for fever hospitals at Quebec, Montreal, and in fact all along the line of communication. That was not done, and what was the result? Hundreds and hundreds of these people are now lying in hospitals almost immediately in contact with the citizens of our most populous towns (hear.) The people of Montreal complained of the Sheds being erected at Point St. Charles, but how much greater reason had the Citizens of Quebec to complain, where, according to the statement of the learned Sol. General, the sick were almost immediately in contact with the inhabitants of the most

densely populated suburbs of Quebec. And if, as the hon. gentleman stated, no instance of this disease had appeared in the suburbs, that was certainly a subject of thankfulness, but it did not prove that it was either just or right to the inhabitants of that suburb that they should be separated by a distance of merely a few yards from the Fever Hospital; nor was it just or right that the fever patients should be allowed to traverse nearly the whole of Quebec before they arrived at the sheds. Then again it was to be observed that according to the statement of the learned Solicitor General there were 2,000 sick at Grosse Isle, and that the establishment there was most effective. He was happy to hear that such was the case, but he had been informed, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the House, that there are three sick individuals in the same bed; that there are two tiers of berths one above the other, and that dead bodies have been allowed to remain in those berths during a whole night, and that the filth and dirt of the place have been appaling (sic). Well he is happy to hear from the Sol. General that those evils have been remedies, and he hoped that the knowledge obtained by the government, would induce its members to use the most strenuous exertions to prevent a similar recurrence of similar evils on the arrival of the fall fleet. He again directed the attention of the Ministry to the measures adopted at New York, where the authorities had established a lazaretto and prevented the diseased immigrants from wandering about carrying with them disease and death, and he urged the adoption of a similar course in this Province. The immigrants should be detained for a month at least; and if one month were not sufficient, they should be detained two months at Grosse Isle, until the disinfecting process was completed. The Province had a right to expect this, and to expect that the Grosse Isle establishment should either be made effective, or else done away with. For his part, he would prefer to see it made as effective as the quarantine establishment at New York; but he was satisfied that it is not on that footing at present, from the mere statement that there are two tiers of berths, one above the other. But it was necessary also for the Government to take precautions not to allow vessels to come out to this country in future as they arrived last spring. The scenes on board those emigrant ships were absolutely fearful; and the filth was such, that the ministers and physicians who went on board sunk up to the ankles in human ordure. Such a horrible system, he hoped, would never be allowed hereafter. But it was asserted that these horrors had burst on the country with such force as to defy all calculation. The fact was, that the officers of the Government had shewn the greatest and most culpable supineness. What were the representations made by the officer in charge at Grosse Isle? He had read them with the greatest surprise. According to that representation, another hospital shed, and another medical assistant, were alone necessary to complete the preparations at Grosse Isle for this year. He must say that it was with the most uncontrolable (sic) surprize he had read that. It was the duty of that officer to have accommodation provided for at least two thousand sick; and in not doing so, he was highly culpable. As it was said the session would be shortly brought to a close, he feared that he would not be able to obtain all the information he desired, more particularly as there appeared an unwillingness to give that information, especially on the part of Mr. Buchanan, to whom two summonses had been sent, and if he did not appear to morrow before the

Committee, he (Mr. A.) would request the House to compel his attendance. And with reference to the representations made by Dr. Douglas, he (Mr. A.) would not help considering them most disgraceful to him in his character as medical man, and showed that he had not the remotest idea of the course he should have pursued.--And he was surprised that the Government should have allowed itself to be imposed upon by representations that appeared to every one else perfectly ridiculous. Contrast their proclamations and regulations with those issued by the authorities at New York, and see which were best suited to the emergencies of the case. It was to New York his hon. friend should have gone instead of going to Grosse Isle, and then he would have been able to give us the benefit of the experience of our neighbours, and the Government would have seen the propriety of issuing more suitable and more stringent regulations.[41]

M. CAUCHON ((est intervenu dans le même sens))[42].

On ((leur répondit)) ... qu'il n'était pas arrivé de malheurs, et que la maladie n'était pas plus répandue à Québec qu'à Montréal[43].

M. AYLWIN a répliqué qu'en cela le gouvernement avait en plus de chance que de bien jouer, et ne devait point se vanter de ce qui n'avait tenu qu'au hasard ou plutôt à la Providence.[44]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON stated that there were not double tiers, nor three in a bed. The Government have adopted just what he has advised, in reference to the detention of the emigrants.[45]

MR. AYLWIN.--When?[46]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON would admit that it was not very long ago.[47]

MR. AYLWIN said that was what he complained of.[48]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON continued.--The hon. member for Quebec had stated that the disease had not been spread through the States by the Immigrants; but in that he was mistaken, as it had made its appearance at several towns in the interior[49] ((such as)) Albany, ((and)) ... Troy,[50] and in fact all along the line the Canal. With reference to the remarks made by the hon. gentleman, that we should have taken warning by the proceedings of the Corporation of Liverpool, the hon. gentleman should remember that those precautionary measures have been adopted only very lately, and it is not long since we have received intelligence of those proceedings.[51]

MR. MOFFATT wished to withdraw his motion.[52]

MR. JOBIN.--No, no.[53]

Several other members also objected to its being withdrawn.[54]

(162)

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Ermatinger, Fournier, Guillet, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière,

Lemieux, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, Meyers, Moffatt, Morin, Powell, Scott, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Viger.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Conger, Cummings, Daly, Duggan, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Murney, Papineau, Robinson, and Attorney General Sherwood.--(18.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, Accordingly.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do present the said Address to His Excellency the Governor General.

Census Bill. *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill for taking the Census in Canada, and obtaining statistical information therein.*

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

MR. SHERWOOD[55] stated that he had a proposition to make, that[56] in consequence of the great number of private bills,[57] the House should meet at 10 o'clock, for the consideration of measures of a private nature, and at which it would not be required that there should be any of the ministry present, and that the afternoon Session should be at 4, P.M.[58]

MR. LAFONTAINE enquired when the prorogation was intended to take place.[59]

MR. SHERWOOD was not prepared to answer the question.[60]

(162)

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

Adjournment. *Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.*

Navigation of the River St. Lawrence. *The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Duggan, That the Order of the Day for taking into consideration a Motion made on Wednesday last, That an humble Address be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty, assuring Her Majesty of the steadfast loyalty of the People of this Province, and their profound attachment to Her Person and Government; and representing to Her Majesty that the changes which have recently been made in the commercial policy of Great Britain have produced embarrassments and difficulties in the trade of this Colony, which, unless promptly met, may ultimately prove highly injurious to the interests of the Empire: That this Province has incurred a large debt for the construction of public improvements, chiefly for rendering our access to the Ocean more easy and less expensive, and for maintaining our trade with the Mother Country and with Foreign Nations, through the channel of the St. Lawrence, in the hope of shortly attracting through the same route the vast*

products of the Western portion of this Continent: That the continuance of the protection in the British markets, which Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in this Province had hitherto so advantageously enjoyed, would have fully realized their expectations in this respect, but the commercial changes which the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament has deemed it prudent to adopt, compel us, under the existing altered circumstances of our trade, to seek for changes in the Navigation Laws affecting this Province, which otherwise would have been unnecessary: That measures have been adopted in the neighbouring Republic, with a view to divert the trade of this Province to and from Great Britain through the Railroads and Canals of that country, and thereby to secure to them a large accession of carrying trade, and from which a Revenue was yielded last year of about Seven hundred thousand pounds; and that there is too much reason to fear that their attempts will prove successful, unless other and further inducements than at present exist are offered in favor of the route by the St. Lawrence: That to afford such inducements, and to prevent a calamity so much to be apprehended, this House humbly pray, that Her Majesty will be most graciously pleased to sanction the free use of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence by all Nations; and that, to that end, She will be further graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to repeal the Laws of Navigation so far as they, in any manner, relate to or affect this Colony.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Duggan, Foster, Gowan, LeBoutillier, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Robinson, Scott, Seymour, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, and Webster.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Chauveau, Conger, Ermatinger, Fournier, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, and Price.--(17.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The said Order of the Day was read accordingly.

The House then proceeded to take the said Motion into consideration.

And the said Motion being again read;

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the said Motion.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Stormont took the Chair of the Committee;[61]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD in moving this address said, that he did so from a conviction that it is the only means by which the trade of the St. Lawrence could be preserved. And from what he could gather from the public prints and from those hon. gentlemen ((who)) were accustomed to lead the opposition, he believed that conviction was general. As every hon. member in the House was as well acquainted with the subject as he

was himself, he would not enter into any explanation, but if he were required to do so, he would be happy to explain the whole subject.[62]

MR. AYLWIN said, that however necessary the repeal of the Navigation Laws might be under the altered circumstances of the country, it appeared very singular that this resolution should proceed from the Government, and more especially from the Attorney General. He could not consent to give his vote in favour of this resolution, for it struck directly at the connection of this Province with the British Empire. How could it be otherwise? Instead of the St. Lawrence being an English river, it will most assuredly be an American river. American vessels will crowd every port, and the American flag will fly triumphantly in every port of the river. For it is evident that they can sail their vessels much cheaper than we can, and, therefore, they will command the whole of the carrying trade. Immediately, therefore, on the English Government adopting that resolution, the effect of it will be, that the Americans will chase our shipping from the St. Lawrence, and American produce will not alone be carried in American bottoms to an English market, but they will carry then also the small amount of produce Canada may have to spare. So that whilst the Americans become triumphant, and carry on the whole of the traffic, we will derive no advantage except the tolls respecting which the honorable member for Lincoln is so sensitive.--In other respects we cannot possibly derive any advantage from the opening up of the navigation; for, as the vessels of all nations traverse the ocean without leaving any trace of their passage, so will the Americans navigate the St. Lawrence without bestowing any benefit on Canada. Well then, when our ports are crowded with their shipping, when the American flag is everywhere triumphant, what becomes of our connection with England? Where is the bond that secures that connection? It is true that our laws and our institutions are the same as they are in England; but the dissimilarity between the English and the American laws is not very great, except that, in some points, the latter are now adapted to our necessities. Where then are the ties to connect us? From the moment that you throw open our waters to their bottoms, it will be impossible for Englishmen, at a distance of three thousand miles, to compete with them in our immediate proximity. If then that bond of commercial interest between the two countries is thus broken, what new one was to be substituted? What interest would the English Government have in maintaining that connection under such a system? By the system adopted by that Government, we are placed exactly on the same footing as foreign nations. We are told to look upon all nations as indifferent, to cast away all feelings of affection for the British Government, and, in fact, to accustom ourselves more and more to the sight of the American flag within our waters. He must say that he looked upon the whole of these proceedings with great dread, and as a direct invitation from Great Britain to the United States to take possession of this Colony. Was such an invitation necessary? Have not the Americans constructed their railroads so as encircle us as it were with a net, and reach our frontier at any point they pleased. He knew it would be difficult, at first, to look upon the American flag with any more favor than the Americans shewed lately to the English flag, when a party

of Canadians crossed over to the States from Kingston: but, in a very short time, we will grow accustomed to it, as our affections will guage (sic) with our interests, and, more especially if political difficulties continue in this Colony, and men, finding themselves oppressed by faction, and, anxious for freedom, would see, under this new order of things, the means of gratifying their wishes. And if hon. gentlemen thought the Navigation Laws should be abolished, why did they not, at the same time, seek to abolish the Alien Laws. (Hear.) Why not place the Americans on the same footing as Canadians at once in this Province. It was a necessary result of the admirable system of the day, which knocks up all those distinctions and those natural ties which have been hitherto encouraged, and declared them to be useless, frivolous distinctions. The consequence would be the destruction of British supremacy and British instructions in this Colony, (hear, hear,) and he would therefore vote against the resolution. In doing so, he would feel that he had done his duty, and all that remained for him to do, would be calmly to watch the event. But he regretted and would ever regret, the course taken by the English Government, which has led to these changes, and that at a moment when the state of Europe does not warrant the hope that peace and security will continue much longer. At a moment when the state of affairs in a country, almost within gun shot of the English shores, threatens the rupture of the entente cordiale which has happily existed so long. Can it be expected when that ruption, which is sure to embroil the whole world, will take place, that the people of this colony will take up arms against their neighbours, whom they will look upon as brothers, from the intimate relations that will spring up between them? No, that will be the very moment that will be seized upon, to effect that incorporation, he so much dreaded, and if it should happen within his life time, he will only regret that it was deferred so long, as it will take place at a time when the spirit of pure democracy has passed away, and their magistrate will be appointed amid the struggles of armed men.--He hoped he would prove to be a false prophet. He hoped his valicinations would be like those of Cassandra; but whatever might arrive, he would have the satisfaction of thinking that he had done his duty to his Sovereign. These opinions might be laughed at, but he was not ashamed of them. His ridiculous British ideas might be scorned, but he cared not--they were respectable. And he would bear all the scorn that might be heaped on him; he would join in the laugh against himself, if after a few years this Colony, the most attached, at this moment, of all the Colonies in the British Empire, to British institutions, should not be diverted from that attachment, and desire in their stead those of the neighbouring Republic. In conclusion, he would again say, that this resolution should not have emanated from the Government, but would have come with much more grace from the hon. member for Lincoln, with whom it was a favourite measure for years. And he (Mr. A.) did not think that Lord John Russel would thank the Canadian Executive, or his hon. friend the Atty. General individually, for meddling in this matter instead of confining himself to legislating on purely Canadian subjects.[63]

MR. CHAUVEAU supported the resolutions.[64]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY remarked, that the hon. gentleman had hoped that, like those of Cassandra, his prophecies would prove false, and that the colony would still continue a British Province after this measure passed; if the Hon. gentleman wished that his prophecies might prove like those of Cassandra; he wished that this Province should not continue a British colony, for the prophicies (sic) of Cassandra were fulfilled.[65]

MR. AYLWIN thought the hon. gentleman had enjoyed the advantages of a University Education.[66]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY bowing, replied he had.[67]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--The object of the address is to avert the very evil which the hon. member for Quebec was afraid of--from one end of the Province to the other there was scarcely a difference of opinion, that if their trade went by the United States, and left the British shipping coming to Quebec without freight--the danger of such an event would be much increased.[68] By all who have considered the subject there is scarce a difference of opinion that if the trade of Upper Canada is diverted into the United States, this country will sooner become what the hon. member had deprecated, an American province: American in feeling, American in every thing. We dread it.[69] If such a measure as the present is not adopted, our Public Works will be left without employment, and our trade will go by the United States--it will lead to much greater danger of this country's becoming an American Province than if you opened the St. Lawrence, and allow the ships of all nations to come here, he hoped to see vessels of other nations. French, Spanish & other European vessels. They can do no harm by bringing their goods, and carrying away the products of the country: they will thus create competition, use our canals, increase their tolls, and thus enable them to relieve commerce from those taxes which have been necessarily imposed upon it. The Gov't felt that when they received protection from the Home Government they could submit to a monopoly, but since that protection had been withdrawn--since free trade principles have been adopted--this country could no longer do so; they must have the liberty of employing ships of any nation. By admitting vessels of any nation, a competition will be created which will lower the charge for freight, and make it more equal to that of New York, and he did not believe competition would injure British shipping. British shipping was able to compete with any in the world. He would ask what would be the effect of the trade of Upper Canada being diverted through the United States? He believed that it would virtually sever the Union of the Canadas. A feeling against the Navigation Laws has lately arisen in England; and it is said there, that British shipping will not suffer by the abolition of the Navigation Laws, and he did not believe that it would.--The passing of the Address before the House, was the only thing, in his opinion, which could save their trade,--if it did not do it, nothing else would, and, after the expressions which had been used by the press and people throughout the whole Province, he would have held that the Government were highly culpable if they had not brought the matter before the House.[70]

MR. ERMATINGER[71] said, that a number of members did not appear to think any discussion was necessary: they said the same when they were discussing Free Trade. "Oh!" said they, "Great Britain has done so, and we are only following the course pursued by her." He did not adopt the sentiment that, because Great Britain has adopted Free Trade, we should cheerfully accede to it also. He, for one, did not believe in Free Trade, and[72] he did not admit that we were bound to follow that policy, if we considered it detrimental to our interests. I object, said Mr. E., to the precipitancy with which we are proceeding. We did the same last year, when we adopted an Address anticipating the decision of the Imperial Government on the Corn Laws; and now while the British Parliament is considering the subject of the Navigation Laws, we are about to pass an address to Her Majesty, to repeal those Laws, without waiting to see what course the Imperial Government may consider it advisable to adopt.[73] He would read some papers which had just been received from England that day, which showed that they were not so unanimous in Great Britain about Free Trade as they were here. He would read Wilmer & Smith's paper, under the Parliamentary head, some discussion which had taken place in moving for some correspondence between the Home and the Colonial Governments on the subject. (The hon. member here read some extracts.) He gave those as the latest arguments. Laughter:--(The hon. member then read some extracts from a speech of Lord Stanley)--and continued--That showed that they were not so unanimous or certain about the blessing of Free Trade in Great Britain as here.[74] Mr. E. deprecated the attempt to attract the trade of the United States to the neglect of our own inland trade - the first consideration in all countries, where the principles of commerce are understood, and for this position he would refer hon. members to the works of all writers on commerce and political economy - Honorable Members, said Mr. E, may build castles in the air and fill their imaginations with the prospect of seeing the flags of all nations floating in the breeze in the harbors of the St. Lawrence; but let them enquire, what would support the extended commerce necessary to employ the ships of all nations? Would this anticipated large extended Commerce benefit the farming interests of Canada? He, Mr. E, said it would not. If the anticipation of Free Traders were realized (which he, Mr. E, did not think they would be,) the effect would be to encourage the Agricultural interest of the United States, while Canadian farmers would be shut out from every market; for we see now, that while the produce of the United States finds its way first, and has the advantage of the rise of prices all the year round in every market, our Canadian produce is shut up for 6 months in the year, and gets to market when it is glutted with the produce of foreigners. Will throwing open the navigation alter the state of things? No.

Free Traders, continued Mr. E., think that when they adopt the maxim to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market, they answer every argument triumphantly. But he would remind the House that the principle involved in this maxim originated in sordid selfishness, and in proof of this he need only say, that the trafficers in human blood, the inhuman slave dealers, and every other - dishonorable dealer - was governed by it. He would give his uncompromising opposition to the address.[75]

MR. WILLIAMS would support the Address[76]. They must have a reduction of freight--it was the only means to save them--and they could only obtain it by a repeal of the Navigation Laws. They had only to look at the difference on the freight and rate of insurance at New York and here to see that unless a reduction of freight took place, the great trade of the West must go by New York, from whence it would be carried chiefly by American vessels, because it must be admitted that the American ships could carry cheaper than the British. By the opening of the St. Lawrence, Great Britain must lose a great part of her carrying trade, although, perhaps not so much as was expected, because she would have some advantages from this being a British Colony.[77]

MR. CHALMERS said, the question was not properly understood throughout the country; the farmers generally thought it would bring them into competition with the Americans, and reduce their prices; when it would do nothing of the kind.[78] He would ask the hon. member for North Lincoln if it will not increase the price 9d. per bushel of wheat.[79] If they repealed the Navigation Laws they would reduce freight, and enable farmers to get higher prices. He was sorry to hear members say they were afraid of the United States--they should be like Great Britain, cultivate commerce with them in the time of peace, and lick them in the time of war.[80]

MR. MOFFATT, ... approved of much that had fallen from the Hon. Member for Middlesex; but, nevertheless, in the circumstances which we have been placed by the policy of the Imperial Government, he was favorable to the adoption of the Address.[81] He had so often expressed his opinion in favor of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, that he felt it unnecessary for him to say anything on the present occasion. He was sorry to hear the opinion expressed by the hon. member for Durham, that British shipping could not carry as cheaply as American shipping, for, if that was the case, then they would, in a great measure, lose the advantages which they expected from the repeal of the Navigation laws: he thought the hon. member must be mistaken.[82]

M. CAUCHON ... ((s'est exprimé)) longuement en faveur des résolutions. Fermer un pays, l'isoler, c'est l'opprimer et l'affaiblir. La concurrence, la compétition, sont la meilleure protection. Fondée sur des interêts réciproques et naturels cette protection ne varie point comme celle des tarifs. S'attacher au commerce exclusif de la Grande Bretagne lorsqu'elle appelle chez elle le commerce de toutes les nations du monde, ce serait folie; folie d'autant plus grande que nous, colonie, nous, état faible traitant avec la métropole, serons toujours à sa merci; et que si nous ne traitons qu'avec elle, nécessairement ellec réglera nos prix, et aura toute la balance de son côté. Ouvrir le Saint Laurent à toutes les nations du monde, c'est nous faire reconnaître, nous préparer des relations, des sympathies, des sympathies d'intérêt et ce sont les meilleures, tandis qu'aujourd'hui nous sommes ignorés de l'univers entier. C'est aussi ouvrir une carrière à la jeunesse du pays, que l'égoisme, l'esprit de famille, et les préjugés des marchands écossais, éloignent à présent des affaires.[83]

MR. BALDWIN would not have risen on this occasion if it were not for

some remarks made by gentlemen on the other side of the House. In the first place, it appeared to him that the Hon. Atty. Gen. (West) had not given his hon. friend from Lincoln due credit for his exertions to obtain the repeal of the Navigation Laws. We all owe a great deal to that hon. gentleman, and to other energetic parties of the House, who had taken a prominent part in bringing this matter before the country and forced the Government to take it up. All who feel an interest in the question, and think that the repeal of those laws is necessary to advance the country, must feel indebted to those who have taken the initation (sic); and he would do to the hon. member for Lincoln the justice to say, that he was the first who had stood prominently, forward in this House as an advocate for that repeal. As to the dangers that the hon. member for Quebec anticipated, he (Mr. B.) would fear them fully as much as his hon. friend, if he could conceive that they would follow the passing of this resolution; but so far from that, he conceived that this is the only way by which we can avoid those evils, but at all events he would feel that as Colonists we are freed from all responsibility as to the result of this proceeding, (hear, hear) which has been forced on us by the Goverement (sic); and he was not inclined at this moment to think that, those great changes will work permanent good; but whether for good or evil, they are not of our searching, but have been necessarily forced on us by the action of the British Government. With respect to the attack made by his hon. friend the Attorney General, (West) he would say that he differed from his hon. friend entirely, for he considered that the Government was bound to take it up. It was essentially such a measure as should be introduced by the Government and not by a private member as his hon. friend suggested. What would be the consequence, if that doctrine were carried out? Why the Ministry would be relieved from the responsibility of all measures that did not seem likely to meet with a favorable response on the other side of the Atlantic. Now he (Mr. B.) would hold the Ministry responsible for the introduction of every measure that was calculated to benefit this portion of the Empire, and he would put it to hon. friend, if he did not think that an application of this kind, introduced by a private member would have much less weight on the Home Government than if introduced by the Ministry? Undoubtedly it would have infinitely less weight with the English Cabinet, and on that ground if on no other he thought the hon. Attorney General had a sufficient justification. But he (Mr. B.) conceived that the Ministry was bound not only to bring this subject before the House, but even to take an earlier step and urge on the British Government the necessity of according this proposition, by means of those private communications which are continually passing between the two Governments. As those were his opinions he would cheerfully vote for the resolution and would suggest to the learned Attorney General whether it would not be as well to have it sent to the Upper House in order to procure the concurrence of that House.[84]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said it was his intention to do so.[85]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON reminded the House that free navigation was established in this country from 1822 and continued until 1825, during

which period Americans could come to any port in the Province on the same footing as British vessels.[86]

MR. MERRITT said that hon. gentlemen were mistaken in thinking that American vessels could be sailed cheaper than British. That was sufficiently tested on the Upper Lakes, but he would tell hon. gentlemen what would be the result of passing this resolution. It would equalize the freights between this city and New York, and it would open a prospect to this country, of which some hon. gentlemen appeared to have no idea.--The immense trade of the West will be forced on us by the mere inability of the Americans to do it themselves, and when he stated that the increase in the toll's taken on the Erie Canal, up to the first July, this year, was £400,000 above last year, hon. members would see the propriety, of making some struggles to obtain that trade. But in order to do so, we must throw open the canals[87]. The Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence will not be of such benefit as is anticipated, unless the Canals are finished immediately.[88] He would draw the attention of the Government to that subject, and would ask, are we any nearer obtaining that object now than we were last year, when it was stated positively that they would be completed on the 1st September, 1847? Let the Government make every exertion in its power, and throw open the canals from end to end, and they will derive the full amount of the benefits which were at first expected from their construction; but without that is done, the repeal of the Navigation Laws, or any other movement of a similar nature, will be perfectly useless. In conclusion, he would state that, whilst voting for this resolution, he only regretted that the Address did not fully state our policy to the Home Government, and inform it at once, that as soon as our canals yield a sufficient revenue, it is our intention to abolish the import duties and allow the free introduction of her manufactures into this Province.[89]

The resolution that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for the abolition of the Navigation Laws, was then put and carried. Ayes, 50; nays, 2; viz, Messrs. Aylwin and Ermatinger.[90]

MR. ERMATINGER.--The millenium, said Mr. Ermatinger has now arrived, the lion and the lamb are seen lying down together.[91]

MR. BALDWIN ... observed that he was the lamb![92]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Stormont reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That an humble Address be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty, assuring Her Majesty of the steadfast loyalty of the People of this Province, and their profound attachment to Her Person and Government; and representing to Her Majesty that the changes which have recently been made in the commercial policy of Great Britain have produced embarrassments and

difficulties in the trade of this Colony, which, unless promptly met, may ultimately prove highly injurious to the interests of the Empire: That this Province has incurred a large debt for the construction of public improvements, chiefly for rendering our access to the Ocean more easy and less expensive, and for maintaining our trade with the Mother Country and with Foreign Nations, through the channel of the St. Lawrence, in the hope of shortly attracting through the same route the vast products of the Western portion of this Continent: That the continuance of the protection in the British markets, which Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in this Province had hitherto so advantageously enjoyed, would have fully realized their expectations in this respect, but that the commercial changes which the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament has deemed it prudent to adopt, compel us, under the altered circumstances

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of our trade, to seek for changes in the Navigation Laws affecting this Province, which otherwise would have been unnecessary: That measures have been adopted in the neighbouring Republic, with a view to divert the trade of this Province to and from Great Britain through the Railroads and Canals of that country, and thereby to secure to them a large accession of carrying trade, and from which a Revenue was yielded last year of about seven hundred thousand pounds; and that there is too much reason to fear that their attempts will prove successful, unless other and further inducements than at present exist are offered in favor of the route by the St. Lawrence: That to afford such inducements, and to prevent a calamity so much to be apprehended, this House humbly pray, that Her Majesty will be most graciously pleased to sanction the free use of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence by all Nations; and that, to that end, She will be further graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to repeal the Laws of Navigation so far as they, in any manner, relate to or affect this Colony.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Duggan, That the question of concurrence be now put upon the said Resolution.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, were taken down; as followeth:

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boulton, Bouthillier, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Cayley, Chalmers, Chauveau, Christie, Colville, Cummings, DeWitt, Duggan, Foster, Fournier, Franchère, Gowan, Guillet, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Morin, Murney, Papineau, Powell, Petrie, Price, Prince, Robinson, Rousseau, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Thompson, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(59.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aylwin and Ermatinger.--(2.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, and the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, be appointed to prepare and report the draught of an Address to Her Majesty, in conformity to the said Resolution.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report the draught of an humble Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony, presented to the House the Address prepared by the said Committee; which Address was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of assuring Your Majesty of the steadfast loyalty of the People of this Province, and their profound attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and of representing to Your Majesty: That the changes which have recently been made in the commercial policy of Great Britain have produced embarrassments and difficulties in the trade of this Colony, which, unless promptly met, may ultimately prove highly injurious to the Empire: That this Province has incurred a large debt for the construction of public improvements, chiefly for rendering our access to the Ocean more easy and less expensive, and for maintaining our trade with the Mother Country and with Foreign Nations, through the channel of the St. Lawrence, in the hope of shortly attracting through the same route the vast products of the Western portion of this Continent: That the continuance of the protection in the British markets, which Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects in this Province had hitherto so advantageously enjoyed, would have fully realized their expectations in this respect, but that the commercial changes which the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament has deemed it prudent to adopt, compel us, under the existing altered circumstances of our trade, to seek for changes in the Navigation Laws affecting this Province, which otherwise would have been unnecessary: That measures have been adopted in the neighbouring Republic, with a view to divert the trade of this Province to and from Great Britain through the Railroads and Canals of that country, and thereby to secure to them a large accession of carrying trade, and from which a Revenue was yielded last year of about seven hundred thousand pounds; and that there is too much reason to fear that their attempts will prove successful, unless other and further inducements than at present exist are offered in favor of the route by the St. Lawrence: That to afford such inducements, and prevent a calamity so much to be apprehended, we humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to sanction the free use of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence by all

Nations; and that, to that end, Your Majesty will be further graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to repeal the Laws of Navigation so far as they, in any manner, relate to or affect this Colony.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, informing their Honors that this House has adopted an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony; and requesting the concurrence of their Honors thereto.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Supply. *The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, That the Order of the Day for the House in Committee of Supply, be now read.*

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Duggan, Foster, Gowan, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Meyers, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Viger, and Webster.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Chauveau, Conger, DeWitt, Ermatinger, Fournier, Franchère, Guillet, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Lemieux, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Mac-

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donell of STORMONT, Méthot, Morin, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(28.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.
The said Order of the Day was read accordingly.
The House then resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee;[93]

The items generally passed without any opposition[94].

The ... item ... proposing a grant of £300 to Mr. Justice Gairdner, to raise his salary to £800 ((was brought up)).[95]

This was opposed by a great number of members, on the ground that if he did not think the salary sufficient, he should not have accepted the office; and that it was only last Session, the Houes (sic) thinking £500 sterling too much, introduced a clause into the Civil List Bill, to reduce it to ... £500 currency.[96]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chauveau reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

Orders deferred. *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow, in their present order.*

Then, on motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Viger, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 19 JULY 1847.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: RESOLUTIONS ON COMMUNICATION THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.))[97]

MR. BOULTON moved for a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration a series of Resolutions, which he had prepared relative to the opening of a line of communication throughout the Province by means of a Railroad from Halifax to the western boundary of Upper Canada. No person in the Colony could deny that a rapid communication from one part of the Province to another was exceedingly desirable, and even necessary for the purposes of trade, and that the communication should be open during the winter as well as the summer. It was well known that at present they could not come from Quebec to this city in winter in less than 36 hours[98].

24 hours--from several voices[99].

MR. AYLWIN, it can be performed in 24 hours.[100]

MR. BOULTON.--Well, if they can come in 24 hours, all he could say was, that the roads were better here than in the upper part of the Province[101].

So they are--from MR. AYLWIN[102].

MR. BOULTON.--There they were often unpassable. Such a state of things could not go on--a communication either by means of Railroad or Plank road must be opened[103]. The question then arises which will be the most cheap and at the same time the most profitable manner of making a line of communication between Halifax and the West[104], and he believed it could easily be ascertained from the level between Quebec and Western Canada, that about £3000 per mile would be quite sufficient for a single line of railroad: and that being the case, he believed that no one would hesitate to prefer a railroad to the other, as it would only cost one-half more, while the returns would be two, three or four times as much. The immense population which was now thrown on their lands, required employment, and he saw no means of affording them employment but by commencing public works, on which they could be employed[105]. In this manner the anxiety, the fears of the citizens of Montreal would be allayed.[106] Otherwise, he was afraid that the present emigration would hurt rather than benefit the country. It was well known that, be((tween)) Quebec and New Brunswick there was a large amount of wild land capable of being cultivated, and which,if opened up, would afford room for hundreds of thousands to settle[107]. At Lake Huron, on its Southern Shore and North of the Lands of the Canada Company,[108] there were about four millions of acres of the best land upon the Continent, upon which an immense number of emigrants could be settled; and why had it not been already settled?--because there was no means of communication, and until they had the means of communication they could never expect that they would be settled. He proposed that some of this land should be settled by emigrants. By the Despatch from the Home Government, laid upon the table that very day, the British Government seemed anxious to see the emigrants settled upon their wild lands, and there could be no do (sic)

doubt that the English Government would be ready to advance any sum that might be found necessary to settle them. Nothing could be more advantageous for both countries than a large emigration, for most of the poor emigrants who came to this country, it was found, did not consume in manufactures more than 15s. a head while in Great Britain, while every one who came here, in a very few years consumed manufactures to the amount of between £3 and £4 per annum. It was well known that up to this time the wild lands have never been a means of enriching this country[109], the expense of the disposal of them has always equalled the amount arising from the sale of them[110]. He therefore wished they should be made available for opening the resources of the country, and to afford relief to the large number of emigrants now pouring in upon them. The proposal which he wished to lay before the House was as follows:--The distance between Quebec and the boundary line of New Brunswick was 194 miles,--in New Brunswick there was 205, and in Nova Scotia 112 miles,--making the total distance with allowance for necessary deviations to Halifax 562 miles: and a railroad between which, at the rate he had already mentioned, namely, £3,000 per mile, would only cost a little over £2,000,000. He had the particulars of the scheme drawn up in a memorandum which he held in his hand, and which contained the precise distances, and also a number of other particulars which he would now read to them.

MEMORANDA

Relative to the proposed Line of Railway between Quebec and Halifax, supposing that the Line be located through the Crown Lands of Bellechasse, L'Islet, Kamouraska, and Rimouski within the banks of Canada, and then through the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Halifax.

The length of road through those Counties and Provinces would be as follows:--

	Miles.
From Ouldiging, opposite Quebec, to River du Sud, through Seigniorial Lands.....	25
River du Sud to Armagh boundary, Crown Lands, Bellechasse County.....	10
Armagh to Ixworth, through Crown Lands, L'Islet County.....	42
Ixworth to River St. Francis, do. do., Kamouraska County.....	38
River St. Francis to River Madawaska, Crown Lands, Rimouski.....	37
Madawaska River to Military Road, at Green Mountain Do.....	20
Military Road to Province Line, New Brunswick, Do.....	22
In Canada.....	194
Province Line to Grand Falls.....	7
Grand Falls to County Line, Perth.....	47
Perth to Boice Town, Miramichi River.....	34
Boice Town to Westmoreland County Line.....	50

County Line to the Bend of Petacoudiac, Westmoreland.....	37
Thence to the Province Line of Nova Scotia (Fort Cumberland).....	30
In New Brunswick.....	205
From Fort Cumberland to Truro.....	61
Truro to Dentworth, opposite Halifax.....	51
In Nova Scotia.....	112
Recapitulation, in Canada.....	194
In New Brunswick.....	205
In Nova Scotia.....	112
Direct Course through the above places, Total Distance.....	511
Add one tenth for serious and casual deviations	51
Total length in miles.....	652

The following grants of land to be made by the Government to the Company:--

A grant of every other lot, of 200 acres, along and on both sides of the Road so located to the depth of 5 miles in each of the above mentioned provinces would amount as follows:--

	Acres.
In Canada.....	590,000
In New Brunswick.....	632,000
In Nova Scotia.....	344,000
300 acres at every 20 miles of the Road for Depot, &c.....	8,400
Quantity of land to be allowed for the additional length of road arising from causes,&c.	157,000
	1,731,400

	Miles.
NOTES:--Distance from Quebec to Halifax, by the River St. Lawrence, Kempt Road and Miramichi	672¼
From Quebec to Halifax, by the Temiscouata and Frederickton Mail route.....	680

Average costs of Railroads with single track, wooden sleepers, and from rails by 2½ inc. by ¾ in.

The mean grade being ...30 ft. per mile
Maximum.....80
and minimum.....10

To the following States, viz., Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, say for 1,000 miles is.....$44680 £3670 per mile.

Other Railroads with T. and H. rail in the States of Massachussetts,
New York, Rhode Island, &c. &c., cost.....$31000 or £7750 do.
Probable mean grade of the Quebec
and Halifax Railroad 20 feet
Maximum elevation 60 "
Minimum el " 10 "
} per mile.
Probable cost of proposed Railroad, with flat rails, including Viaducts,
Bridges, Culverts, &c. &c. &c.....£2,062,540
Clearing Land for Railroad, 450 miles..... 43,200

£2,105,740

By the above proposal, it would be seen that one-half of the land for five miles back on each side of the road, was to be given to the company, while the other half, amounting to about 596,000 acres would be made available to the Colony; and as he considered that this road would be of immense advantage to this country, he proposed that they should guarantee 3 per cent. for ten years to the company, which would be a great inducement to English Capitalists to embark in the undertaking. Then with regard to that part of the great line, lying between Quebec and Toronto, he thought as there were no waste lands to be granted to the company, that a greater inducement should be held out to English Capitalists; he, therefore, proposed that the Province should guarantee 4 per cent. permanently--he believed no person would doubt that the road from Montreal to Toronto would be the most profitable that could be made; and he was not aware that continuing it to Quebec would tend to decrease the profit much. He was certain it would realize 10 per cent at the least; but, taking it at 8 per cent, which was very low indeed, it would be a good return to capitalists; and he was certain that, with the guarantee of the Government, there would be no difficulty in inducing capitalists to embark in the line.--And with regard to that part of the line west of Toronto, it was already in the hands of capitalists--a great part of the stock had been taken up, and the road was not progressing; but, not to make any difference, he proposed that they should also guarantee three per cent to parties willing to invest capital in the undertaking. If members reflected, they would see that the Government would run no risk in giving this guarantee. All the road, with the exception of that part below Quebec, would be certain to pay, and it was the only means of opening up the resources of the country, and of providing for the unfortunate emigrants now arriving among them, which he thought could succeed. Look at the employment which it would afford to them, and look at the vast numbers that could be settled upon the land thus opened,--in Lower Canada alone there would be room for between one and two millions of people. It would also be seen, by reference to the United States--to Massachusetts for example--that there they had guaranteed large sums in a similar manner, in Massachusetts about $500,000 stock had been taken in their most important lines, and their revenue pledged for a certain return, and so far from its stock being an embarrassment to the State, it has been a means of wealth, and now yieilds (sic) a revenue of 10 or 12 per cent. to the State[111], a revenue of between $10,000 and 12,000 a year[112].

He could not see why the same course should not be followed in Canada. He was not pledged to the project which he had laid before them, and he would be happy to support any other which would accomplish the same ends. It had been suggested to him that he should refer the Resolutions either to the Committee on Railroads or the Committee on Emigration: and he would now take that step, he therefore moved that the Resolutions be referred to the Select Committee on Railroads.[113]

MR. ERMATINGER objected to their being referred--by doing so it would in a manner pledge the House[114]. He characterised the whole scheme as visionary. He said he had last year opposed the grant for the survey of the road from Halifax to Quebec, convinced that it would be so much money thrown away; and he had not altered his opinion. To complete such a work, said, Mr. E., will require more money than we can beg, borrow, or scrape.[115] It would ere it was completed cost from 10 to 20 millions of pounds sterling.[116] As to the waste lands of the Crown, the Hon. Member for North Lincoln (Mr. Merritt) is about to dispose of them; he had a scheme for disposing of 29,000,000 acres, and therefore he considered the honorable and learned Member for the city of Toronto need not trouble himself about the waste lands of the Crown. And with respect to the important subject of Emigration, Mr. E. contended, that the class of people who would come to labor on Public Works, were not such as would make good agricultural settlers, and such as the country required.[117]

MR. MORIN said, if the Government had come down with a well digested scheme, he might have supported it; but he could not support a scheme like the present, coming from a private member.[118]

MR. BALDWIN.--Refer such a proposition to a Committee on Railroads, and the Government not say a word? He was astonished. He said that in reference to emigration, it was a fallacy to suppose that this country would be settled by those who were employed on Railroads on other public works. It was the argument used at the commencement of the other public works and was found to be perfectly absurd.[119]

MR. CHALMERS thought that the hon. proposer of these resolutions, being on railroads, had travelled at railroad speed over his project.[120]

MR. MONRO said if a well digested scheme was proposed he would support it, but it was an absurdity to guarantee permanently the best part of the road. He wondered if it was intended the Government to compete with rival roads.[121]

DR. LATERRIERE, MR. FOURNIER, and MR. CHAUVEAU, spoke in French.[122]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he trusted the hon. mover would withdraw them for the present.[123] ((He)) stated that the resolutions had only been placed in his hands that day: they had not time to digest the scheme yet, as it was a porposition (sic) that required some time for deliberation[124], and the country should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on it.[125]

MR. BOULTON did not expect the House to digest this proposition in

a quarter of an hour. He was only desirous of having the resolution placed on the table, so that the subject might be taken up by the Committee on Railroads, or that on Emigration. He believed that the scheme was perfectly feasible.[126]

The papers were then laid on the table with the understanding that the subject should be taken up on the third day of next Session.[127]

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE BUILDINGS.))[128]

MR. BOULTON also laid his Resolutions, with respect to the providing of more commodious buildings for Government and Legislature, on the table, as a notice that he would take up the matter early next session.[129]

FOOTNOTES: 19 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 22 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847, from MONTREAL HERALD, and LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847, in identical accounts except that LA MINERVE's account is abbreviated but also contains two speeches which are not found in the PILOT or the BRITISH WHIG; LE CANADIEN, 21 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 20 July 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, which reported the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT,as its source, BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts, except that the ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, attributed Mr. Badgley's speech to Mr. Baldwin. Commentaries are contained in GLOBE, 28 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1847.
2. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
3. IBID.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
5. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
6. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
7. IBID.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
9. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
11. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
13. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
15. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
17. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
19. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
21. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
23. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
24. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
25. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
26. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
27. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
28. PILOT, 22 July 1847. The passage which was omitted is as follows: "but from the low tone he spoke in, we could not catch the numbers".
29. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
34. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.

36. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
41. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
42. LE CANADIEN, 21 July 1847.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
46. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
51. PILOT, 22 July 1847.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 20 July 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, which reported the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT as its source, BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
57. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 20 July 1847.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847; PILOT, 24 July 1847, BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, and BRITISH COLONIST, 27 July 1847, in identical accounts except the COLONIST's account is abbreviated and some speeches have been omitted; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 20 July 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, which reported the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT as its source, BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, in identical accounts; EXAMINER, 28 July 1847, which alluded to the debate; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 21 July 1847, in a summarized account.
62. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
63. IBID.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
65. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
70. PILOT, 24 July 1847.

71. The HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, reported that Ermatinger spoke: "at considerable length, and with a degree of energy and force which he has not before exhibited in the House."
72. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
73. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847.
74. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
75. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847.
76. IBID.
77. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
78. IBID.
79. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
80. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
81. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847.
82. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
83. LE CANADIEN, 21 July 1847.
84. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
89. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
90. IBID.
91. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847.
92. IBID.
93. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 24 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 21 July 1847; and BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
94. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 20 July 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, which reported the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT as its source, BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1847, in identical accounts; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847.
98. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
99. IBID.
100. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
101. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
105. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
106. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
107. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
108. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
109. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
110. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.

111. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
112. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
113. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
114. IBID.
115. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847.
116. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
117. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847.
118. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
119. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
120. IBID.
121. IBID.
122. IBID.
123. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
124. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
125. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
126. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 July 1847.
127. The HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1847, reported that "the resolutions were withdrawn."
128. The following was reported in identical accounts in: PILOT, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
129. PILOT, 24 July 1847.

TUESDAY, 20 JULY 1847.

10 O'Clock, A.M.

(164)

Petition brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Wilson,--The Petition of John N. W. Daly, Esquire, and others, the Magistrates of the eastern section of the Huron District.

Kingston Incorporation Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the tenth Section of the Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill to amend an error in Customs Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend an error in the Act of the present Session imposing Duties of Customs, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec Bank Bill.

An engrossed Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

British North American Telegraph Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Leslie took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Leslie reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Rivers and Rivulets Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend, explain, and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper

Canada," being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sherwood of Brockville reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Colville took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Colville reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Gowan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Gowan reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was direct to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Montreal Trinity House Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act establishing and incorporating the Montreal Trinity House, and to continue the said Corporation, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Prescott Incorporation Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Prescott Act of Incorporation, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Master and Servant Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between Master and Servant, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lyon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lyon reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

(165)

Then, on motion of Mr. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Gowan,

The House adjourned until four o'clock, P.M., this day.

4 O'Clock, P.M.

Toronto Mechanics Institute Bill. — *An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Mechanics Institute of the City of Toronto, was read for the third time.*

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Indian Affairs. — *The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "copies of all Correspondence which has passed between His Excellency, or His Excellency's predecessors, and Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs, relative to the Accounts of the Indian Department; also, all and every Correspondence which has passed between His Excellency, or his predecessors, and the several Accountants who have been engaged in investigating the said Accounts, together with the Special Report of the Kingston Commission on the said Accounts; as also, the several Statements of Account and Reports of the Accountants herein referred to, which have been rendered to His Excellency, or his predecessors,--the said Correspondence commencing from the period Mr. Jarvis was directed to hand over his Accounts to the Civil Secretary's Office."*

App. (V.V.) — *(For the said Return, see Appendix V.V.)*

Supply. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee;[1]

((A)) grant of £50 ((was)) ... proposed for the Mechanics' Institution at London.[2]

MR. BALDWIN enquired what was the particular ground for granting this vote for London,[3] in preference to Brockville, Hamilton, and many other places.[4]

MR. SHERWOOD explained that it was because the people of London had applied, while the others had not.[5]

The grant of the Bishop's College (£500) ((was)) ... proposed.[6]

MR. BROOKS said he believed there had been no application for this grant, while there were many useful works for which he had applied and got nothing, amongst others a bridge, which cost $1000, and of which the buttresses were nearly decayed. There were not more than twenty or thirty scholars.[7]

The hon. gentleman was loudly cheered by MESSRS. LAFONTAINE and CAMERON.[8]

MR. CAMERON was glad this vote was opposed; he was against all grants for sustaining theological colleges, and wanted to know where the House was to stop if they gave money to every college intended to support peculiar theological doctrines.[9]

MR. HALE said that he agreed with the general principles just advocated; but while the House gave money to so many colleges, this had as fair a claim as others. There were but fourteen scholars, it was true, in the higher branches, and forty in the lower; but it had been only two years in existence. As to its being a theological school, that was a mistake: for though the college was under the Church of England, all denominations were admitted, and in fact there were scholars of all classes there.[10]

MR. PRICE opposed the grant. If the doctrine were once admitted, the clergymen of every religious denomination would be lobbying in the House. Was not $24,000 recently give to Victoria College, in consequence of the lobbying of a certain clergyman of the denomination to which that College belonged? Was not the same influence used to cut up the King's College revenue for distribution in part to this same Victoria College?[11]

MR. AYLWIN supported the grant on the principle of justice to the Protestants of Lower Canada. If this was opposed he should next session vote against every similar grant. He should vote against every grant for religious colleges in Lower Canada. He had advocated the grants for another church, and now demanded justice for his own. There was no Roman Catholic nor French Canadian who could vote against this, for they had received most liberal grants. He was not in favour of postponing the education of the clergy to that of the laity.[12]

MR. VIGER spoke for a long time in French ... in opposition to the principle of grants to colleges[13], ((and against the ministerial measure.))[14]

MR. CAMERON said the amount of the endowment of this college was £6000 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £100 per annum by some gentlemen at Quebec, and £500 raised in the neighbourhood of the College. He thought the hon. member for Quebec was entitled to thanks for bringing this subject under the notice of Government.[15]

MR. BROOKS said that this college had an endowment of £6000 sterling, and as the school was paid for separately by the parents of the scholars, that was all appropriated to educate the sons of people who could educate their children very well themselves. People talked of equal justice; for his part he saw no justice in being obliged to pay for other people's education.[16]

MR. THOMPSON thought that if any educational establishments had grants, the Barrington Ladies' Academy ought to have been remembered. From a petition signed by a large number of gentlemen at Hamilton, it appeared that the school was kept by the Rev. J. Norman, M.A., who had established it solely for the education of "female ladies," and that he was assisted by seven or eight ladies.[17]

MR. BALDWIN entirely dissented from the principle of voting money to these institutions; and he was sure the time must come when it would be abandoned. On that account, though he did not wish to disturb those colleges which had had grants, he was not prepared to give money to others, when he was sure that the principle must be given up. It appeared, too, that this was essentially a theological college. For that he would not vote under any circumstances, because he would not go beyond the limits hitherto adopted of giving grants only to those colleges which gave secular instruction, even though under the direction of clergymen.[18]

MR. LAFONTAINE said if he ever heard a grant proposed in that House for the support of religion, he would oppose it; but the question was very different when the affair was merely as to an education establishment. Here, however, there had been no application for money. Many other colleges had been mentioned, and it was for him to mention another, that of St. Hyacinthe. In this last there were 150 scholas (sic). Now here was £500 to be given to a college with forty-five scholars, and one with one hundred and fifty scholars was to have only £100. He then paid a very just compliment to the liberality of opinions which had always prevailed in Lower Canada on religious subjects. He had seen with great chagrin that the Ministry had recently introduced a bill to divide the funds of the University of King's College among four denominations; he had seen it with regret, because he found that among those four denominations was the one to which he belonged. He hoped there was no Catholic in Upper Canada, whether priest or layman who would be in favour of a measure which he could only regard as a bribe to the three denominations who were to be thus paid.[19]

MR. AYLWIN said, as he saw the motion could not be passed, would move in amendment to reduce the sum to £250.[20]

MR. VIGER spoke ... in English, against the grant, declaring that it was decidedly against every just principle to take money out of the general property to encourage particular colleges belonging to different denominations.[21]

The amendment was then carried by a large majority.[22]

(165)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chauveau reported that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Board of Works Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works:"*

Montreal Gas Light Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company:"*

And also,

Forgery Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Law and repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,*

Indian Monies. — *The Legislative Council give leave to the Honorable William Morris to attend the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly to which is referred the Return to an Address on the subject of Indian Monies invested in Government or other Debentures, on Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to be examined on the subject of the said reference, if he thinks fit.*

And then he withdrew.

Leave of absence. — *Ordered, That Jean Chabot, Esquire, have leave to absent himself from this House during the remainder of the present Session, on account of ill health.*

Rebellion Losses (U.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the issuing of Debentures to pay the balance due to claimants for losses during the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada, being read;*

((There were)) some remarks from MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD[23].

(165)

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Copyright Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the protection of Copyright in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*[24]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY explained that the object of this measure was to obtain the privilege of importing reprints, according to the wishes expressed by the Home Government, who had offered to allow that course, if some protection were afforded to British authors. In the Customs Bill he had proposed to effect this by levying a duty, but considering the enormous disparity in the price of the original editions and the reprints, an ad valorem duty of 20 or 30 per cent seemed to be absurd. He, therefore, now proposed to permit authors having copyrights to reprint their works in the colony, and in that case to allow them to retain all their exclusive rights, admitting reprints of all other works at the ordinary rate of duty on books. The subject was a difficult one; but the words of the despatch did not seem to him to point to one mode of protection more than another, and this seemed likely in the long run to be the most effectual method; for a duty could hardly give a great advantage, whereas, in a few years the Province might be sufficiently populous to make reprints within it pay the author.[25]

MR. AYLWIN said that the greatest objection to the bill was this, that, as he apprehended, the author in obtaining a copyright in England, obtained all exclusive right in all the British possessions. Now he was certain that no Court would decide against the author, if the Provincial Statute clashed with rights conferred by Imperial Statutes or Common Law rights. He doubted whether it would not be better to revert to the duties as at first proposed.[26]

MR. MERRITT said he believed the British author would never find it advantageous to republish books in the Province, and thus the old law would practically come into force, and the Canadian buyer get the reprints at a low price.[27]

(165)

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Supply Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and certain other Expenses not otherwise provided for, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Gaspé Landholders Bill. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the relief of certain Landholders in the District of Gaspé, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Jessup took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Jessup reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Indian Tribes Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Indian Tribes in Lower Canada, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Jurors Bill, (L.C.) — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Meyers reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Seamen's Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill regulating the shipping of Seamen, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(166)

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Quebec Debentures Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act granting Debentures to sufferers by Fires at Quebec, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Hale took the Chair of the Committee;[28]

MR. CHAUVEAU said that in the absence of any direct instructions from his constituents, he was not prepared to refuse this measure; but he would take upon himself to say that one clause if adopted by the government would ((be)) calculated to ruin those poor people by Act of Parliament--he referred to that which required the property of the people to be mortgaged by the parties. If there had been any intention really to succour these poor persons, the rate of interest might have been made higher, for though debentures could not be sold at 5 per cent, they might be sold at a higher rate. As it was, it would be better if there had been no pretence to aid the victims, because then they might have applied to their creditors and made arrangement with them, instead of trusting to what had turned out of so little value. He would take that opportunity of remarking on a subject to which he had never before alluded in the House. The poor victims of the fire, the Relief Committee, and the Clergy had been maligned in a manner that had never been known in any other country, nor in this country any where else than in the columns of some of the English Journals of Montreal. These journals had taken advantage of the St. John's fire to revile persons who happened to belong to another race--persons, who, when they were appealed to themselves, at once made a contribution for the sufferers, which in the impoverished condition of the donors did them infinite honour.[29]

M. LAFONTAINE ... ((s'opposa)) avec force à la clause du bill qui accorde des débentures aux incendiés, au lieu d'argent que le gouvernement s'était engagé à leur donner l'année dernière. En outre, ces débentures leur sont données à un intérêt de 4 par cent au lieu de 3 qui était le taux fixé par le bill de M. Taschereau dans la dernière session. Ces messieurs ont demandé aux membres du ministère quel motif les avait portés à changer leur mesure? et ils ne purent s'empêcher de déclarer que la conduite du governement à l'égard des incendiés de Quebec était une preuve certaine qu'il n'avait aucune sympathie pour le malheur des victimes informées qu'il fesait semblant de vouloir secourir.[30]

M. LAURIN ((exprima des vues semblables))[31].

M. LAFONTAINE fit remarquer aux membres du gouvernement qu'il avait dès l'an dernier contracté un engagement envers les incendiés de Québec, et que s'il ne pouvait actuellement s'acquitter de sa promesse solennelle, il devait au moins se charger de rembourser ces malheureux de la perte qu'ils pourraient essayer en négociant leurs débentures. Ce que les membres de Québec demandaient en définitive au gouvernement, c'était de vendre lui-même ses débentures à ... par cent et de faire un prêt en argent aux incendiés, comme il avait promis originairement. Son refus de le faire était un aveu tacite de son manque de crédit sur le marché monétaire de la Grande-Brétagne.[32]

M. AYLWIN a fait observer qu'il ne savait s'il devait s'opposer ou non a cette mesure n'ayant point reçu d'instructions particulières de ses constituants à ce sujet. Pour lui il préférerait ne rien obtenir pour eux que d'obtenir une semblable loi, qui les met entièrement à la merci des créanciers.[33]

Quelques explications avec MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY ((eurent lieu))[34].

M. CHAUVEAU demanda que la mesure fut remise pour être le premier ordre du jour mercredi.[35] ((Il espérait)) recevoir dans l'intervalle quelque document constatant l'opinion des interessés.[36]

(166)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hale reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow; and that it be then the first Order of the Day.

Census Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for taking the Census in Canada, and obtaining statistical information therein, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Armstrong took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Armstrong reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mrs. Vallières de St. Réal's Pension Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to grant a Pension to Madame Widow Vallières de St. Réal, during her natural life, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Municipal Authorities, (L.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the Acts therein mentioned, and to amend the Law for the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, being read;*

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Papineau, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.[37]

M. CHAUVEAU ... Je m'oppose à cette mesure, parce que je suis opnosé (sic) à ce changement continuel des lois qui nous régissent. En moins de quelques années, il y a eu quatre lois d'écoles, et trois de municipalités. La loi municipale a pour but de changer les moeurs et les institutions du peuple, au moyen d'une nouvelle division du pays. Ce système défectueux a été changé plus d'une fois, mais enfin on en est revenu au système basé sur une division territoriale, convenable au peuple, celle des paroisses et townships. On a trouvé qu'il était impossible de changer en quelques années les habitudes de toute une population. Ne sait-on pas qu'en France, on n'a pu, par la force de la loi, réussir à changer les poids et mesures: cependant c'était à une époque où tout était bouleversé. ((Mais)) ces changemens n'ont pas encore eu lieu, et déjà ça voudrait faire disparaître les moeurs, les lois et les coûtumes du peuple. On veut changer la division

actuelle du territoire par paroisses et adopter une division par comtés. Sur quoi est basé ce nouveau plan? Sur le principe qu'une grande division est préférable à une petite, et avec l'idée que l'on pourra faire des chefs-lieux où il n'en a jamais existé. L'expérience a-t-elle fourni quelques argumens pour changer la loi actuelle? Une expérience de deux années! quelle expérience! tout le monde civilisé doit rire d'une pareille idée. Mais on dit que la loi actuelle ne peut fonctionner. Elle a déjà fonctionné dans quelques endroits et je ne vois aucune raison pour croire qu'elle ne fonctionnera pas dans d'autres demain. On a législaté sur ce sujet d'une manière trop hâtive et trop inconsidérée. On a devancé la marche des évènemens. Comment la chambre a-t-elle passé la dernière loi des municipalités? Par la vapeur, et à la fin d'une session. Je crois que le membre pour Missisquoi a beaucoup travaillé, et qu'il mérite des remercimens pour avoir introduit ce bill, mais il n'a pas eu beaucoup de temps, il fallait beaucoup plus de réflexion,pour préparer cette mesure. Comment sait-on si l'organisation qu'on nous propose sera meilleure que celle qui existe actuellement? Je dirai aussi qu'il est beaucoup plus dangereux qu'on ne l'imagine de changer les choses que l'on a essayées pendant si peu de tems, pendant une seule année. Il y a des officiers qui ont été nommés en vertu de cette loi, il y a des certioraris actuellement pendants devant des tribunaux supérieurs, tout sera mis dans la confusion par le changement que l'on propose. Mais ce n'est pas tout: changer la loi tous les deux ans, c'est certainement le moyen de faire naître plus de certioraris qu'il n'y en a eu jusqu'aujourd'hui. J'en appelle à l'honorable membre pour Vaudreuil, je lui demanderai de nous dire dans quels détails la loi actuelle ne fonctionne pas. Cette loi ne devrait pas être changée maintenant, entr'autres, pour la raison qu'elle fixe le tems pour l'élection des officiers au mois de juillet. Or, que pensera-t-on de la chambre, si immédiatement après ces élections, elle change la loi, et rend ainsi les élections futiles? Jean-Baptiste pourra bien se croiser les bras, lorsqu'il sera requis d'agir sous la nouvelle loi, et dire: "attendons jusqu'a l'année prochaine, nous en aurons une nouvelle." La loi des écoles dépend aussi en bonne partie de la loi des municipalités, et devra être changée avec elle; c'est encore une autre raison contre le changement proposé. Ne serait-il pas mieux de tâcher de faire fonctionner la loi existante? Qu'un système soit mauvais tant que vous voudrez, il vaut mieux le laisser mettre en pratique pendant quelque tems, et en surveiller l'administration, que de se hâter de lui en substituer un nouveau. Au lieu d'agir ainsi, la chambre législate, fait et défait des lois et n'opère aucun bien.[38]

(166)

Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Laterrière, That all the words after "House" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "will upon this day six months resolve itself into the said Committee."

M. BERTHELOT dit que l'organisation originaire des institutions municipales du pays fut par paroisses. C'était les paroisses qui réparaient leurs chemins, et qui fesaient tout ce qui avait rapport à la régie de leurs localités. De cette manière, tout allait bien. Ensuite, on a voulu réunier plusieurs paroisses en une seule municipalité. Cette loi ne put fonctionner, et

au bout de quelques années, on trouva qu'il était impossible de réussir à faire agir plusieurs paroisses ensemble. La voix unanime de la législature déclara alors que cette loi ne pouvait continuer à exister. Je demande à l'on. procureur-géneral quel bien il espère retirer de cette nouvelle organisation par comtés? L'organisation par paroisses a existé depuis l'établissement du pays. L'habitude est une seconde nature, et la chose la plus difficile dans le progrès de la civilisation c'est d'habituer une peuple à s'acquitter de ses devoirs.[39]

M. LAURIN dit qu'il avait présenté pendant le cours de la session plusieurs pétitions contre la loi actuelle et entre autres, une des habitans du comté de l'Ottawa, représenté (sic) par l'auteur même de cette loi. Il était en faveur du principe du bill mais opposé à quelques-uns de ses détails. Avec une administration active, il pensait que l'introduction du nouveau principe pourrait faire beaucoup de bien. Il était aussi d'opinion que la loi actuelle avait été en force assez longtemps pour montrer son masque d'efficacité?[40] He therefore hoped the hon member for Quebec would withdraw his amendment[41].

MR. HALE thought the hon. member for Quebec could not be aware that if the existing law expired without some new measure being passed, the country would revert again to the celebrated ordinance of municipalities.[42]

DR. LATERRIERE.--M. le président.--J'ai pendant les deux dernières sessions inutilement opposé le principe et les détails de ce bill, comme inapplicables à l'état isolé de nos campagnes. En secondant la motion de mon ami, le représentant du comté de Québec, qui vient d'en signaler les absurdités de la manière la plus habile, c'est protester encore une fois contre la passation d'une loi que la plûpart des membres de cette chambre paraît désirer mais je ne puis pas faire qu'à ma connaissance, dans mon comté et bien d'autres comtés, elle n'a jamais bien opéré, soit par district ou paroisse, et elle n'opèrera pas mieux par comté. Elle a eu l'effet d'exciter beaucoup d'agitation, soit dans l'un ou l'autre cas. Beaucoup de procès dans l'intérêt de messieurs les avocats, mais rien dans l'intérêt de la chose publique; tout au contraire, les chemins qui étaient bien entretenus sous le contrôle des différents grands voyers de districts sont maintenant impracticables presque partout. Aucunes améliorations n'ont été faites en vertue de cette loi dans nos campagnes, mais bien des vexations par l'influence des gros marchands contre les petits. Ceux qui prèchent contre la taxe des écoles, font taxer le petit commerce ambulant de nos campagnes. Cette loi qui tire son origine de l'union des deux provinces, en un mot, porta le même fruit, c'est-à dire la discorde dans tous les rangs de la société. Dans les villes, des dettes énormes, dans les campagnes des procès. Il n'y a rien de plus dangereux, de plus absurde que de changer les lois d'une pays auxquelles les gens sont accoutumées, pour les remplacer de session en session comme nous le fesons par des lois d'inexpérience, par des lois éphémères à moitié mortes, pleines de lacunes qui les rendent inexécutables. C'est avec juste raison que les gens, par la force de leur gros bon sens, nous accusent de ne pas savoir ce que nous fesons, en autant que cette chambre se trouve en grande partie composée d'hommes de loi et sur qui devrait essentiellement peser, je dois le dire, la responsabilité

de ces innovations. Les lois d'un pays doivent être adaptées aux besoins du peuple Canadien, dans son enfance, pour ainsi dire, sont simples, ses lois devraient l'être semblablement, sans continuellement y jetter la confusion de nos repiécetages législatifs. Qu'a-t-on répondu et que répondra-t-on encore pour justifier l'anticipation, la nécessité, dit-on, d'une telle loi? Que c'était pour préparer, forcer le peuple à s'instruire de nos droits politiques en stimulant sa ((pensée)) de clairvoyance pour l'avenir. C'était l'argument en effet du magicien lord Sydenham. Il a bien pu trouver en dehors du peuple des approbateurs de l'union des Canadas, de presque toutes ses lois spéciales mais le peuple est encore là qui reprouve ses actes, entre autres, l'acte municipal dont il a doté le pays uniquement dans un interêt qui n'était pas celui du Bas Canada--puisque le Bas Canada qui dépensait ci-devant tous les ans de 8 à cent mille louis pour ses améliorations publiques, du surplus de son trésor, n'a reçu en échange de l'argent qui lui a été escamoté, que le privilège de se taxer municipalement pour le même objet. On a cité ou l'on pourrait citer les avantages de cette loi aux Etats-Unis? Le peuple n'est pas encore ici comme aux Etats-Unis un peuple souverain, un peuple mûr pour de semblables institutions. Là tous leurs districts ruraux sont centralisés dans les petites villes ou villages--là tous les gens se voyent (sic) tous les jours et se font part de leurs lumières et s'instruisent. Mais au contraire le peuple Canadien disséminé sur une grande surface, vit isolé et ne se réunit que tous les dimanches. Il a bien autre chose à faire et à bien mieux faire que de perdre son temps en réunions municipales par anticipation de son éducation politique. Croyez-vous que les charges onéreuses de maires d'échevins, et les amendes par dessus le marché, s'ils ne remplissent pas les devoirs que leur imposera cet acte, ne sont pas capables de produire de la perturbation populaire. Leurs déplacements d'une à dix heures dans chaque comté pour se rendre aux assemblées trimestrielles, leur délégation enfin des devoirs de toutes à remplir à leurs dépends, bien entendu sont autant de taxes révoltantes. Croyez-vous que tout cela soit d'accord avec les moyens pécuniaires des habitans qui seront élus et qui auront à remplir des obligations si onéreuses, détrimentales à leurs interêts, en les forçant de s'éloigner, de perdre de vue la conduite de leurs affaires domestiques, pour mettre à exécution une loi opposée entièrement à leur habitude de vivre en paix. Mais il ne faut pas connaître l'esprit de nos campagnes pour vouloir ainsi les ((constater)) en permanence de législation locale cent fois pire que la législation de cette province pour laquelle nous sommes payés. Ces régions pourraient tout au plus convenir aux villes et villages, mais je crois sincèrement que c'est une mesure inexécutable dans nos campagnes isolés, et conséquemment prematurée.

Je le demande, comment veut-on que de telles institutions progressent, lorsqu'il est notoire que dans presque toutes les paroisses, on a élu dans le but avoué d'en arrêter la marche, les personnes les mois instruites ou celles qui prèchent contre l'éducation. Pour faire disparaître un tel état de choses, il faudrait avant par tous les moyens possibles encourager, forcer même l'éducation élémentaire dans nos campagnes indépendamment du concours des municipalités. Si l'on veut réellement une bonne loi de municipalité, il vaudrait mieux remettre cette mesure, maintenant qu'elle est imprimée à une époque plus éloignée, les amendemens qui y ont été apportés par un comité

de bonne volonté, les membres auraient le temps de pouvoir en étudier toutes les dispositions, pourraient semblablement en conférer avec leurs constituants, et reviendraient autrement appuyés que nous ne le sommes aujourd'hui pour passer cette loi. Ce bill comprend 78 clauses ((et)) se trouve tellement lié avec celui qui règle l'éducation que pour apporter quelque changement à ce dernier, il nous faudrait pour ainsi dire les confronter, les confondre en un seul, ce qui à l'époque avancée de la session est une chose qui me paraît extrêment difficile, même impossible pour en faire une loi satisfaisante à moins de vouloir faire encore comme ci-devant, rappeller, amender, et plonger de plus en plus le pays dans la confusion. Ce bill porte une clause d'exaction des plus injustes contre les seigneurs.[43] In that respect those who draughted the law seemed to have had before them the famous proclamation of the generalissimo Nelson, at the time of his premeditated conquest of Canada in 1833.[44] Je sui fâché que l'on y ait introduit, à moins donc que ce fut pour la rendre populaire au dépend de la justice, un expédient si évidement attentatoire à la propriété au droit des gens. Si ce projet de loi passe il faudra bien s'y soumettre. Ce sera au nom du peuple qui ne le demande pas, qui repousse même de tels changemens que l'on promulgue, une loi subversive des lois fondamentales de la société en attaquant ainsi la propriété en la taxant doublement par un semblant de justice envers le peuple, dont on se sert comme d'un marche-pied pour s'élever, faire une chemin dans presque tous les cas à ses demandes et contre la morale publique. On va me demander sans doute par quoi je voudrais remplacer cette mesure? Vaudrait mieux en attendant faire revivre l'ancien régime des grands voyers, en le modifiant et en l'adoptant aux circonstances du pays.[45]

M. VIGER était aussi opposé au bill, ... "si j'étais l'ennemi de mon pays, je voterais pour cette mesure". ....il montra l'origine des gouvernemens de paroisse en Angleterre, le bien qu'elles avaient fait, et pour en faire voir les effets, il fait en parallèle l'éducation politique du peuple Anglais et du peuple Français au tems de la révolution Française. Les municipalités étaient la chose à laquelle tous sujets britanniques devaient être le plus particulièrement attachés, parce que c'étaient ces municipalités qui avaient formé le peuple anglais à la pratique de sa constitution. Il ajouta que ceux qui voteraient pour demander des municipalités de comté déclareraient par là que leurs compatriotes sont assez dégradés, assez ignorants, pour être incapables de faire fonctionner ces municipalités de paroisse, mais qu'il pensait qu'avec le tems on pourrait faire une loi qui ... des municipalités de paroisse et des municipalités de comté en même tems, les premières pour les affaires des paroisses les secondes pour les affaires de comté. Il regrettait beaucoup que le procureur-général pour le Bas Canada ne fût pas entré au ministère trois mois auparavent, il aurait pu mûrir la mesure, et la rédiger d'une manière plus intelligible et plus satisfaisante. Ce bill était en grande partie le même que celui des municipalités de district passé sous lord Sydenham, et qui n'avait pu fonctionner. Il aimerait beaucoup mieux remettre la mesure à la prochaine session. Si cette session devait avoir lieu dans le mois de février, et que le bill fût mis en force au mois de janvier, il n'y aurait qu'un mois que le nouveau bill aurait force

de loi, lorsque le parlement se réunirait de nouveau. Mais alors il fallait passer immédiatement une mesure pour continuer l'acte actuel des municipalités, puisque cet acte expire à la fin de la session.[46]

DR. BOUTHILLIER partageait cette opinion.[47]

M. FOURNIER pensait qu'après avoir adopté le système des Municipalités, il serait impossible de retourner à celui des grands voyers. Ce système devait continuer à exister et comme la loi actuelle est sur le point d'expirer il était nécessaire d'en passer une autre. Il pensait que la loi de Lord Sydenham était bonne sous plus d'un rapport, mais elle était dispendieuse et le peuple lui était opposé. D'ailleurs, elle embrassait quelque fois deux ou trois comtés dans une seule municipalité, ce qui contribuait à en empêcher le fonctionnement. Cette nouvelle loi que l'on proposait faciliterait la mise en pratique du principe de Lord Sydenham.[48]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY believed that some part of the opposition to the bill arose from the tax it might impose upon seigniorial property. But the hon. member for Kamouraska asked what advantage there was in the proposed measure over the old law or organization by parishes.--He would reply that in parishes there were so many little interests conflicting with each other, that the municipalities so divided could never work well. When roads were to be made within the parish, all might go on properly; but when it was necessary to make or repair a longer line from one place to another, out of those limits a difficulty at once arose. Counties were ancient divisions, known in the country so long as the principle of incorporation was known--he meant so long as there had been any Canadian Parliament, for that House was after all, but a large corporation. Now by the county organization would be secured the union of a large number of intelligent men, which was so much better than anything that could be obtained in a parish, as the numbers were greater, and the amount of money they had to dispose of more considerable. It was objected that the House was legislating on this subject every year, and that the bill now proposed might be changed again next year. That might be so; but it had clearly been the object of the Legislature to allow these experiments since it had passed the existing laws only for two years, in order that at the end of that time the subject should be again sent back for the consideration of the House. If it were found that the amendments he proposed were required, of course the House would adopt them; if not, they would not do so. At the present moment, however, when the existing law was expiring, it did seem to him that it would be advisable to introduce a bill calculated to work properly. He was told that the present law would not work, and he could well believe it, because the municipal divisions were too small, and petty interests would exert too much influence. The bill then before the House would prevent in a great measure the operation of those trifling interests.[49]

MR. CAUCHON would vote cheerfully for the bill, if the hon. Attorney General would retract what he had said about that House being a corporation (laughter.)[50]

MR. LAFONTAINE believed the bill had been introduced at too late a period of the session to pass into a good law. He thought, too, that the

organization by parishes must still subsist; but he also thought there might be at the same time an organization by counties. He therefore could not give his approval to the bill. In what position, however, was the House placed? The present law would expire at the end of the session, and it was necessary to do something: for that reason he would not assume the responsibility of opposing the measure. At the same time he put it to the hon. Attorney General himself whether he was not convinced that this bill--copied as it was in a great measure from Lord Sydenham's law--would not work. While he would not assume the responsibility of voting against the bill, he yet hoped that the Administration would refrain from pressing it through that session; he would advise them rather to renew the law now in force. He regretted sincerely that the hon. Attorney Gen. had not had a longer opportunity of considering the law, because he was sure that had that been the case, it would have been draughted clearly, and would have been bettered (sic) matured (hear, hear.)--As it was he did not think he could have had time for proper consideration, nor did he believe the House would be able to give it the attention justly due to it. He would advise the hon. gentleman to let the measure stand till next session, and he would then have time to think over the idea, he (Mr. Lafontaine)had thrown out relative to the method of organizing the municipal divisions.[51]

MR. SCOTT in his experience as Councillor under the organization by Districts, had found that nothing could be done in divisions 50 miles wide. The council never had the local knowledge necessary to come to proper determinations, and trusting to the information of others were usually deceived. In the parishes every one had sufficient local knowledge, and the laws worked better. If they went back now to the larger divisions, it would be like returning to the old trains after having had the sleighs.[52]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY suggested that the hon. Member for Quebec should withdraw his amendment, and if the House then desired it he would postpone the bill till next session, in order to have time for consideration, so that he might bring down a bill that would, as nearly as possible, meet the views of all parties.[53]

M. CHAUVEAU répondit qu'il était opposé au principe du bill, qu'il désirait consister son vote que l'administration aurait certainement une très grande majorité en faveur de la mesure, et qu'alors ce serait à elle à avancer ou à reculer.[54]

There were loud cries against the withdrawal of the bill from several French Canadian members[55].

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The question having been put on the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Berthelot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Guillet, Lacoste, Laterrière, Lemieux, Méthot, and Scott.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Bouthillier, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cauchon, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie,

Conger, Cummings, DeBleury, DeWitt, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Hale, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laurin, LeBoutillier, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Moffatt, Monro, Morin, Papineau, Petrie, Price, Robinson, Rousseau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Thompson, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(45.)

So it passed in the negative.
The question being then put upon the main motion, it was agreed to; and
The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. Chalmers took the Chair of the Committee;

Une longue discussion à laquelle prirent part MESSRS. LAFONTAINE, LATERRIERE, LEMIEUX, LAURIN et CHAUVEAU s'engagea sur les détails du bill.[56]

MR. LAFONTAINE. Come il passait minuit M. Lafontaine dit qu'il était bon physionomiste, qu'il voyait dans les yeux de M. Badgley que ce M. n'avait pas intention de faire passer cette loi pendant la présente session.[57]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY, après avoir fait passer deux ou trois autres clauses ... consentit à un ajournement.[58]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Chalmers reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Adjournment. — *Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.*

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill. — *Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's Copper Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.*

Orders deferred. — *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow, in their present order.*

Then, on motion of Mr. Cauchon, seconded by Mr. Gowan,
The House adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

FOOTNOTES: 20 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1847, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts; PILOT, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847, in identical accounts; and LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts.
2. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
3. IBID.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1847.
5. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
15. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1847.
24. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 24 July 1847, copied by BATHURST COURIER, 3 August 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 28 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847, in identical accounts.
25. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847.
29. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
30. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847.
34. IBID.
35. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
36. LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847.
37. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29

July 1847, in identical accounts; LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847; LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847; and LA MINERVE, 26 July 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the PILOT, 24 July 1847, and BRITISH WHIG, 28 July 1847. A commentary is contained in L'AURORE, 17 August 1847. Since the discussion was in French, all the accounts in the English newspapers are short, except the PILOT.

38. LA MINERVE, 26 July 1847.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
42. IBID.
43. LA MINERVE, 26 July 1847.
44. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
45. LA MINERVE, 26 July 1847.
46. IBID., 22 July 1847.
47. IBID.
48. IBID., 26 July 1847.
49. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847.
55. PILOT, 24 July 1847.
56. LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 21 JULY 1847.

10 O'Clock, A.M.

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Indian Tribes Bill. AN engrossed Bill to incorporate the Indian Tribes in Lower Canada, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the several Indian Tribes in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mrs. Vallières de St. Réal's Pension Bill. An engrossed Bill to grant a Pension to Madame Widow Vallières de St. Réal, during her natural life, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to make provision for the subsistence of the Widow of the late Honorable Joseph Remi Vallières de St. Réal."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Gaspé Land-holders Bill. An engrossed Bill for the relief of certain Land-holders in the District of Gaspé, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Copyright Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Act for the protection of Copyright in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United Kingdom, on certain conditions."

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Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of John Armour and others, Ministers and Delegates of the Congregational Churches of Canada West; praying that no division be made of the endowment of the University of King's College, and that the said University be open to all, without reference to denominational peculiarities.

Of M. T. O'Brien and others, of the City of Toronto; praying that the proposed Bill relative to the endowment of the University of King's College may not be passed, and that measurements be adopted to secure the said endowment from mismanagement.

Of F. W. Barron and others, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College; praying that the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the said College may be continued to it, and that its means of operation may be extended.

Of John Cronyn and Hugh Carfrae, President and Secretary of a meeting of the Medical Students of King's College; praying that no alteration may be made in the Medical School of King's College University.

Of the Reverend L. S. Malo and others, of Trois Pistoles; praying aid to complete the road between Rivière des Trois Pistoles and Lake Temiscouata.

Of Robert Robertson and others, of the Township of Wellesley, in the District of Wellington; praying that the eastern section of District of Huron, and the said Township, may be erected into a new District, with Stratford as the District Town, as prayed for in a general Petition from the said section of the District of Huron.

Of David M. Selee and others, of the District of Johnstown; praying that the Bills relating to the University of King's College may not pass, but that the said University be opened to all classes without restriction.

Of John Grany of London, in the District of London; representing that he has suffered loss as Contractor on the London and Brantford Road, and praying relief.

Of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; praying to be relieved from the payment of the duty on Iron imported for the purposes of the said Railroad.

Of the Reverend Thomas Johnson and others, of the Township of Granby; praying that the custom of selling property at Church doors after Divine Service, on Sundays, may be discontinued.

Of Henry Allen, Esquire, of London, in the District of London; praying the repeal of the Act 9 Vic. relating to the practice of District Courts in Upper Canada.

Of James Green and others, School Commissioners of the Municipality of Barnston; praying that the Superintendent of Schools may be authorized to pay to the said Municipality their proportion of the School funds, notwithstanding that no assessment was made through the defect of the Council and the subsequent neglect of the Assessors.

Report on Petition of E. Gamble and others.

Mr. Thompson, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Samuel Gamble and others, of the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table.

App. (W. W.)

(For the said Report, see Appendix W. W.)

Report of Committee on Expiring Laws.

Mr. Bouthillier, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:

Your Committee have carefully examined the List of Expiring Laws drawn up by the Law Clerk of this House; and think it expedient to continue the following Acts and Ordinances until the 1st of January, 1848, and thence until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament:

The Act 7 Vic. c. 10, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Ordinance of Lower

Canada, intituled, 'An Ordinace concerning Bankrupts and the administration of their Estates and Effects,' and to make provision for the same object throughout the Province of Canada," as amended and continued by the Act 9 Vic. c. 30; and also, the 9 Vic. c. 30, continuing and amending the same, intituled, "An Act to continue and amend the Bankrupt Laws now in force in this Province:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 6, intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace, and the prevention of riots and violent outrages at and near Public Works while in progress of construction:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 27, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned relative to the Registration of Titles to and Incumbrances upon Real Property in Lower Canada:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 40, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 48, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

The Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 8 intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Common of the Seigneurie of La Prairie de la Magdeleine:"

The Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 10, intituled, "An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Seigneurie of LaBaie St. Antoine, commonly called LaBaie du Febvre, to provide for the better regulation of the Common in the said Seigniory:"

The Act 3 Will. 4, c. 14, intituled "An Act further to suspend certain parts of an Act or Ordinance therein mentioned, and to consolidate and further to continue for a time the provisions of two other Acts therein mentioned for more effectually ascertaining the damage on Protested Bills of Exchange, and for terminating disputes relating thereto, and for other purposes:"

The Ordinance 2 Vic. (3rd Session) c. 7, intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third, chap. 9, commonly called the Road Act:"

The Ordinance 2 Vic. (3rd Session) c. 19, intituled, "An Ordinance to suspend in part certain Acts therein mentioned, and to establish and incorporate a Trinity House in the City of Montreal:"

The Ordinance 2 Vic. (3rd Session) c. 29, intituled, "An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the building of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church-yards:"

And the Ordinance 2 Vic. (3rd Session) c. 65, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the inspection of Fish and Oil."

And beg leave to recommend that a Bill for the purpose of continuing the said Acts and Ordinances be forthwith introduced.

Expiring Laws Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Bouthillier have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

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Notarial Organization Bill.

On motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Jobin, Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:

Press 8, line 30. After "ability" insert "and have made proof of having pursued for five years a regular course of study in some one or more of the Seminaries or Colleges named in the fourteenth section of this Act, or of otherwise having received a regular classical education.

Press 8, line 31. After "articles" insert, "and an authentic copy of such articles, as well as of every assignment thereof, shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of such Board, within eight days from the date thereof, on pain of nullity: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any Student whose articles shall have been executed before the passing of this Act, or to affect the right of any such Student to obtain his admission as a Notary at the expiration of the term of such articles, subject to the requirements of the Laws in force at the time such articles were executed, save and except that every such Student shall cause an authentic copy of his articles to be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Board of Notaries, within whose jurisdiction his Patron resides, within thirty days after the establishment of such Board."

Press 9, line 3, After "currency" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of January next, it shall be the duty of each and every Notary in Lower Canada, to number consecutively all Deeds, Contracts, or Instruments which may be executed before him and remain of record in his Office, (Etude,) and to note the number of each and every such Deed, Contract, or Instrument in the margin of his repertory, opposite to the entry of such Deed, Contract, or Instrument, as well as in every copy thereof."

Press 9, line 6, After "therein" insert "the number thereof and."

Press 12, line 7. After "Canada" insert "that no Notary shall act as such while holding the office of Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any County, or carrying on business as a Merchant, Trader, or Manufacturer."

Press 12, line 8. After "Bench" insert "or of Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any County, or carrying on business as a Merchant, Trader, or Manufacturer."

Press 12, line 13. After "Bench" insert "or of Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any County, or of the calling of a Merchant, Trader, or Manufacturer."

Press 12, line 16. After "Clerk" insert "or of Registrar or Deputy Registrar, or to carry on business as a Merchant, Trader, or Manufacturer."

Press 12, line 20. After "Clerk" insert "or of Registrar of Deputy Registrar, or carrying on business as a Merchant, Trader, or Manufacturer."

Press 12, line 22. After "offence" insert "an it shall be lawful for any of the said Boards of Notaries to suspend for a time, or to dismiss from office, any Notary within its jurisdiction, who shall be lawfully convicted

of having carried on at one and the same time the profession of a Notary and the business of a Merchant, Trader, or Manufacturer; provided always that no Registrar or Deputy Registrar now appointed, shall be affected by the provisions of this Act."

Press 12, line 27. After "accordingly"insert "And be it enacted, that any person assaulting or otherwise obstructing a Notary in the due execution of his duty as such, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may on conviction thereof be sentenced to the same punishment as if he or they had been convicted of an assault upon a Peace Officer, or a Revenue Officer, in the execution of his duty."

Press 12, line 34. Leave out "or less."

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

Registry Laws (U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Registry Laws of that part of this Province which was formerly Upper Canada."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, seconded by Mr. Brooks,

City Bank Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 2, line 3. After "subscribing" insert "and provided also, that the said eight thousand shares be subscribed for within eighteen months, and be wholly paid up within three years from and after the passing of this Act."

And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Indian Affairs.

Ordered, That the Return to the Address of this House of last Session, as well as to that of the present Session, relating to the Indian affairs, be printed in pamphlet form, for the use of the Members of this House.

Resolved, That the Returns to the Addresses of this House of last Session, and of the present Session, relating to the Indian affairs, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Price, Mr. Dickson, the

Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Cameron of Lanark, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On motion of Mr. Macdonell of Stormont, seconded by Mr. Seymour,

Address respecting Militia and Loyalists' Lands.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be graciously pleased to cause Returns to be made by the Adjutant General of Militia, of the Flank Companies, Troops of Dragoons, Corps of Artillery, Corps of Provincial Marine, and Incorporated Battalions in Upper Canada, which were entitled to Lands for their services during the late war with the United States of America; and that said Returns may be reported upon by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shewing the parties who have received their lands, and the names of such as have

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not received Land or Scrip in lieu thereof for their services, and also the names of such parties of the Corps aforesaid who have located Lands, and which have been forfeited for the non-performance of settlement duty; and that His Excellency will be further pleased to call upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a Return of the number and names of Loyalists who have applied for their Lands since the 1st of January, 1843, as well as those under location prior to that time and forfeited for the non-performance of settlement duty, for the information of the Legislature at its next Session.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Public Lands.

Mr. Merritt moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. Prince, 1. That it is expedient that the Second Clause of the Act 4 and 5 Vic. c. 18, passed in 1841, should be carried into effect with the least possible delay which Clause enacts, that for the establishment, support and maintenance of Common Schools in each and every Township and Parish in this Province, there shall be established a permanent fund which shall consist of all such monies as may accrue from the selling or leasing of any lands which, by the Legislature of this Province, or other competent authority, may hereafter be granted and set apart for the establishment, maintenance and support of Common Schools in this Province, and of such other monies as are hereinafter mentioned; and that all such monies as shall arise from the sale of any such lands or estates, and certain other monies hereinafter mentioned, shall be invested in safe and profitable securities in this Province; and that the interest of all monies so invested, and the rents, issues and profits arising from such lands or estates as shall be leased or otherwise disposed of without alienation, shall be annually applied in the manner hereinafter provided, to the support and encouragement of Common Schools.

2. That, from information in possession of this House, it appears there were purchased from sundry Indian Tribes, viz: on the

	ACRES.
17th October, 1818, from the Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.....	1,592,000
28th October, 1818, from the Mississagas of the River Credit.....	648,000
5th November, 1818, from the Mississagas of the Rice and Mud Lakes.....	1,951,000
31st May, 1819, from the Mississagas of Alnwick.....	2,748,000
9th May, 1820, from the Chippawas of the River Thames.....	580,000
20th July, 1820, from the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	33,280
26th April, 1825, from the Chippawas of Chenail Ecarté, and the St. Clair....	2,200,000
25th October, 1826, from the Moravians of the River Thames.....	25,000
9th August, 1836, from the Saqueen Indians.	1,500,000
Acres.....	11,277,280

on which an Annuity of £6,655 is paid out of the Revenues of this Province.

3. That as the Public Lands constitute the only capital in this Province, they could, by judicious management, be made available, and the proceeds thereof in a few years would pay the annuity to the Indians, £6,655, and the grant from the Revenues and Imposts for support of Common Schools, £50,000; it is therefore expedient that whatever portion of the Indian Purchase remains ungranted, should be set apart and appropriated for no other purpose than that set forth in the above mentioned Clause of Act of 1841.

4. That in case the remainder of those Lands have been granted, it is expedient that a like quantity from other Lands be set apart to make up the amount of Ten millions of Acres, for the purpose of being sold or rented to create a Fund to be applied for the support of Common Schools and the establishment of District Libraries in the various Townships and Parishes throughout the Province.

5. That as no fund can be more bountiful in its effects, and more universal in its distribution, or more lasting in the advantages it will confer in promoting civilization than that now proposed, it is desirable those Lands should be sold at the least possible expense, for creating the same.

6. That not exceeding six per cent. be allowed for the sales of the Lands, whether sold by the Crown Land Office or individual; and that the remaining ninety-four per cent. be invested in Public Securities of this Province, to aid in promoting the Public Works therein,--the interest, in all cases, to be secured for the benefit of this Fund.

7. That such steps as His Excellency may deem advisable, by a Commission or otherwise, to set apart the above Lands, should be adopted as soon as practicable; and that all Land Claims hereafter be paid out of Lands not appropriated for the creation of this Fund.

8. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General, praying that he will cause the said Resolutions to be carried into effect.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said motion be postponed until the next Session.

British North American Telegraph Bill.

Mr. Leslie, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Rivers and Rivulets Bill.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend, explain, and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada," reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill.

Mr. Colville, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railroad Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill.

Mr. Gowan, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railroad Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

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Master and Servant Bill.

Mr. Lyon, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between Master and Servant, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Supply.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Committee of Supply, reported, according to Order, the Resolutions of the said Committee; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's table; and are as followeth:--

Toronto Custom House.

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Toronto* Custom House.

Arthabaska Road.

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Arthabaska* Road.

Kennebec Road.

3. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and ninety-nine pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Kennebec* Road.

Chaudière bridge.

4. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and ninety pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Chaudière* Bridge.

Jacques Cartier Bridge.

5. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Jacques Cartier* Bridge.

Grosse Isle Wharf.

6. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for *Grosse Isle* Wharf.

Vaudreuil Bridge, Missisquoi Canal, and Toronto Harbour.

7. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and forty-four pounds fifteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Surveys of *Vaudreuil* Bridge, *Missisquoi* Canal, and *Toronto* Harbour.

Chambly Canal.

8. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and thirty pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Chambly* Canal.

Tecumseth Road.

9. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Forty-eight pounds twelve shillings and sixpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Tecumseth* Road.

Narrows' Bridge.

10. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds sixteen shillings and fourpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Narrows* Bridge.

St. Ann's Lock.

11. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-three pounds twelve shillings and five pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for blasting rock at *St. Ann's* Lock.

Metis Bridge.

12. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That

a sum, not exceeding Sixty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Metis Bridge, damages.

Chambly Canal Claims. 13. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Eight Hundred and twenty-five pounds seventeen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Chambly Canal claims.

Arbitrations. 14. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Arbitrations.

Chatham Bridge. 15. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Chatham Bridge.

Buckhorn and Bobcaygean Dams. 16. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Dams at Buckhorn and Bobcaygean.

Road Between Trent Slides and Drawbridge. 17. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Roads between the Trent Slides and Drawbridge.

Pier and Light at Presqu'ile. 18. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and fifty pounds currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Pier and Leading Light at Presqu'ile.

Rouge Hill. 19. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Rouge Hill.

Prescott and Ottawa Road. 20. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Road from Prescott to the Ottawa.

Owen's Sound Road. 21. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Owen's Sound Road.

Kingston and Ottawa Road. 22. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards opening a Road from Kingston to the Ottawa.

Nottawasaga Bridges, &c. 23. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Nottawasaga Bridges, and reducing hills on the Town line between Mono and Adjala.

Shannonville Bridge. 24. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Shannonville Bridge.

Winchester Bridge. 25. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Winchester Bridge over Nation River.

Peterboro' and Lindsay Road. 26. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Road from Peterboro' to Lindsay, in the Township of Ops.

Gaols and Court Houses. 27. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and eleven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs and alterations to Gaols and Court Houses.

Waterloo and Sherbrooke Road. 28. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and six pounds eleven shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Road from Waterloo to Sherbrooke.

Kempt Road. 29. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty-five pounds fifteen shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Kempt Road.

Gaspé Roads and Bridge. 30. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and seventy pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Gaspé Roads and Bridge.

Road des Caps. 31. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Chemin des Caps.

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Metis and Matane Road, and Rimouski Bridge. 32. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and eleven pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Metis and Matane Road, and Rimouski Bridge.

Public Buildings. 33. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds thirteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Public Buildings in Lower Canada.

Bouchette's Map. 34. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to be paid to Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, to meet the expenses of publishing his Map.

London Mechanics Institute. 35. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics Institute in London, Canada West.

Bishop's College. 36. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Bishop's College at Lennoxville.

L'Assomption College. 37. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at L'Assomption.

Gaspé Prothonotaries. 38. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of the Prothonotaries in the District of Gaspé, at Fifty pounds each.

School at Three Rivers. 39. Resolved, As the Opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Charles H. Lassisseraie, for arrears of Salary as Teacher of a School at Three Rivers.

Joliette College. 40. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Joliette College.

Ste. Thérèse Seminary. 41. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Le Petit Séminaire de Ste. Thérèse.

Montreal University Lying-in Hospital. 42. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal.

Quebec Literary and Historical Society. 43. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, for publishing historical documents.

Clarenceville Academy. 44. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Clarenceville Academy.

Welland Canal. 45. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Welland Canal, to be raised by Debenture.

Lachine Canal. 46. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Lachine Canal, to be raised by Debenture.

Ordered, That the question of concurrence be now separately put upon each of the said Resolutions.

And the first to the fourteenth of the said Resolutions being again severally read, and the question being separately put upon each, they were agreed to by the House.

The fifteenth of the said Resolutions being again read, and the question being put thereon, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, DeBleury, Dickson, Duggan, Foster, Gowan, Jessup, Lyon, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Powell, Petrie, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Viger, Webster, Williams, Wilson, and Woods.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Ermatinger, Fournier, Franchère, Guillet, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Price, Rousseau, Scott, and Thompson.--(26.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The seventeenth to the nineteenth of the said Resolutions being again severally read, and the question being separately put upon each, they were agreed to by the House.

The twentieth of the said Resolutions being again read, and the question being put thereon, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, DeBleury, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Jessup, Lyon, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Petrie, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Viger, Webster, Williams, Wilson, and Woods.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Fournier, Franchère, Guillet, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Leslie, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Scott, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(29.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The residue of the said Resolutions being again severally read, and the question being put separately upon each, they were agreed to by the House; and,

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolutions.

Jurors' (L.C.) Bill. Mr. Meyers, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Seamen's Bill. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill regulating the shipping of Seamen, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Prescott Incorporation Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Prescott Act of Incorporation, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for an Assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Prescott,

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according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That Mr. Jessup do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Master and Servant Bill. An engrossed Bill to enforce the fulfilment of engagements between Master and Servant, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to regulate the duties between Master and Servant, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Judgment Debtors Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of imprisonment for debt, and afford additional means for the discovery and disposal of the estates and effects of Judgment Debtors in certain cases, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again this day.

Rivers and Rivulets Bill. — An engrossed Bill to amend, explain, and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada," was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend, explain, and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, 'An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada.'"

Ordered, That Mr. Powell do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Port Credit and Hurontario Road Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hale took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hale reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, seconded by Mr. Leslie, The House adjourned until four o'clock, P.M.

4 O'Clock, P.M.

British North American Telegraph Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Rebellion Losses (U.C.) Bill. — And engrossed Bill to authorize the issue of Debentures to pay the balance due to claimants for losses during the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Registry Laws (U.C.) Bill. — An engrossed Bill to explain and amend an Act passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Registry Laws of that part of this Province which was formerly Upper Canada," was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sherwood* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Seamen's Bill. An engrossed Bill regulating the shipping of Seamen, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Badgley* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Forgery Bill. On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cameron*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Sherwood*,

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws and repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, line 4. After "money" insert "or any indorsement on or any assignment of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for the payment of money."

Press 12, line 41. Leave out from "but" to "act" in line 42, both inclusive.

Preamble, line 6. Leave out from "unless" to "act" in line 7, both inclusive.

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cameron* do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Judgment Debtors Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of imprisonment for debt, and afford additional means for the discovery and disposal of the estates and effects of Judgment Debtors in certain cases, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Prince* took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. *Prince* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Supply Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand

eight hundred and forty-seven, and certain other Expenses not otherwise provided for, being read;

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Ordered, That it be an instruction to the said Committee, to embody in the said Bill the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply this day, and concurred in by the House.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chauveau reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made an amendment thereto; which amendment was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Quebec Debentures Bill. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act granting Debentures to sufferers by Fires at Quebec, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Foster took the Chair of the Committee;[1]

The second clause of the bill authorised the giving of the debentures to the sufferers themselves, to be by them disposed of as best they might, ((was read)).[2]

MESSRS. LAFONTAINE et CHAUVEAU pressèrent de nouveau les membres de l'administration de remplir leur engagement envers les incendiés de Quebec.[3]

MESSRS. LAFONTAINE and AYLWIN contended that ... ((the second clause presented)) an unfair mode of dealing with the question, that it amounted to a shirking of the responsibility of procuring the loan solemnly contracted for, and that it would likely result in serious injury to the sufferers, who, from their pressing want of money, would have to dispose of the debentures at perhaps, enormous discounts.[4]

M. AYLWIN demanda à M. le procureur-général Sherwood s'il serait facile de négotier les débentures à 6 par cent en Angleterre[5].

((Il reçut une)) réponse affirmative ((from MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD)).[6]

MESSRS. LAFONTAINE and AYLWIN.--It was ... shewn that the Ministry had not evinced the same desire to obtain this loan as they had to get money for other purposes, public works &c., but on the contrary had offered only 5 per cent interest for it, while for other loans they offered 6 per cent.[7]

MR. AYLWIN said it was the bounden duty of the Government to effect this loan on their own credit alone, according to the Act of last session.[8] Il déclara ... que si on ne rendait pas justice aux incendiés, il aurait le soin d'afficher dans les journaux de Londres, l'état de nos affaires, ce qu'il doutait fort qu'après un pareil exposé, les banquiers de Londres consentissent à avancer un seul denier à un gouvernement, qui répudie des dettes sacrées pour se livrer à des spéculations extravagantes lorsqu'il est dans la plus grande pénurie.[9]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY defended the Government on the ground that debts for public improvement ought to have precedence; hon. members understood, the order of schedule A and schedules B & C; there was a sucession in the mode of doing all things; the Ministry did not deny that the contract for the loan was binding, did not desire to evade it; they had done their best to fulfil it and their present course was taken with the view of facilitating its fulfillment.[10] ((He)) explained the difficulty of effecting loans in England in the present state of the money maker, and said that the expressions which had fallen from the lips of the hon. gentleman were disgraceful to himself, and his unfair statements ought not to go abroad before the public unexplained.[11]

M. AYLWIN se lève de nouveau, et ... montra ce que c'étaient que ces prétendus économistes qui pillent constamment une partie de la province au profit de la province, et pour qui rien n'est sacré pas même l'obole du pauvre. Il démontra qu'on avait mis à cinq par cent l'empruni en vertu de la première loi afin de négocier plus aisément les débentures des travaux publics, que l'on n'avait jamais eu la moindre intention de rien donner aux incendiés de Québec; mais que l'on n'avait pas eu honte de spéculer sur les misères de ces pauvres malheureux pour jeter de la poudre aux yeux et se faire un capital politique dans le temps où l'on voulait opérer une réaction.[12] ((He)) compared the political morality of the hon. gentleman with that of the repudiating States of America, and proceeded[13].

Loud cries of silence! order! from the Ministerial benches[14].

Cheers from the opposition.[15]

MR. AYLWIN.--A perfect scene of disorder ensued, amidst threats from the hon. member for Quebec, that the hon. gentlemen opposite should not go too far, or they would compel him to treat the matter in a manner which he refrained from doing in respect to the House alone.[16]

M. SHERWOOD de Brockville ... d'abandonner tout à fait la mesure.[17] ((He)) had been opposed to the passing of the original bill guaranteeing the loan to Quebec, and his opposition had been strengthened by the manner which report said the monies entrusted to the disposal of the Quebec Committee had been distributed[18]. Les incendiés de Québec avaient plus gagné qu'il n'avaient perdu par le feu, ... ((et)) s'étaient mal conduits envers le gouvernement et leurs co-sujets d'autre origine; ... les Canadiens du Comité de secours avaient montré la plus grande partialité contre les Irlandais et avaient tout donné aux propriétaires canadiens.[19] Persons who were proprietors had received much more than the distressed, and it was even said that an individual holding a high official situation had been allowed a large amount.[20] Il proposa que le comité se levât sans faire de rapport.[21]

MR. HALE made some remarks in support of the attack on the Relief Committee.[22]

M. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD dit qu'il ne désapprouvait point la démarche de ses amis, mais que le gouvernement qui avait proposé le bill était obligé de soutenir sa mesure. Il blâma le langage de M. Aylwin, et se plaignit que le gouvernement, malgré sa libéralité à répandre l'argent, ne recevait

que des attaques de la part de l'opposition. Il dit que l'on avait essayé trois fois à renverser le ministère, que l'on n'avait point réussi, et qu'on pourrait essayer encore, sans plus de résultats[23], ((il)) représenta ((l'opposition)) comme palpitante de l'envie de ressaisir le pouvoir et disposé à se servir de tous les moyens pour parvenir à son but. Il termina en disant que dans son opinion les incendiés négocieraient avantageusement leurs débentures, que dans tous les cas le gouvernement avec tous les embarras qu'il avait ne pouvait se charger d'un semblable trouble. C'était à prendre ou à laisser.[24]

M. LAFONTAINE ((dit)) qu'il espérait que le ministère n'aurait point besoin d'attaques, qu'il mourrait de sa belle mort.[25] ((He)) replied that he understood the meaning of Schedules A and B in the Union Act, but had never before heard of Schedule C (laughter), and he knew of no such distinction respecting public debts since the enacting of that law (hear, hear); he would repeat his disapprobation of the course proposed respecting debentures, but as the bill was one of the greatest importance to the people of Quebec, he would not take the responsibility of voting against it.[26] Le gouvernement est tenu d'indemniser les incendiés, s'ils perdent quelque chose dans la négociation des débentures. Une loi sanctionnée est un contrat fait entre le pays et tous ceux qu'elle concerne. M. Lafontaine entra aussi lui, dans les détails de mesures financières de la sessions, et il montra l'infamie qu'il y avait à voter de l'argent pour des travaux publics lorsque l'on ne peut pas seulement acquiter une dette d'honneur et d'humanité.[27] Allusions had been made to the conduct of the Relief Committee of Quebec, and to newspaper statements respecting it; he (Mr. L.) had read those charges, but he had also read a document signed by parties of the highest respectability in which the bulk of them were successfully refuted; with regard to the case of the judge referred to, it was said that he (the judge) had stated that he lost everything; he (Mr. L.) had no doubt that where so much was to be done, such a vast amount of claims to be adjudged, errors were committed, and he also felt certain that if the committee were composed of angels from Heaven, their proceedings would not satisfy every one.[28]

MR. AYLWIN considered the classifying of debts on the part of the Ministry, and the according of preference to one over the other, as amounting to a declaration of Bankruptcy.--Such was the order of proceeding in Bankrupt cases in the mercantile world. ... he contended that their conduct amounted to a repudiation of their liability towards the city of Quebec, and that it was a proceeding calculated to damage, materially, the credit of the Province.[29]

MR. CHAUVEAU agreed in the view taken of the bearing of the second clause, but, would not assume the responsibility of voting against the bill.[30] ((Il)) dit qu'au nom de ses constituants il ne pouvait pas prendre sur lui de refuser le bill proposé. Il avait cru devoir montrer l'injustice de la seconde clause, qui changeait entièrement la position faite aux incendiés l'année dernière. Mais puisque c'était à prendre ou à laisser il laissait au gouvernement la responsabilité de cette mesure. Loin d'être une dette moins rigoureuse qu'une autre, cette dette était plus sacrée qu'aucune autre; car une foule d'entreprises en étaient résultées et quantité de

de personnes allaient être ruinées par acte du parlement. On dit que les débentures se vendront bien. Alors pourquoi le gouvernement ne les vend-il point lui-même? Une hypothèque de bail de fonds et des cautions avec l'intérêt à six pour cent, sont des garanties suffisantes; est-ce que le gouvernement craint que sa propre garantie ajoutée à toute celle-là les rendent moins certaines? C'est l'histoire du débiteur, qui forcé de signer un billet promissoire, montre à son créancier une feuille de papier timbrée en lui disant: Tenez, monsieur, ceci vaut douze sous; mais quand j'y aurai mis mon nom, ça ne vaudra plus rien du tout.

M. Chauveau entreprit ensuite de réfuter les calomnies que l'on a faites contre les Canadiens du comité de secours[31]. He was sorry to hear the conduct of the Relief Committee made a subject of comment in that House;[32] ((il)) entra dans le détail des mesures adoptées par ce corps; il montra toute l'infamie du parti qui dans le comité avait mis toutes sortes d'entraves à la distribution, et en dehors du comité avait tout fait pour calomnier le corps dont ils étaient membres, se servant pour cela avec succès des mesures qu'eux-mêmes avaient fait adopter.[33] He would tell hon. members that the distribution of the funds referred to was regulated by strict justice, and the majority by whom it was determined was composed of men of the highest character. The aid given to proprietors was just, inasmuch as the Committee had recommended to the Corporation to oblige those parties to build of stone and brick instead of wood as formerly; the Corporation had adopted that plan, and it would amount to a deprivation of their several holdings to force such a regulation upon a poor class of proprietors without at the same time assisting them to conform to it. Men who before could build only of wood surely could not be expected to be able to build of stone after such a calamity. It was also to be observed that the very parties who objected to aiding those proprietors, and who made so much noise about it, were those who introduced and argued the question of huilding (sic) of brick and urged (hear, hear.) With regard to the case of the Judge it was a fact that it was brought forward in the committee by individuals of the same party as those who made a question of reproach of the (sic) in the public prints (hear, hear.)[34]

M. AYLWIN se leva de nouveau, et dans un ... discours de plus d'une heure, ... exposa le peu de générosité des membres du Haut-Canada.[35]

MR. DEBLEURY asked what the hon. gentleman's attack on the Ministry had to do with the subject in question? and called for the opinion of the Chairman.[36]

DR. FOSTER ((was)) in favor of the hon. member for Quebec.[37]

MR. DEBLEURY went on[38].

The greater number of the members on the Ministerial benches ((were)) leaving their seats[39].

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD spoke in reply to the hon. member for Quebec's attacks upon his past public character, which he asserted were as imaginary as they were uncalled for; he also alluded to the novel motion pursued by the hon. member to advance the interests of his constients (sic) by abusive attacks on the Government, and shewed the fallacy of the opinions

held forth by the hon. gentleman as to the acts of the Ministry in the present case, and spoke of his conduct being calculated to raise the indignation of the House, and said that the measure was proposed by the Government, as the best and readiest method of raising the loan at the present time, and he had no doubt the debentures would be taken at par. If the Opposition were opposed to the Bill, he was ready to withdraw it.[40]

MR. ERMATINGER hoped the Bill would be carried through that evening.[41]

MESSRS. CAMERON ... et MOFFATT, ... prouvèrent que non seulement le bill était mauvais pour les incendiés que auront plus de peine à se défaire de leurs coupons que le gouvernement n'en aurait eu; mais qu'encore ce bill était mauvais pour le trésor public, done on allait déprécier de suite le crédit en fesant tomber les autres coupons; en proportion de cette nouvelle espèce de scrip.[42]

MR. BALDWIN rose in defence of certain portions of Mr. Aylwin's speech, which had, he said, been misinterpreted by the hon. Attorney General West[43]. ((He)) concurred with Mr. Aylwin that any appearance on the part of the government of inability or unwillingness to meet its engagements must tend to the injury of the public credit, and that was a reason why a government should be closely watched in all its monetary proceedings; the public should take care that no reckless liabilities were incurred, and particularly should the opposition in Parliament keep an eye to the same point to guard against the danger of being saddled at some future period with heavy difficulties created by their predecessors. In reference to the question immediately before the House, he thought it remarkable that while the Ministry declared their inability to procure the amount which they had bound themselves to give to Quebec, they were squandering monies on objects respecting which they had incurred no obligation whatever (hear). The hon. member adverted to the charges against the Relief Committee of Quebec, and said that so far as he had been able to examine the several statements on the subject, he saw no reason to condemn the committee.[44]

M. MERRITT envisagea la question sous le même point de vue.[45]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD again rose to explain, and said he believed if the government were composed of angels from heaven they would fail to please the opposition.[46]

M. VIGER déplora la perte de temps que cette discussion occasionnait, et se plaignit que depuis trois heures, on s'était occupé de toute autre chose que de la question. Quant au prêt que le gouvernement provincial s'était engagé l'an dernier à faire aux incendiés de Quebec, il prétendit que ce prêt n'était que conditionnel et que personne ne pouvait l'obliger de remplir (sic) son engagement.[47]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY also spoke a few words in explanation of the measure.[48]

M. AT. GEN. BADGLEY.--((Il y eut)) quelques explications entre M. Badgley et les membres de l'opposition[49].

Amid repeated cries of "question,"[50].

MR. MEYERS moved that the committee rise[51].

The motion was lost.[52]

The original motion ((was)) ... put, ((and)) ... carried by a large majority.[53]

The measures proposed by the Ministers were eventually carried[54].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Foster reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Dundas Incorporation Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Town of Dundas:"*

Morin's Bridge Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Augustine Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord in the Parish of Saint Jerôme, to fix the rates of Tolls for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same:"*

Montreal Harbour Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for other purposes:" And also,*

Burlington Bay Dock Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,*

School Act Amendment Bill, (U.C.) — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for amending the Common School Act of Upper Canada," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,*

Gilman's Attorney Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Edward Gilman to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein; and also to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit him to practise at the Bar;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,*

Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony, by filling up the blank with "Legislative Council and the:" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed an Address to His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our respectful request, that you will be pleased to transmit our Joint Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony, in such a way as Your Excellency may deem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

And then he withdrew.

Gilman's Attorney Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Edward Gilman to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein; and also, to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit him to practise at the Bar," was read for the first time.

Message from His Excellency.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

Despatches.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly, copies of two Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government House,
Montreal, 21st July, 1847.

Schedule of Despatches accompanying the Governor General's Message of the 21st July, 1847.

No.	Date.	Subject.
	1847.	
91	22d June.	Respecting the establishment of an equality of Trade between Canada and the United States.
92	25th June.	Stating that the amount of surplus Postage collected in Canada will be paid over to the Receiver General.

(Copy.)
No. 91.

Downing Street,
22nd June, 1847.

Equality of Trade between Canada and the United States.

My Lord,

In pursuance of the intention communicated to Your Predecessor on the 11th August, 1846, Her Majesty's Government directed Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to submit a proposal to the Government of the United States, for the establishment of an equality of Trade between that Country and Canada. I regret to state that the measures which have been adopted by Her Majesty's Representative at Washington, have not hitherto been attended with success, owing to circumstances over which the British Minister could have no control; but no opportunity will be lost of bringing the subject under the renewed consideration of the Government of the United States, with the view of meeting the wishes of the House of Assembly of Canada. As it may

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be satisfactory to that body to be acquainted with the exact state of the question, I transmit to Your Lordship herewith, copy of a letter (10th June, 1847,) and of its enclosures, which I have received on the subject from Viscount Palmerston, and Your Lordship is at liberty to communicate its contents, if you should find that course convenient, to the House of Assembly for their information.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) GREY.

Right Honorable,
The Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Foreign Office,
June 10th, 1847.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 16th of June, 1846, and to the letter from this Department of the 4th August following, relative to the proposal which Mr. Pakenham, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, had been instructed to make for the establishment of an equality of Trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Grey, a copy of a Despatch upon that subject which has been received from Mr.

Pakenham.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) H. U. ADDINGTON.

James Stephen, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Washington,
13th May, 1847.

My Lord,

By Lord Aberdeen's Despatch No. 27, of 18th June, 1846, I was instructed to bring under the consideration of the United States Government, the question of establishing an equality of Trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies, which question had been pressed on the attention of Her Majesty's Government, by an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Assembly of Canada, passed on the 12th of May, 1846.

Lord Aberdeen's Despatch reached Washington on the 8th July, a few days after Mr. Walker's Bill "for the reduction of the Duties upon Imports" had passed the House of Representatives, and when the debate on that important measure was about to be opened in the Senate, with great uncertainty as to the result. The proceedings in Congress on the subject of the Tariff, I had the honor to report in my Despatches Nos. 86 of 13th July, 91 of the 13th July, and 97 of 29th July; and in my Despatch No. 92 of 13th July, in answer to the Earl of Aberdeen's Despatch No. 27, were explained the reasons why I did not, at that time, think it advisable to bring the subject of an equalization of Duties between this Country and Canada formally under the consideration of the Government. On the 8th of August, the Session of last year was brought to a close, not however without an Act having been passed "for allowing Drawback on Goods imported from British North America," and "exported to Foreign Countries," of which Act I had the honor to transmit a copy with my Despatch No. 108, of 14th August.

In the course of a short visit which I paid to Canada in the autumn of last year, I communicated with the Governor General respecting the measures which Her Majesty's Government were anxious to have brought about, and I requested His Lordship to furnish me with a list of the particular articles which, by the respective Tariffs, were subjected to a higher rate of duty on importation into the United States from Canada, than on imporation into Canada from the United States, as well as with any other information which might seem likely to be of use in following up the matter with the United States Government.

Soon after the opening of last Session of Congress, that is to say, on the 20th December last, I received from Lord Cathcart a Despatch, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, transmitting a memorandum prepared by the Inspector General of Public Accounts, accompanied by a comparative statement of the rates of Duties on the principal articles of Canadian Exports at present levied in the United States and in Canada. These papers I hastened to place in the hands of Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a memorandum, a copy of which I enclose, embodying the substance of Lord Aberdeen's Despatch No. 27, as well as that part of the Legislative Assembly's Address which related to the Trade with this country. Copies of this memorandum and accompanying papers I also placed in the

hands of Mr. Dix, one of the Senators for New York, a gentleman of great influence in Congress, particularly on questions of this nature, on whose assistance in carrying through the proposed measure I knew we might rely, if an opportunity could be found to bring it forward.

Mr. Walker professed to be equally in favor of the removal of all restrictions on the interchange of produce between the United States and the British Provinces, and promised, if time allowed, to make such a measure the subject of a special recommendation to Congress. But such was the press of business during the late short Session, occasioned principally by the war with Mexico, and the numerous questions incidental to it, that no opportunity was found to bring the subject forward with any prospect of success.

It may be hoped that during the next Session, there will be a better chance of accomplishing the wishes of Her Majesty's Government on this subject; meanwhile, I have thought it right to explain to Your Lordship the causes which have hitherto prevented their fulfilment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. PAKENHAM.

Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Government House
Montreal, 9th December, 1846.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the wish expressed by Your Excellency to that effect, a copy of a memorandum which I have received from the Inspector General of Public Accounts in this Province, and of a comparative statement of the rates of Duties on the principal articles of Canadian Exports at present levied in the United States and in Canada; and I would request your consideration of the suggestion of the Inspector General, that the present would be a favorable opportunity for making a proposal to the Government of the United States on the important subject of the establishment of an equality of Trade between that Country and the British North American Provinces.

(Signed,) CATHCART.

Right Honorable R. Pakenham,
&c. &c. &c.

The Inspector General has the honor to submit the following memorandum on the Address of the House of Assembly, May 12th, 1846:--

The Address of the House of Assembly passed 12th May, prayed that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for opening a negociation with the United States, for the admission

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of Colonial products into their Ports on the same terms that theirs are admitted into Great Britain and this Country.

This Address was passed subsequently to the enactment of a Law repealing all Duty on American produce coming through this Province for export, either in the shape of grain, or to be converted into flour for exportation, and also after the House had been made aware of the views of Her Majesty's

Government with reference to the admission of Foreign grain into Great Britain at a reduced rate of Duty for a limited period, and then at a nominal Duty of one shilling per quarter, and of other general modifications and reduction in the Custom Duties of Great Britain, and which have subsequently obtained the sanction of the Imperial Parliament.

It may, consequently, be assumed that the House of Assembly sought the adoption by the United States of regulations conceived in a similar spirit of liberality and friendly commercial intercourse, and therefore humbly prayed the gracious interference of Her Majesty to effect these objects.

The extension of the operation of the American Drawback Bill to merchandize imported from the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, approved the 8th of August in the last Session of Congress, clearly embraces one of the objects contemplated by the House of Assembly, namely, increased facilities for the transmission of Canadian products through the States; but the second point, the admission of those products into the United States for consumption on the same terms as theirs are admitted into Great Britain and this Province, is very insufficiently met by the Tariff of Customs Duties established by Congress in the summer Session of 1846. While in some articles a slight modification has been introduced, the Duties on that description of merchandize, the production of which is common to both countries, preponderate vastly in favor of the United States, and tend materially to check that vigor which general trade would derive from the removal of artificial restraints, and by their onerous character suppress the developement of the natural and permanent resources of the country. The consideration of this subject may, with peculiar fitness, be taken up at this period, as the British Possessions Act leaves the Province, to a very great extent, free to pass such enactments with regard to Duties and Trade, as may be found best suited to her wants and position, and enable her to meet on terms of friendly reciprocity any advantages which the neighbouring Republic may be disposed to make for the mutual encouragement of industry and trade, and the developement, undisturbed by artificial influences, of the resources peculiar to each Country.

Comparative Rates of Duties on the following Articles as levied in the United States, and as levied in Canada, viz.:--

United States Duties.		*Canada Duties.*
Flour of Wheat	*20 p. ct.*	*2s. 6d. Sterling per barrel, or 13½ per cent.*
do other Grain	*do*	*2s. Sterling per barrel, or 12¼ per cent.*
Wheat	*do*	*3s. Sterling per qr., or 11 3/8 per cent.*
Barley, Indian Corn, Oats, Peas and other Grain	*do*	*3s. Sterling per qr., or 15 per cent.*
Meats, prepared	*40 p. ct.*	*5s. Sterling per cwt., or 24 per cent.*

Wool, manufactured	30 do	9 per cent.
Woollen Manufactures	30 do	12 do
Leather, not described	20 do	12 do
Hides tanned and Leather not described	20 do	9 do
Ashes, all kinds	20 do	5 do

Memorandum for the consideration of the Government of the United States.

Washington, December 1846.

On the 12th May last, the Legislative Assembly of Canada voted an Address to the Queen, on the subject of the measures of commercial relaxation which were at that time pending in the British Parliament.

This Address contained the following observations respecting the commercial intercourse between the British North American Provinces and the United States, as at present reciprocally regulated: "We would further remind Your Majesty that while in compliance with the recommendation of the Imperial Parliament, we have passed a Law repealing all Duty on American produce coming through our country for exportation, no similar advantage is accorded by the American Government to the people of this Province, but that Duties amounting in most cases to prohibition, are rigorously maintained by that Government on every article of ours entering into their ports. The disadvantage we must labour under in this respect is so apparent, that we respectfully request Your Majesty will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for opening a negociation with the Government of the United States, for the admission of our products into their ports on the same terms that theirs are admitted into those of Great Britain and this Colony."

To which observations Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department replied in the following words:--

"With respect to that portion of the Address which prays Her Majesty to invite the Government of the United States to establish an equality of Trade between the dominions of the Republic and the British North American Colonies, I am commanded to instruct Your Lordship to assure the Assembly, that Her Majesty will readily cause directions to be given to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to avail himself of the earliest suitable opportunity to press this important subject on the notice of that Government, and that it will afford Her Majesty the most sincere satisfaction if any communication which may hereafter be held for this purpose, shall have the effect which is desired by Her faithful Commons of Canada."

To this important subject Her Majesty's Government earnestly request the attention of the Government of the United States.

It seems to Her Majesty's Government that the measures of relaxation desired by Canada, on its own account, would be almost, if not quite, as advantageous to the United States as establishing a free and unrestricted commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thereby affording a much more extended demand for United States produce, than the Canadas, in their present restricted power of mutual exchange are enabled to sustain.

Without entering into unnecessary details, Her Majesty's Government would submit that the mutual benefits to be derived from relaxed commercial intercourse between a country of such vast dimensions as Canada, lying on their extended frontiers, are so obvious, and lie so completely on surface, that they scarcely fail to strike every one who duly reflects upon the subject.

In further elucidation of this important question, is submitted a copy of a memorandum lately presented to the Governor General of British North America by the Inspector General of Public Accounts of the Province of Canada, with a comparative statement of the rates of Duties on the principle articles of Canadian Exports at present levied in the United States and in Canada.

All which is submitted for the consideration of the United States Government.

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Surplus Postage in Canada.

(Copy.)
No. 92.

Downing Street
25th June, 1847.

My Lord,

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have apprized me that their Lordships have authorized the Post Master General to cause the sum of £5,189 3s. 5d., the amount accrued from Surplus Postage in Canada during the period of two years, to the 5th July last, to be paid over to the Receiver General of the Province, in order that it may be applied to the Public Service of the Colony, in such manner as shall be directed by the local Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honorable,
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

Clergy Lands and Crown Land Office.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to and Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 21st ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a copy of an Order in Council, of the 17th September, 1845, and an order or instruction to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 18th November, 1845, relative to Clergy Lands from 17th September, 1845, to 1st April, 1846; with the particulars of the sale, and whether charged with rent or interest; and further, a copy of the Rules or Regulations of the Crown Lands Department by which the public are excluded from the Public Office, except on special application."

App. (X.X.)

(For the said Return, see Appendix X. X.)

Census.

Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 15th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "copies of any Circulars addressed to the Wardens of the different Districts in this Province, by authority of the

Executive Government thereof, since the last Session of Parliament, on the subject of the taking the periodical Census for the present year, as required by the Act of the 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 42; and also, copies of any other documents which His Excellency may, in his discretion, think fit to communicate, explanatory of the grounds upon which the Government proceeded in omitting to take the steps required by that Act for the taking of such Census, and in directing that the same should not be taken, or otherwise interfering with the duties imposed upon the local authorities by that Act."

App. (Y.Y.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix Y. Y.)*

Ordnance Lands in Bytown. *Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Statement of the amount paid by the late Lord Dalhousie, to one Hugh Fraser, for the land held by the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance in Bytown; with a copy of the instructions of Lord Dalhousie to Colonel By, in reference to such lands;--together with a tabular statement shewing the names of the parties to whom town lots were located, the date of location, the size of the lot, the amount of rent, the amount for which each lot was commuted into freehold, the names of the parties to whom leases or deeds have issued, the amount charged for such leases or deeds, and the date of each respectively,--accompanied by a map of said lands shewing what lots are at this date in the possession of the Ordnance on the several streets in the said Town; together with a copy of any Orders in Council placing value upon any of the unconceded lots, in terms of the Act 7 Vic. cap. 11, sec. 7."*

App. (Z.Z.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix Z. Z.)*

Grants of Land for Mining Purposes. *Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 11th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "all papers and documents in relation to the grants of land incertain parts of Upper Canada for Mining purposes, together with all rules and regulations adopted by the Executive Government or the Crown Lands Department, in relation to such grants of land."*

App. (A.A.A.) *(For the said Return, see Appendix A. A. A.)*

Public Works. *Also, Supplementary Report of the Commissioner of Public Works to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 15th July, 1847.*

App. (B.B.B.) *(For the said Supplementary Report, see Appendix B. B. B.)*

Distribution of Statutes. *And also, Distribution of Statutes of Canada in Upper Canada.*

App. (C.C.C.) *(For the said Document, see Appendix C. C. C.)*

Despatches to be printed. *Ordered*, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered this day, with the accompanying Documents relating to the Trade between Canada and the United States, and to surplus Postage, be printed, for the use of the Members of this House.

Simcoe Election. The Order of the Day for taking into consideration a Motion made on Friday last, "That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections," being read;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Motion into consideration.

And the said Motion being again read;[55]

MR. GOWAN said it would be in the recollection of the House that on the first day of the Session, in the course of the debate that then occurred, he had expressed an opinion upon the question then under consideration[56].

Hear hear, from the opposition benches.[57]

MR. GOWAN. That opinion had been since frequently alluded to, not only in the public press, but in the incidental discussions that had subsequently taken place in the House; and, in fact, he might say that, the opinions he had then expressed, had been made a sort of text-book upon this particular question.--Under such circumstances, he could scarcely be expected to give a silent vote on the subject. He therefore thought it best, under all the circumstances, to open the debate on the night, by a clear expression of his opinions--(hear, hear). He would begin by reading to the House the resolutions which he intended to submit in amendment to the one moved by the learned member for North York.--[58]

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Mr. Gowan moved in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Williams, That all the words after "That" in the said motion be struck out, and the following substituted: "on the twenty-sixth day of June 1846, "William B. Robinson, Esquire, then a Member representing the County of Simcoe in this House, addressed a letter to Mr. Speaker, informing him of his acceptance of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the acceptance of which office vacated his seat in the Legislative Assembly of this Province; that on the fourth day of July following, Mr. Speaker issued his warrant for a new writ for the said County of Simcoe; that on the 6th day of July (two days after the issue of the warrant by the Speaker) the Honorable Dominick Daly and the Honorable James Smith, two Members of this House, issued another warrant under their hands and seals, for a new writ, for the said County of Simcoe, the said last named warrant being issued by the said two Members under the belief that the Speaker of this House, Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Knight, had vacated his seat as such Speaker, by virtue of his supposed acceptance of the office of Adjutant General of Militia, he having been gazetted to that office on the 4th day of July, 1846; that acting under the authority of the warrant so issued by the two Members aforesaid, Felix Fortier, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, (the proper Officer to whom the issuing of writs of Election properly appertains,) issued

his writ for an Election for the County of Simcoe, in the room of the said William B. Robinson, Esquire; that under such writ, so issued as aforesaid an election for one Member to serve for the County of Simcoe,

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was held at Barrie, in the said County of Simcoe, on the 27th day of July, aforesaid, and there being no opposing candidate, the said William B. Robinson, Esquire, was declared duly elected by the free choice and acclamation of the Freeholders of the said County then and there assembled, (as appears by the Return made to the said writ by Gerald Allen, Esquire, the Returning Officer at the said Election; That while this House regrets that any misapprehension on the part, either of any of its Members, or of its Officers, should have led to any irregularity in the issuing of the writ for the Election for the said County of Simcoe, it has no reason to believe that the result of the Election was affected by such irregularity; and the House is further strengthened in this opinion by the absence of petitions, or other application to the House, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County of Simcoe, pursuant to the Statute Law of this Province, (4 Geo.4, c. 4,) for the trial of all cases of undue Election and Return, made and provided."

MR. GOWAN. He entertained the same opinion now, that he expressed at the opening of the Session[59].

Hear, hear, and cheers from the Opposition[60].

MR. GOWAN ((resumed)) and if applied to in the ordinary manner pointed out by law, he would support any motion that might have been submitted, to effect a fair trial of the question. He was not a Lawyer, and would not dwell on legal subtleties or quibbles. A bad cause might require an eloquent advocate--but the cause of truth required no adornment. The technical part of the question he would leave to minds trained in the school of quibbling, and acquainted with the winding and subtleties for which a certain profession was distinguished. He would go to equity, to a plain, simple, practical consideration of the matter--(hear, hear.) Involved in the subject were three great considerations. First--Does a grievance exist calling for the interference of Parliament? Second, Who are the parties aggrieved? And lastly, What redress is it in the power of the House to afford? To the first enquiry he would say that no grievance really does exist. The county of Simcoe has not been disfranchised. An election has been held, and held too, in good faith; no advantage being taken of any party. It would not be alleged by either side of the House, that a single vote had been lost, in consequence of the irregularity. (Hear, hear.) Indeed it could not be pretended that, in consequence of the Writ, not to have been grounded on a legal Warrant, any party had suffered wrong, or had, in any way, been placed in a disadvantageous position. Had there been a contest, and had the opposing candidate come before the House, alleging that in consequence of his supporters knowing that there was an informality in the issuing of the Warrant, upon which the Writ was founded, and that in consequence of such knowledge his friends did not come forward to vote, then indeed would there have been a cause made out to warrant the interference of Parliament. To the second enquiry he would say that, no party had been aggrieved; no petition had been

presented; no human being had complained--all parties were satisfied. Shall it then be said that, the House will step in to create dissatisfaction, by unasked for, and unwelcome Legislation? If a fault rests upon some party, that party is not the sitting member. He not only complied with every requirement of the statute, but he even went further than the law directs, in making known to the Head of the House, by a letter from his own hand, his acceptance of office. If a blunder had been committed, no person can pretend to say that, either the sitting member, or the electors of Simcoe, were the blunderers. The fault (if fault there was) rested solely between our own officers and our own members--they and they alone, were the blunderers. And shall it now be said that we seek to take advantage of our own wrongs? That Mr. Robinson is to be punished, and the electors of Simcoe deprived of their Representative, in consequence not of their acts, but of our own--that they are to be punished, not for their own sins, but for ours! (Hear, hear, and cheers). As to the third question, namely: What redress can be afforded? He would say that, a new Writ might be ordered, the country might be put to the agitation of a new election! the Province might be put to the expense of a new return! the sitting member might be put to the toll and vexation of a contest! the country may be disfranchised for the remainder of the Session! but what will be gained by public morality, what achieved by Parliamentary honor? Faction may triumph for the moment; a party vote may succeed in depriving the county of a voice in the Representative Assembly; technicallity (sic) and form may usurp the place of equity and substance; but he contended, justice, that plain even handed justice, which had at all times been the boast of Britons, would still be with the sitting member; and the people of Simcoe, now without a shadow of complaint, would soon find a grievance, aye, and a just and substantial one, in the arbitrary disfranchisement of their county. He would now allude to the case of the York election, which had been referred to by the learned member opposite, (Mr. Baldwin,) in the course of the debate. He (Mr. Gowan) contended that case was not analogous to the present. It had been gone into on the very first day of the Session. The House would bear in mind that Statutes had been passed, for the trial of controverted elections. In England they were familiarly known as the Grenville Acts. The first of those Acts (the 10 Geo. 3, chap. 16) was passed by the Imperial Parliament in the year 1770; and it was again amended by the 9th of Geo the 4th, chap. 22, passed in the year 1825. The Canadian Act (the 4th of Geor. the 4th, chap. 4,) was passed in 1824. Now if the learned member for North York could show a case, either in the British House of Commons, since the passing of their Act, or in the Canadian Parliament, subsequent to the passing of their Grenville Law, in which the House entertained a motion, petition or complaint, affecting the Seat of a member of the House, after the first fourteen days, from the date of his taking his seat, then he (Mr. Gowan) would admit the analogy; but unless he could adduce such a precedent, he contended that he was out of Court. If he contends for legal formalities in the case of an election, how much more necessary to observe legal formalities, when he comes into Court, to try the alleged irregularity? Could it have been the intention of the law, to give to others greater powers than were given to the parties most interested? In the present case, the parties most directly interested were the electors of Simcoe and the sitting member.

If the electors had ground of complaint, the law limited them to an application by petition--to an application within fourteen days--to the giving of sufficient sureties--to a sworn Committee to try, and other formalities, which he would not trouble the House by enumerating. Could it, then, have been the intention of the Legislature to allow other parties to contest the seat of a member, relieved from those responsibilities which it imposes on the electors most interested?--(hear, hear.) Was it the intention of the law to confer upon others powers and privileges denied to the electors of Simcoe? Let him suppose a case. Let him suppose Mr. Robinson elected by violence, by fraud, or corruption, or after some other illegal and unjustifiable manner. How were the electors of Simcoe to rid themselves of a member so forced upon them? Must they be limited to a petition within the first fourteen days, and subjected to the responsibilities of security for costs, while, as in the present case, other parties are relieved from such limitations and responsibilities? If such a doctrine is to be upheld, who will hereafter think of appealing to the House by petition? Who will hereafter think of complying with the law of the land, and the forms and responsibilities which it imposes, if the same end can be obtained by a mere resolution of the House, introduced at any period of the Session? If such a doctrine is once admitted, no member's seat can be safe. If no time places a limit to the application, a Parliamentary majority may, at any moment get rid of an obnoxious member, and the minister for the time being, will be enabled to hold in his hand the tenure of honorable members. With regard to the Warrant, he would observe that it was no more than a piece of mere machinery. He might compare it to a harness; it was necessary to attach to the vehicle to the animal, and was in the ordinary sense of the word essential; but if both the animal and the vehicle reached their destination in safety, and in the same time, then the harness ceased to be an essential part--(hear,hear.) So it was with the Warrant; it was the official notification to the officer of the vacancy, so as to enable him to issue his writ to fill the vacancy; but if the officer supplied the vacancy, in a legal manner in all other respects, the absence of the official notice to him did not make void the act. It has been said the foundation was bad; but this was not so. The Crown Writ, and not the authority to issue the Writ, was the foundation of the election. The officer might be guilty of acting without sufficient warrant, and may be liable to punishment, but he, being ex officio the proper officer, and having acted, his act is valid. He had before remarked that the electors of Simcoe and Mr. Robinson were the parties, and he would then add, that the House was the Court authorised to try. If then the parties are agreed to waive informalities, and to proceed upon the merits, must the Court step in, refuse to hear the case upon its merits, and insist upon a trial upon a mere technicality alone! Shall it be said that the High Court of Parliament refuses equity, and resorts to mere legal quibbles? The learned member for Quebec (Mr. Aylwin) had put this question in the course of the last debate upon the subject. How would the House look, said the hon. member, should the University Bill be carried by one vote, and that on the following day that one vote should be declared illegal? He (Mr. Gowan) would remind the learned gentleman, that even taking his own case, it would be the case of a vote virtually, though it might not be technically, authorised to be given, and besides it would be a vote

which subsequent proceedings, as well as the action of another branch could cure. But let the hon. member take the converse of his own proposition. Let him suppose an important measure lost, in consequence of unseating the member. Here then would be a positive injustice to the people of Simcoe, and a positive injury inflicted on the whole community, which no subsequent act could cure during the present Session. Mr. Gowan here entered into a very elaborate argument, quoting almost innumerable authorities, to show that the provisions of the statute, directing the Warrant to precede the issue of the Writ, were directory only, and not imperative; and that the noncompliance with a directory provision, did not, in any case, make void the act done, unless the result was effected thereby. We regret we cannot give the quotations of the hon. gentleman, but the authorities cited were chiefly taken from "Harrison's Dijest (sic)," vol. 3, page 6271; "Divarries" on the construction of Statutes, vol. 1, pages 713 and 715; First "Peckwell" on elections, pages 506, 507 and 511; and "Barons" reports of cases of controverted elections, first vol., parts 1 and 2, pages 120, 121, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, and 134. The hon. member wound up his speech by a strong appeal to the justice of the House, and resumed his seat amidst cheers; having been listened to with marked attention by both sides of the House.[61]

MR. WILLIAMS seconded the resolution.[62] ((He)) said that the words of the statute regulating elections, in reference to the issuing of writs, says that "the Speaker shall issue his warrant"[63]. He contended that the statute was merely declaratory, directing the manner in which the writ should be issued, but the non-performance of what was set forth in it could not render the election void, although it might subject the parties concerned to the censure of the House.[64] All authorities show that all that is necessary is an election in which no damage is done to the electors, even although the election may not have been exact in the details. He said that, although he had come to the conclusion that the Speaker was the only person that could issue the warrant, yet, he would show that when the person issuing the writ believed that he was acting under a valid warrant, the election was perfectly good.[65] The object of the statute was to secure a bona fide eletion (sic), and as that had been obtained, the election could not be rendered void by an irregularity in some of the proceedings, as could be shewn by English precedents.[66] He quoted a case from the Common Journals, p. 798, and one from Heywood, p. 511, 514. Unless it can be shown that the return had a prejudicial bearing on the interests of the country, the elections have always been held good and valid.[67] He would mention ((the)) ... case in which a writ had been issued for a new election, but instead of it being received by the gentleman to whom it was directed it fell into the hands of a stranger who returned a member as duly elected. That return was petitioned against, but did the House declare the election void? No, it continued the gentleman so returned in his seat, but declared the person who had illegally assumed the duties of Returning Officer, an intruder and usurper. The election of his hon friend had taken place in perfect good faith, and although there was an illegality, he would admit, in the issuing of the writ, yet as no injustice had been done to any person, in his opinion the House had no right to declare it void.[68]

MR. BALDWIN.--The cases cited do not involve anything like what is now

before the House. The Grenville Act does not apply to a case like the one now before us.[69] The question then to be considered was not whether the election had taken place in good faith or not, but whether there had been any proceedings under which an election could be held (hear, hear).--Now in the present case there were no such proceedings--the whole had been manifestly irregular. According to the common law principle, writs could not be issued except by ... the House in session, or, in case of a recess, by the Speaker, on receiving a certificate under the seal of two members that a seat had been vacated; and when that principle had been violated in England, and several elections held under writs thus illegally issued on the authority of the Chancellor, the whole of them had been set aside by the House of Commons, and writs issued for new elections, and that was done not on petition against the returns, but by the House as a vindication of its own privileges. Now no analogy whatever could be traced between the instance cited by the hon. member for Durham and the present case. In that case a valid writ had been issued, and the only irregularity was in the mode of acting on that writ, but in the present instance there was no foundation on which a superstructure could be based.[70] In all the cases that had been cited, the foundation was good; and the objection taken, was merely as to the manner in which some of the subordinates acted. If the question had been as to the irregularities of the proceedings founded, on a sound foundation, then the arguments of the honorable member for Leeds, would apply. Here there was no authority.[71] The very first step was an outrage on the privileges of the House. In truth an election had been held; he was not disposed to inquire whether in good faith or not, but what he wished to know was, whether the writ was valid;--it was not, and therefore the superstructure was of no avail. But according to the doctrine laid down by the hon. members opposite, if a piece of waste paper, having Chevy Chase written on it, or a will under the sign manual of one of those members, were issued, an election would be held under it, and that election would be valid. He contended that this was a case calling for the interference of the House, as it was a grievance not to the county of Simcoe alone, but to the whole Province, and to every member of that House, who, if that doctrine obtained, might at any time be made to feel its effects, if an individual could be found bold enough to act upon it.[72] A great deal had been said of directory statutes, and the honorable member for Leeds, had made several quotations to prove the position which he had taken: if he had read a little further in one of his quotations, he would have found that Lord Kenyon's opinion was not exactly what the honorable member had quoted.[73] The whole of the proceeding was highly irregular: the Clerk of the Crown had issued a writ which was worthless, and the Speaker's warrant was of no greater value, as he had no authority to suppose that the seat of the hon. member for Simcoe was vacant. (Hear, hear.) But how did it stand?--The Speaker had no such warrant to show! He had acted on a letter from the hon. gentleman himself, who, according to law, was incapable of announcing such vacation, and the Speaker had no right to consider him otherwise than as a stranger from the moment he had accepted the office. What, then, became of the warrant? It was in reality nothing more than so much waste paper, except the privileges of that

House were to be looked upon as such also; and as to the writ issued by the two members of the House, he must confess he could not see any reason for such haste as they had shewn. Certainly, their anxiety not to disfranchise the County of Simcoe was very laudable, but it was somewhat remarkable that the County of Dorchester had not shared in their solicitude. The hon. member for Leeds had endeavoured to draw a distinction between this case and his own election for York in 1830. But in his (Mr. B's) opinion, this was a much stronger case than that for the County of York; and yet the House had taken that up merely out of respect to its own privileges, and by a unanimous vote obliged him to go back to his constituents, and in his opinion with a case so strictly in point, no one could consistently maintain the validity of the present election. He would repeat that this was a matter of no trifling importance, as it affected the best interests of the Province whilst the decision he contended for could only cause of a trifling inconvenience, as he was convinced Mr. Robinson would only have to present himself to his constituents to be immediately returned.[74]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON agreed with the hon. gentleman who had just spoken, that the House had a right to take up this case from a desire to preserve its own privileges; but he would, defy him to shew a single case, since the passing of the Grenville Act, where such a decision as he required had been arrived at. His hon. friend asserted that if the foundation were good, the irregularity of the proceedings founded on it did not affect the result, but really he must remember a celebrated marriage case which had gone through all the courts in England, and was finally set at rest by a decision of the House of Lords, that although the Minister who had united the parties had acted irregularly, yet the marriage was good and valid. But with respect to the analogy which the hon. gentleman said existed in this case and his own election for York, why was it that election had been set aside?--(hear, hear.)--Because the writ had been issused (sic) on the authority of the Crown, independent of the authority of the House, but that could not be insisted on in the present instance, the privileges of the House being preserved by the issue of a writ signed by two Members of the House. But in his opinion the election could be justified under the Speaker's warrant alone, admitting the order to be irregular, for it was a principal (sic) that he believed the hon. gentleman would not deny, that if a party having two authorities, and acted under one of them which was illegal, he could justify under the other. That was the case at present; the Clerk of the Crown had issued a writ which was irregular, but he had another writ in his possession; the issuing of the writ could be justified and all proceedings under it became valid.[75] Again, there was another principle that, where an act is committed for which justification is afterwards received, then there has been no harm none (sic).[76] He was therefore disposed to vote for the amendment of his hon. friend.[77]

MR. WILSON was disposed to vote against the motion of the hon. Member for North York, as it could not be shewn that the County of Simcoe had suffered injustice, or that the privileges of the House had been invaded.[78]

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The question having been put upon the said motion of amendment, a division

ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Prince, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, Williams, and Wilson.--(34.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cauchon, Chauveau, Conger, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dickson, Franchère, Guillet, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Lemieux, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(32.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

MR. AYLWIN said that although he had voted against the amendment, yet he felt constrained to vote in favor of the motion, now about to be put as he was of opinion that Mr. Robinson was legally entitled to his seat.[79]

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The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, the House divided thereon; and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, That on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1846, William B. Robinson, Esquire, then a Member representing the County of Simcoe in this House, addressed a letter to Mr. Speaker, informing him of his acceptance of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the acceptance of which office vacated his seat in the Legislative Assembly of this Province; that on the fourth day of July following, Mr. Speaker issued his warrant for a new writ for the said County of Simcoe: that on the 6th day of July (two days after the issue of the warrant by the Speaker) the Honorable Dominick Daly and the Honorable James Smith, two Members of this House, issued another warrant under their hands and seals, for a new writ, for the said County of Simcoe, the said last named warrant being issued by the said two Members under the belief that the Speaker of this House, Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Knight, had vacated his seat as such Speaker, by virtue of his supposed acceptance of the office of Adjutant General of Militia, he having been gazetted to that office on the 4th day of July, 1846; that acting under the authority of the warrant so issued by the two Members aforesaid, Felix Fortier, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, (the proper Officer to whom the issuing of writs of Election properly appertains,) issued his writ for an Election for the County of Simcoe, in the room of the said William B. Robinson, Esquire; that under such writ, so issued as aforesaid, an election for one Member to serve for the County of Simcoe, was held at Barrie,

in the said County of Simcoe, on the 27th day of July aforesaid, and there being no opposing candidate, the said William B. Robinson, Esquire, was declared duly elected by the Freeholders of the said County then and there assembled, (as appears by the Return made to the said writ by Gerald Alley, Esquire, the Returning Officer at the said election;) that while this House regrets that any misapprehension on the part, either of any of its Members, or of its Officers, should have led to any irregularity in the issuing of the writ for the Election for the said County of Simcoe, it has no reason to believe that the result of the Election was affected by such irregularity; and the House is further strengthened in this opinion by the absence of petition, or other application to the House, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County of Simcoe, pursuant to the Statute Law of this Province, (4 Geo. 4, c. 4,) for the trial of all cases of undue Election and Return, made and provided.

On motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Lemieux,

Adjournment. *Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A.M.*

Orders deferred. *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow, in their present order.*

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

The House adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

FOOTNOTES: 21 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 27 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 3 August 1847, in identical accounts; LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847, in a brief account; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 July 1847, in identical accounts; LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847, in a very brief account of Aylwin's and Chauveau's speeches; and LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847. Commentaries are contained in LE CANADIEN, 23, 26 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
2. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
3. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
4. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
5. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
6. IBID.
7. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
8. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
9. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
10. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
11. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
12. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
13. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
18. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
19. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
20. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
21. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
22. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
23. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
24. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
25. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
26. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
27. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
28. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
32. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
33. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
34. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
35. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
36. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.

41. IBID.
42. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
43. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
44. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
45. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
46. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
47. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847.
48. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
49. LE CANADIEN, 26 July 1847.
50. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 27 July 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847, in accounts which contain some identical speeches, and some which are completely dissimilar; LA MINERVE, 22 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 July 1847, MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts. Commentaries are contained in MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 23 July 1847; and GLOBE, 28 July 1847.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
63. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847.
64. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847.
66. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
67. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847.
68. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
69. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847.
70. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
71. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847.
72. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
73. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847.
74. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
75. IBID.
76. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1847.
77. PILOT, 27 July 1847.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.

THURSDAY, 22 JULY 1847.[1]

10 O'Clock, A.M.

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ON motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. Bouthillier,

Address for £9252, to defray certain Contingencies.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to issue his warrant, in favor of the Speaker of this House, for the sum of Nine thousand two hundred and fifty-two pounds, to enable him to defray certain Contingencies of the Session already voted and to be provided for in a Bill of Appropriation to be passed in the present Session.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Sessional Allowance and Mileage to Members.

Mr. Christie moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, That the Sessional Allowance and Mileage to Members for this, be the same as last Session.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Duggan, That all the words after "Allowance" in the said motion be struck out, and the following substituted, "to Members, during the present Session,

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be Seventy-five pounds, besides their travelling expenses."

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, That the further consideration of the said Motions be postponed until Monday next,

And the question having been put upon the said Motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Cameron of LANARK, Chauveau, Guillet, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, Moffatt, Morin, Price, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Bouthillier, Brooks, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Conger, Cummings, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Fournier, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, Jobin, Laurin, Lyon, Petrie, Robinson, Rousseau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Webster, Williams, and Wilson.--(32.)

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the Motion of Amendment, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Cameron of LANARK, Cayley, Chauveau, Colville, Conger, Duggan, Fournier, Gowan, Guillet, Hale, Jessup, Leslie, Lyon, Méthot, Moffatt, Morin, Petrie, Price,

Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Viger, Williams, and Wilson.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aylwin, Bouthillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Chalmers, Christie, Cummings, Ermatinger, Foster, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Laurin, Macdonell of STORMONT, Rousseau, Stewart of PRESCOTT, and Webster.--(17.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, the House divided thereon; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of LANARK, Cayley, Chalmers, Chauveau, Christie, Conger, Duggan, Ermatinger, Fournier, Gowan, Guillet, Hale, Jessup, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Moffatt, Morin, Petrie, Price, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, Webster, and Williams.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brooks, Cauchon, Colville, Cummings, Foster, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Laurin, Rousseau, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Wilson.--(12.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the Sessional Allowance to Members, during the present Session, be Seventy-five pounds, besides their travelling expenses.

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,--The Petition of David Marsh and others, Members of the Baptist Church and Congregation of Quebec; and the Petition of the Reverend James Drummond and others, Members of the Congregational Denomination of Quebec.

By Mr. Cameron of Lanark,--The Petition of A. Jeffrey and others, of Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle.

By Mr. Lantier,--The Petition of the Honorable R. U. Harwood and others, of the County of Vaudreuil.

By Mr. Bouthillier,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe. (Limits of the Village of St. Hyacinthe.)

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of Colin C. Ferrie, Esquire, and others, of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Christie,--The Petition of John Francis Muncey and John Fontana of the Magdalen Islands, in the District of Gaspé.

By the Honorable Mr. Moffatt,--The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal.--(Emigrants.)

By Mr. Fournier,--The Petition of B. Pouliot, Junior, and others, of the County of L'Islet; and the Petition of James Oliva, Esquire, and others, of the Parish of St. Thomas and other places, in the County of L'Islet.

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of Alfred N. Thompson and others, of Tiny, Tay, and other Townships.

By Mr. Ermatinger,--The Petition of M. M'Kenzie and B. Treadwell, on behalf of a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Thomas and its neighbourhood.

Supply Bill. An engrossed Bill to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and certain other Expenses not otherwise provided for, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec Debentures Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Act granting Debentures to sufferers by Fires at Quebec, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the Fires at Quebec."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railroad Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railroad Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Notarial Organization Bill. The House resumed, according to Order, the consideration of the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

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Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Petition read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following

Petition was read:--

Of John N. W. Daly, Esquire, and others, the Magistrates of the eastern section of the Huron District; praying for the passing of an Act to divide the said District, as already petitioned for.

Petition of T. Morgan and others, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Thomas Morgan and others, of the Province of Canada, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Conger, Mr. Cameron of Lanark, and Mr. Macdonell of Stormont, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Report on Petitions of G. Robitaille and others.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Guillaume Robitaille and others, of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table.

App. (D.D.D.)

(For the said Report, see Appendix D. D. D.)

To be printed.

Ordered, That the said Report, together with the Evidence appended thereto, and the Return to the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, relating to the Quebec Turnpike Trust, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,

Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, requesting His Excellency to transmit the Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony, in such a way as His Excellency may deem fit, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne; that the blank therein be filled up with the words "and Commons," and that the said Address be signed by Mr. Speaker on behalf of this House.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting their Honors that this House hath agreed to the Address to His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Echo Lake Mining Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, this day.

On motion of Mr. Cameron of Lanark, seconded by Mr. Powell,

Burlington Bay Dock Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 1, line 37. Leave out "and" and insert "or."
Press 1, line 37. After "with a" insert "wet dock."
Press 1, line 38. Leave out "or" and insert "and."
Press 1, line 40. Leave out "and" and insert "wet dock."
Press 1, line 41. Leave out "or" and insert "and."
Press 2, line 44. After "wharves" insert "wet dock."
Press 4, line 9. After "wharves" insert "wet dock, dry."
Press 4, line 26. Leave out "and."
Press 4, line 26. Leave out "and."
Press 4, line 27. Leave out "or" and insert "and."
Press 6, line 25. After "District" insert Clauses (A.) and (B.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that in case it should at any time happen that an election of Directors should not be made on any day when pursuant to this Act it ought to have been made, the said Corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful on any day to make and hold an election of Directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said Corporation."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that the Directors, for the time being, or a major part of them, shall have power to make and subscribe such rules and regulations as to them shall appear needful and proper touching the management and disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the said Corporation, and touching the duty of the officers, clerks and servants, and all such other matters as appertain to the business of the said Corporation; and shall also have power to appoint as many officers, clerks, and servants for carrying on the said business, with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem fit."

Press 7, line 3. After "aforesaid" insert "Provided always, that the said Directors shall not commence the construction of the said Harbour, Wharves, Docks, or Railway, until ten per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be paid in."

Press 8, line 8. After "request" insert Clauses (C.) and (D.)

Clause (C.) "And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall affect, or be construed to affect, in any manner, or way whatsoever, the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or of any person or persons, or of any bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, such only excepted as are herein mentioned."

Clause (D.) "And be it enacted, that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and as such shall be judicially noticed by all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other persons, without being specially pleaded."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Cameron of Lanark do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Montreal Building Society Bill. — *Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Building Society, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, this day.*

On motion of Mr. Bouthillier, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Aylwin,

A Committee discharged. — *Ordered, That the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Jesse Dunn Armstrong, Esquire, and others, be discharged.*

MR. WILLIAMS.--The hon. Member for Durham is on his legs commenting on that unfortunate job the deepening of Lake St. Peter. £78,000 it appears have been thrown into the St. Lawrence, and if the conclusions of Mr. Williams be correct, all further expenditure will only entail greater loss, unless we are prepared to spend at least £400,000 in continuing the work which was so indiscreetly commenced.[2]

MR. MOFFATT defended the Board of Trade from some remarks made by a preceding speaker.[3]

MR. ARMSTRONG strongly condemned the error which had been committed in pursuing the wrong channel.[4]

MR. ERMATINGER said that altho' the House were not agreed as to which is the best channel for cutting through Lake St. Peter, he thought hon. Members would agree with him in one point, namely; that the government ought to pause before they spent another shilling of the public money on so doubtful a project. But, said Mr. E. hon. Members may console themselves with the reflection that this apparent loss is only a portion of the price paid for that invaluable boon Responsible Government - a boon for which the country is so much indebted to the hon. and learned Member for the North Riding of York, and for which the money lost in lake St. Peter is only a small part of the price paid. We now find every party shirking the responsibility of the extravagance and indiscretion which have been committed for years past. The late President of the Board of Works virtually should be the responsible person, as no doubt the administration relied upon his competency to advise, and the administration were responsible for his acts. We shall soon find out other losses beside that occuring (sic) in Lake St. Peter. In two or three years we shall see all our Planked Roads going to pieces. We have no public work completed, and he Mr. E. would offer the government a piece of advice. When he came to Montreal some three months ago, having business at the Crown Lands office, he observed a notice stuck up stating that the office would not be open till such a day (2 or 3 weeks,) now he would advise that such a notice should be stuck up at the Board of Works office for a year, in order that the government might have time to determine what works should be proceeded with.[5]

MR. AYLWIN said the hon. Member for Durham deserved the thanks of the country for the trouble he had taken in investigating the subject.[6]

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On motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Petrie,

St. Peter. *Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Return to an Address laid before this House, on the 2nd instant, containing the Report of Captain Bayfield, R.N. and other documents, on the improvement of the navigation of the Lake St. Peter.*

On motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Lemieux,

Adjournment. *Resolved, That the First Rule of this House be suspended during the remainder of the present Session; and that when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until ten o'clock, A.M., the day following, unless some other hour or day be specially appointed.*

The Honorable Mr. Aylwin moved, seconded by Mr. Bouthillier, That this House do adjourn at the hour of three this day, until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

The question being put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cauchon, Cayley, Chalmers, Chauveau, Colville, Conger, DeBleury, Desaulniers, Dickson, Ermatinger, Fournier, Franchère, Guillet, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, Morin, Papineau, Petrie, Attorney General Sherwood, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, and Williams.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brooks, Christie, DeWitt, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, Merritt, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Powell, Price, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Thompson, and Webster.--(18.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, That this House do adjourn at the hour of three this day, until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

Leave of absence. *Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Laterrière have leave to absent himself from this House during the remainder of the Session, on urgent business.*

Port Credit and Huron-tario Road. *Mr. Hale, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Port Credit and Huron-tario Plank Road Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.*

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Osgoode Side lines Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to declare the mode in which the side lines of the Lots in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, shall be run, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Quebec Library Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Ordinance therein mentioned incorporating the Quebec Library, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Streetsville Road Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Cobourg and Port Hope Road Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Cobourg and Grafton Road Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Hamilton Road Allowance Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm the title of certain persons to part of the allowance for Road between broken Concessions A. and B. in the Township of Hamilton, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Philadephia and Huron Mining Company, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

St. Lawrence Bridge Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for erecting a Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, from any point at and between the Island of St. Helens and the foot of the Lachine Rapids, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Vaudreuil Glass Factory Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil Glass Factory, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Perth Calvinistic Baptist Church Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church in the Town of Perth, to sell and convey a portion of a certain piece of land now holden by them, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for incorporating Henry John Boulton, Esquire, and others, under the name and style of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Montreal Cemetery Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Friends Seminary Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Friends' Seminary in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Quebec District Bank Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Agricultural Association (U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the incorporation of the Agricultural Association, being read;

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The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Pickering and Markham Road Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Etobicoke and Mono Road Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Toronto Dry Dock Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

William Henry Incorporation Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Town of William Henry, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Bathurst School Money Bill for 1845. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the payment of School money to the Teachers in the Bathurst District, for the year 1845, notwithstanding that there was no assessment for schools in that District in said year, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Lower Canada Agricultural Society Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read, and ordered to be engrossed.

Optional Commutation of Lands Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation of tenure of lands en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of Franc-aleu-roturier," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Bill explanatory of an Act to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company,'" being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Lines.

Port Credit and Hurontario Road Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Duggan do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

W. Duncan's Collection Bill. The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable William Duncan to collect a certain sum of money, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Judgment Debtors. An engrossed Bill to amend the Law of imprisonment for debt, and afford additional means for the discovery and disposal of the estates and effects of Judgment Debtors in certain cases, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Law of imprisonment for debt in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Duggan do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Terrebonne Registry Office Bill. The Honorable Mr. Morin moved, seconded by Mr. Jobin, That the Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Terrebonne, from the Village of Terrebonne to the Village of Ste. Thérèse, be now read.

The Honorable Mr. LaFontaine moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Leslie, That the words "now read," in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "read this day six months."

The question having been put on the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office in the County of Terrebonne, from the Village of Terrebonne to the Village of Ste. Thérèse, be read this day six months.

Jurors Bill, (L.C.) An engrossed Bill to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lake St. Louis Railway Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Stormont took the Chair of the Committee; and after

some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Stormont reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

British American Land Company Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate proof of the Charter and Act of Incorporation of the British American Land Company, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Compulsory Commutation of Lands Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to render commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, into that of free and common soccage,

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compulsory on the Seignior at the pleasure of the Censitaire or Landholder, supplementary to an Act therein mentioned relating to the optional commutation of such tenure, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Toronto Incorporation Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 9 Vict. intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the City of Toronto," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Ermatinger took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Ermatinger reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow, and that it be then the first Order of the Day.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:--

Bill to amend an error in Customs Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an error in the Act of the present Session imposing Duties of Customs:"

Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company:"*

Kingston Incorporation Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the tenth Section of the Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City:" and also,*

Winter Roads Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec on the south of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the north of the said River to the Town of Three Rivers, exclusively," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.*

And then he withdrew.

Orders deferred. — *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.*

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, seconded by Mr. Leslie, The House adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

FOOTNOTES: 22 JULY 1847.

1. A commentary on this day's proceedings was contained in MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 July 1847, which was identical to that in the BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847. According to the TRANSCRIPT: "Business solely of a private character occupied the attention of the House this day, and after remaining a few hours beyond the usual period of morning sitting, the House adjourned without meeting again in the evening for the transaction of public business."
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 28 July 1847.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.

FRIDAY, 23 JULY 1847.

10 O'Clock, A.M.

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Osgoode Side Lines Bill. AN engrossed Bill to declare the mode in which the side lines of the Lots in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, shall be run, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lyon do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bathurst School Money Bill for 1845. An engrossed Bill to authorize the payment of School money to the Teachers in the Bathurst District, for the year 1845, notwithstanding that there was no assessment for schools in that District in said year, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the payment of School money to the Teachers in the Bathurst District, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, notwithstanding that there was no assessment for schools in that District in the said year."

Ordered, That Mr. Cameron of Lanark do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Agricultural Association Bill, (U.C.) An engrossed Bill for the incorporation of the Agricultural Association, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for the incorporation of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lower Canada Agricultural Society Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

British American Land Company Bill. An engrossed Bill to facilitate proof of the Charter and Act of incorporation of the British American Land Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to facilitate the proof of the Charter and Act of incorporation of the British American Land Company."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Tenth Report of Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and have agreed to the same without any amendment; but would nevertheless beg to call the particular attention of Your Honorable House to the power granted to the Company, by the second clause, of taking and entering upon real property, after tendering the value thereof.

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, clause by clause, and have agreed to the same, respectively, without any amendment, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec.

Bill to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company.

They have also examined the Bill to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church in the Town of Perth to sell and convey a portion of a certain piece of land now holden by them, and have agreed to the same with amendments, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

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Your Committee have also agreed to the Bill to incorporate the Friends' Seminary in the Township of Hallowell, with an amendment, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Report on Frauds against the Revenue Laws.

Mr. M'Connell, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether Frauds have not been committed against the Revenue Laws, by the introduction of Cattle into this Province under false pretences, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have made an investigation into the matter entrusted to them, and have examined several witnesses upon the subject, (whose evidence is appended to this Report;) and they do not find anything in the evidence before them to shew that Frauds have been committed against the Revenue Laws; they find, however, that a number of head of cattle have been entered at various times by the Government Contractors, avowedly for the use of the Commissariat Department, but which have not afterwards been actually issued for the use of Her Majesty's Troops: but, nevertheless, there is not any evidence to shew that the Contractors have received the drawback on a greater quantity than was issued to the Commissariat. Your Committee, however, would respectfully suggest that a change in the present system of drawbacks on cattle imported for use of the Troops, is desirable, and that instead of the duties being refunded by the Commissariat to the Contractor, as is done at present, the plan suggested by Commissary General Filder (which will be found in his evidence) be adopted for the future, thereby placing out of the power of the Contractors to defraud the Revenue.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Wednesday, 14th July, 1847.

Mr. William Longley, of Shefford, called in; and examined:--

1. Have you the Government contract for supplying the Troops stationed at Montreal with Beef, for the present year?--I have.

2. Are you aware that cattle have been entered at the different ports of entry, in your name, for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, that have afterwards been otherwise disposed of?--Cattle have been entered in my name as Commissariat contractor, but without any specific statement that they were intended for the use of the Government,--some of which I afterwards disposed of, but did not claim the return of duties on them.

3. Were you to tender for the Government contract for the ensuing year, what difference would you make in the cwt. to have the duties refunded or otherwise?--At present I should not make more than two shillings and sixpence per hundred pounds difference; at other time I might make much more, as very much would depend on the prospect of the Southern market at the time of tendering.

Friday, 16th July, 1847.

Commissary General William Filder examined:--

4. What precautions are taken by the Commissariat to prevent fraud being practised?--The following are the Rules observed by the Commissariat Department:--When the frontier Custom House is at the same place as the Commissariat station, the cattle are branded on the hoof or horn immediately after being passed at the Custom House, and the permits are at the same delivered up to the Commissariat. But where the Commissariat station is at a distance from the frontier Custom House, the Officer of Customs transmits by post to the Commissariat Officer a descriptive list of the cattle imported by the contractor, who is bound to present the animals, together with the permits, within a limited number of days to the Commissariat Officer, when they are marked in like manner; and the branded hoof or horn remains still attached to the carcass when the latter is brought to the issuing store for delivery to the Troops. A careful register is kept by the Commissariat of the number of imported cattle so supplied to the Troops, and the duties are calculated accordingly; but with a view to the further prevention of fraud upon the Revenue, it is stipulated in the contracts at those Posts which are at a distance from the Frontier, that if there should be any difficulty in identifying, to the satisfaction of the Commissariat Officer, the cattle presented at the depôt to be the same as those entered at the Custom House, the duties shall be returned only upon such number of head as the quantity of imported meat issued to the Troops shall be equal to at the rate of 550 or 575 lbs. per head--which would require that an ox should be upwards of 900 lbs. live weight,--on the other hand, if the cattle should weigh more, the duty is returned only upon the number actually imported and slaughtered; by this means the contractor is effectually precluded from changing large cattle for small with the view of obtaining the return of duty upon a greater number of head (permits also being produced) than he imported. It is quite compatible with the system here described, that the contractor should sell for private consumption part of the cattle imported in his name without prejudice accruing thereby to the Revenue, (he generally indeed produced permits for a greater number than are slaughtered for the Troops,) and the instance of this kind mentioned by Mr. Gilbert, before the Committee, proves nothing, unless Mr.

Gilbert could also shew that the duties had been returned to the contractor on the occasion to which he alludes; but this he is unable to do, nor can any trace be found in the account of duties refunded by the Commissariat of any transaction at all resembling the one to which he refers. If the Committee would examine also Mr. Longley, the contractor, he would no doubt clear up to their satisfaction other matters of detail adverted to by Mr. Gilbert.

5. Is it possible for the Contractor to obtain a drawback on cattle which is not handed over to the Commissariat?--Under the system explained above, I conceive it to be impracticable; those rules were adopted with the view of guarding against fraud upon the Revenue, but they equally, I am of opinion, protect the agricultural interest by preventing the sale of any portion of the imported meat, upon which the duty has been remitted, for private consumption.

6. In your opinion, are the Contractors in the habit of substituting other cattle to the Commissariat in lieu of those brought over the frontier?--For the reasons already stated, I am of opinion that they are unable to substitute other cattle with the slightest advantage to themselves, the stipulation above mentioned with regard to the weight of the cattle is considered indeed a greater security on this point than marking them.

7. In your opinion, can greater precautions than now exist be taken to prevent imposition?--The only other system which I could suggest, and which perhaps might be more satisfactory to the agricultural interest of the Colony, would be to require parties in future to state in their offers the price at which they would engage to supply the Troops, if permitted to import cattle duty free, and that at which they would undertake the contract without possessing this privilege--the agreements to be made upon the latter principle, and the Colony to pay over the Imperial Treasury the difference between the two rates. This might allay the fears which the agricultural gentlemen appear to entertain under the present system, but

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which I am of opinion are unfounded. I am apprehensive, however, that the Contractors finding, year after year, that one of the alternatives (that of importing duty free) was not acted upon, this rule would not long continue to be a safe guide--they would naturally become indifferent to stating with accuracy the price on that condition. If it should be nevertheless the wish of the Colonial Government that this system should be adopted, it is necessary that the same should be intimated to me with the least possible delay, as the contracts now in force are about to expire, and it is indispensable that tenders for the new contracts should be called for immediately.

8. What reduction in price do you obtain from the Contractor in consideration of the drawback? The relative price of meat in the United States and Canada has latterly changed very much, and it is difficult, under present circumstances, to estimate the reduction obtained in the terms of the contract in consideration of the drawback. All that is contended for is, that the Contractors should have the power of purchasing

meat for the supply of the Troops, wherever they can procure it cheapest without being required to pay duty if imported.

Mr. H. Gilbert, of the City of Montreal, called in: and examined:--

9. Have you any knowledge that cattle have been introduced into this Province under false pretences?--I know that mostly all the cattle that are entered at the frontier Custom House, are entered in the name of the different Government Contractors for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, at the same time those cattle are driven directly to market and sold to different butchers, and are not furnished to Her Majesty's Troops.

10. By what evidence do you arrive at the conclusion of the answer just given?--The different drovers have told me they had entered their cattle in Mr. Longley and other Contractor's names. There was a large number, 200 head, bought in St. Lawrence County, State of New York, a great share of which has been sold in this market since to the different butchers, and the person who bought them, Mr. M'Shane, told me himself, that he was about making arrangements with Longley, the Government Contractor, to enter the cattle in his name.

11. Have you any more evidence to offer to the Committee to substantiate the opinion expressed in your answers to the two previous questions?--I believe further information, and very important, could be obtained, if you would procure those permits on which the Commissariat have paid the drawback duties; and also, information could be had from the Collectors of Customs at the different ports of entry.

Report on affairs of the Seigniory of Lauzon.

Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Seigniory of Lauzon, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table.

App. (E.E.E.)

(For the said Report, see Appendix E. E. E.)

To be printed.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Eighth Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill for incorporating Henry John Boulton, Esquire, and others, under the name and style of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company; also, the Bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railroad Company; and the Bill explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company,'" and have made amendments to each of the said Bills, which they submit for the concurrence of Your Honorable House.

Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railroad Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads

and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Ordnance Lands at Bytown. Ordered, That the Return to the Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General, relating to the Ordnance Lands at Bytown, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Montreal Cemetery Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company, be engrossed.

Quebec District Bank Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Winter Roads Bill. On motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Méthot, Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec on the south of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the north of the said River to the Town of Three Rivers, exclusively," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 1, line 30. Leave out "repealed" and insert "suspended for three years, and from thence until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer."

Preamble, line 1. Leave out "amend" and insert "suspend for a time the operation of."

Preamble, line 3. Leave out from "in" to "Ordinances" in line 4, both inclusive, and insert "within."

Title, line 1. Leave out "repeal" and insert "suspend for a time."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Coutume de Paris. The Honorable Mr. LaFontaine moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. Leslie, That under the direction of the Honorable the Speaker of this House, the Law Clerk be enjoined to translate into English, during the approaching recess, the

text of the "Coutume de Paris," with a view to its being afterwards published in French and English in columns opposite to each other, with notes indicating

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the changes and modifications which may have been made since its introduction into this Country.[1]

MESSRS. MOFFATT and VIGER made some opposition to the motion[2].

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Berthelot, Cameron of LANARK, Chauveau, Conger, Cummings, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dickson, Foster, Fournier, Guillet, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Moffatt, Morin, Powell, Petrie, Price, Prince, Robinson, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Webster, and Williams.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Ermatinger, Hale, Lyon, and Viger.--(4.)

So it was carried in the affirmative; and

Resolved, Accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Colville,

Crown, Clergy and School Lands. *Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the then mode of disposing of the Crown, Clergy, and School Lands, presented to the House on the 7th March, 1845, be now read.*

The said Report was read accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

MR. AYLWIN[3] then moved the first reading of a bill to enable suitors to proceed in forma pauperis. The hon. gentleman remarked, that during twenty-five years that he had studied law, suits in this form had been carried on; but it had lately been discovered by some grave judges in Lower Canada that such a course was illegal. "Deny the right of sueing in this form and you establish what Horne Tooke humourously said, viz. that a court was as free of admission as a London Tavern,that is you may approach it if you have guineas enough to take you in and to take you out."[4] No new principle was introduced by the present Bill, it merely declaring that suits in forma pauperis should be allowed according to established practice.[5]

MR. DRUMMOND was much pleased by the introduction of the bill. It was extraordinary that doubts should have arisen on the right to permit a suit in forma pauperis, but so it was. In Montreal one Judge only permited (sic) it and in its absence the poor suiter was spurned from the door of the Court said to be open to all--The hon. and learned member for Quebec was entitled to the thanks of the public for the step he had taken, and especially did he deserve the hearty gratitude of the poor man.[6]

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Bill respecting Causes in formâ pauperis.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the right of suing and defending causes in formâ pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time this day.

Lands for Mining purposes.

Resolved, That the Return to an Address of the 11th June last, for papers and documents relating to the granting of Lands for Mining purposes, laid before the House on the 21st instant, be referred to a Committee of Seven Members, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Berthelot, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Hale, the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, and Mr. Williams do compose the said Committee.

Lake St. Louis Railway Bill.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company, being read;

Mr. Lantier moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, That the said Bill and Report be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Attorney General Badgley, Baldwin, Solicitor General Cameron, Cauchon, Cayley, Conger, Cummings, DeBleury, Desaulniers, Ermatinger, Fournier, Guillet, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonell of STORMONT, Méthot, Moffatt, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Petrie, Price, Robinson, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Webster, and Wilson.--(34.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton, Colville, DeWitt, Duggan, Foster, Gowan, Jessup, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Macdonell of DUNDAS, Merritt, Price, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Viger.--(13.)

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Duggan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Duggan reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made further amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Ermatinger took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Ermatinger reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again, this day.

The House adjourned until four o'clock, P.M.

4 O'Clock, P.M.

Lake St. Louis Railway Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Colville do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec Library Bill. — An engrossed Bill to repeal the Ordinance therein mentioned incorporating the Quebec Library, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill respecting Causes in formâ pauperis. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the right of suing and defending causes in formâ pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and ordered to be engrossed.

Canada Mining Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Canada Mining Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Toronto Dry Dock Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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Mr. Ermatinger took the Chair of the Committee;[7]

A discussion arose on the 13th clause, as to the propriety of admitting foreigners from the the United States and elsewhere, holding shares, to become Directors in the said association.[8]

The clause was carried.[9]

A discussion of very great length arose on the introduction of the clause rendering the stockholders of mining companies only liable to the amount of his whole fortune.[10]

MR. PRICE moved an amendment to the effect that the individuals comprising the company should be liable to the full amount of debts contracted, instead of being merely liable for the amount invested.[11]

MR. BOULTON opposed the amendment, contending that it would discourage the investment of capital, in the country, that it embraced a new antiquated idea, in fact, that, it was an antideluvian (sic) doctrine altogether (hear hear, from all parts of the House.)[12]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said as a general rule he agreed with Mr. Price, but the business of Mining, uncertain and requiring so much capital, was calling for the exception. There was not capital in the country sufficient for the purpose of prosecuting that business, and if it were desirable to search after the mineral wealth, which all seemed to think did exist, foreigners should be encouraged to do so; and he believed that foreign capital could not be obtained unless by means of the protection afforded by the limited liability clause.[13]

MESSRS. AT. GEN. BADGLEY, MERRITT, and DRUMMOND opposed the amendment on the same ground as Mr. Sherwood.[14]

MR. BALDWIN was willing to bear all the odium of being considered an antedeluvium (laughter); he would vote for the amendment on the old fashioned principle that men were bound in conscience, and ought to be bound in law to pay all their debts (hear, hear); he thought also that it was time for the House to consider well the propriety of creating such a number of corporations as applicants were pressing for; if the present course were continued there would, in the end, be corporations for all given purposes. With regard to the argument that men of capital were to be encouraged to embark in the Mining speculations he would say that he thought it did not apply; he believed the experience of the last 2 or 3 months would show that the greatest anxiety existed on the part of capitalists to embark in the various speculations that were afloat, and that so far from the Legislature being called upon to afford encouragement it was rather their duty to adhere closely to established rules and restrictions, and to endeavour to temper the ardour that prevailed. If after 8 or 10 years it was found that ordinary means were not sufficient to induce parties to engage in the developement (sic) of the public resources, then let the Parliament enter upon the question & grant extraordinary facilities; but, the present was not the time for such a course; there was now an enormous demand to engage in all the public schemes, and those who thought otherwise, and were

crying out for increased latitude, were merely conjuring up a delusive and dangerous state of things, such as that upon which the cry for abolishing the Usury Laws was based, he (Mr. B.) was willing to give every protection and facility to public enterprise short of that wide scope which would invade the true boundaries of honesty and prudence.[15]

MR. PRICE replied, and shewed that so far from its being requisite to grant any extraordinary encouragement to induce parties to enter into the mining business it was a fact that those most engaged in it who already exported some 2 or 300 tons of ore, were not incorporated, and were proceeding on their own individual risk.[16]

A division was then come to when there appeared only 7 for the amendment.[17]

The original clause for a limited liability, was carried by a large majority.[18]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Ermatinger reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,
The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:--

Registry Laws (U.C.) Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act to consolidate and amend the Registry Laws of that part of this Province which was formerly Upper Canada:'"*

Gaspé Landholders Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of certain Landholders in the District of Gaspé:"*

Lands Partition Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the partition of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in certain cases in Lower Canada:"*

Copyright Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United Kingdom on certain conditions:"*

Toronto Mechanics Institute Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Mechanics Institute of the City of Toronto:"*

Rebellion Losses (U.C.) Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the issuing of Debentures to pay the balance due to claimants for losses during the Rebellion and Invasions in Upper Canada:"*

Rivers and Rivulets Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend, explain, and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, 'An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada:'"

Mrs. Vallières de St. Réal's Pension Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the subsistence of the Widow of the late Honorable Joseph Remi Vallières de St. Réal: And also,

Medical Faculty (L.C.) Bill. The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Quebec Bank Bill. The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Guelph and Dundas Road Bill. The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

His Excellency appoints to be attended. The Legislative Council acquainted this House, that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed Monday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to be attended with the Joint Addresses of both Houses on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony; and that the Legislative Council have ordered that such Members as are of the Executive Council do attend His Excellency at that time on the part of their House.

And then he withdrew.

Messengers to Attend His Excellency with Addresses. Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do attend His Excellency the Governor General on the part of this House, on Monday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, with the Address of both Houses on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony.

Montreal Cemetery Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Moffatt* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Aylwin*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*,

Quebec Bank Bill. *Ordered*, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the *Quebec* Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 1, line 33. Leave out from "at" to "Charter" in line 34, both inclusive.

Press 1, line 38. After "each" insert "Provided always, that the said eight thousand shares shall be subscribed for within eighteen months, and be wholly paid up within three years from and after the passing of this Act."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Aylwin* do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Martin R. White. The Honorable Mr. *Daly*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of his Excellency, the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 7th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "copies of the Indictment preferred at the late Assizes held in and for the Western District, and the proceedings had thereon, against one *Martin R. White*, with the Judgment of the said Court upon the conviction of the said prisoner."

App. (F.F.F.) (For the said Return, see Appendix F.F.F.)

Welland Canal. Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 21st ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Statement of the expenditure on the *Welland* Canal since the close of the first Session of the present Parliament, and what proportion thereof has been expended between Lock number 18 and *Port Dalhousie*, and at that Port, including the amount expended in excavating various cuts which were intended to let in the water from *Lake Erie*, progressed with to a certain extent, and then abandoned."

App. (G.G.G.) (For the said Return, see Appendix G.G.G.)

Commissioners under the Quebec Relief Act. Also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 23rd ultimo, and praying that he will cause

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to be laid before the House, "the Names of the Commissioners appointed under the 9 Victoria, cap. 62, the date of their appointment, a copy of the instructions given them by the Executive Government, and a copy of all correspondence between the Executive and the said Commissioners, and a copy of the Report of the said Commissioners (if they have made one) to the Executive Government; together with a copy of the general rules adopted by the said Commissioners for the distribution of the money mentioned in the said Act."

App. (H.H.H.) (For the said Return, see Appendix H.H.H.)

Yonge Street Road. And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2d instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Statement of the amount of the money allowed to the Toll-gate Keepers on Yonge Street Road for losses sustained by them in consequence of the breaking up of the Road at the northern end of it; and also, a copy of the Report or Statement of the late Commissioners of that Road made in the year 1845, in which their views respecting said loss, and the allowance to be made therefor, is set forth; and also, a Statement of the amount allowed to the said Toll-gate Keepers for losses sustained by them in consequence of the alteration in the rates of Toll, under the authority of the Board of Works Act; also,a Statement of the amount of gross and net revenue derived from the same for the years 1844 and 1845, while the same was under the management of the Commissioners, with a Statement of the gross and net revenue derived from the same for the years 1846 and 1847,--the said Road being, during that period, under the management of the Board of Works; also, a Statement of the amounts at which each Toll-gate on the said Road was let by the Commissioners prior to their being suspended, for the year 1846; and also, the amount for which the same were let under the direction of the Board of Works Act; and also, the costs of the first four miles of the Yonge Street Road, near Lymburner's, with a Statement of what the original contracts had been taken for."

App. (I.I.I.) (For the said Return, see Appendix I.I.I.)

Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the Acts therein mentioned, and to amend the Law for the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Dundas took the Chair of the Committee;[19] and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Dundas reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Census Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for taking the Census in Canada, and obtaining statistical information therein, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Méthot took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Méthot reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Education (L.C.) Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Division Courts (U.C.) Bill. — The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws affecting Division Courts in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

General Indices to the Journals. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Report of the Compilers of the Indices to the Journals of the Houses of Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Price took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Price reported that the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and are as followeth:--

1. Resolved, That instead of depositing a manuscript copy of the Indices in the Library of the House, according to the Resolution of 30th November, 1843, it is expedient that five hundred copies of each of the said Indices be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

2. Resolved, That Mr. Speaker be authorized to take such steps, during the ensuing recess, as he shall deem necessary, to procure manuscript copies of the missing Journals of the Upper Canada Legislature; and that all reasonable expenses to be incurred by him, in procuring the same, will be defrayed by this House.

Friends' Seminary Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Friends Seminary in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Orders deferred. — Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow, in their present order.

Then, on motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Duggan,
The House adjourned until to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A.M.

APPENDIX: 23 JULY 1847.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: POWDER MAGAZINES IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.))[20]

MR. CHAUVEAU then moved for an address to Her Majesty, praying her to take into consideration the great danger to be apprehended from the present situation of the Powder Magazines in the City of Quebec. The hon. gentleman mentioned a number of cases in which Powder Magazines had exploded apparently without any application of fire; and also alluded to the great danger of accident, which had occurred at the recent destruction of Quebec. From these facts he drew the inference that the existence of the magazines where they now were, might be attended with the most disastrous results. It was true that the citizens of Quebec like the peasants on Mount Vesuvius, were so accustomed to the danger that they did not think of it; but strangers never failed to remark it. The address could do no harm.[21]

MESSRS. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY and CAMERON desired time to inquire as to the condition of magazines.--It was not a sufficient reason for an address, that it could do no harm. The subject, they said was important, but they would like to know something more before consenting to pass the address.[22]

MR. BALDWIN congratulated the Government upon what he considered their recent adhesion to the doctrine, that Ministers should oppose in the House all Addresses, which they were not prepared to support in presenting them to the Home Government.[23]

MR. CHAUVEAU[24] then consented to allow his motion to stand till Monday.[25]

FOOTNOTES: 23 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 July 1847, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 28 July 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 July 1847, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 29 July 1847, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 July 1847, in identical accounts.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 July 1847.
3. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 29 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 July 1847.
4. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 July 1847.
6. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
7. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 July 1847, EXAMINER, 28 July 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 28 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 29 July 1847, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 July 1847, in a summarized account; PILOT, 29 July 1847; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1847.
8. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 July 1847.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 24 July 1847.
19. IBID., which noted: "The adoption of the several clauses occupied a very long time, and the Committee was still sitting when we went to press." The HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1847, reported that the discussion "was carried on chiefly in French."
20. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 July 1847, in an account abbreviated but otherwise identical to that of the PILOT, 29 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 July 1847, which noted the matter.
21. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 July 1847. The PILOT, 29 July 1847, mistakenly reported the speaker as Mr. Cameron.
25. PILOT, 29 July 1847.

SATURDAY, 24 JULY 1847.[1]

10 O'Clock, A.M.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Petrie,--The Petition of William Edwards and others, of the County of Russell.

By Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of George Silver and others, of Beamsville and its vicinity.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of Robert Reid and others, of the City of Kingston; and the Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire.

By Mr. Dickson,--The Petition of George H. Ryland, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Montreal.

By Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet.--(Municipal Councils.)

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Bill respecting Causes in formâ pauperis.

An engrossed Bill to remove doubts as to the right of suing and defending causes in formâ pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Aylwin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Petition read.

Ordered, That the Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire be now read; and that the Rule of this House of the 28th June, 1841, be suspended as to the present Petition.

And the said Petition was read; complaining of injustice done to certain settlers on Indian Lands in the Township of Tuscarora, and praying relief.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of David Marsh and others, Members of the Baptist Church and Congregation of Quebec; and of the Reverend James Drummond and others, Members of the Congregational Denomination of Quebec; praying that the Bills introduced relative to the University of King's College may not be passed, but that the said University be open to all classes without restriction.

Of A. Jeffrey and others, of Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle; praying that the Bills relative to the University of King's College may not be passed, but that the question be postponed until the next Session.

Of Colin C. Ferrie, Esquire, and others, of the City of Hamilton; praying that the Bill relative to the endowment of King's College may not pass into a Law.

Of the Honorable R. U. Harwood and others, of the County of Vaudreuil; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company may not pass into a Laws.

Of the Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Village of St. Hyacinthe may not pass into a law until they have had an opportunity to examine the same, and to make their observations thereon.

Of John Francis Muncey and John Fontana, of the Magdalen Islands, in the District of Gaspé; representing that they expended a certain amount in relieving the distress of certain shipwrecked Emigrants cast upon their shores, and furnishing them with the means of travel, and praying indemnification.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal; praying that certain more effectual measures may be adopted to prevent the spreading of disease among the Emigrants, and to protect the community from the consequences of the contagion.

Of B. Pouliot, junior, and others, of the County of L'Islet; praying the repeal of the Acts 8 Vic., cap. 46, and 9 Vic. cap. 76, relating to the preservation of wild game.

Of James Oliva and others, of the Parish of St. Thomas, and other places in the County of L'Islet; praying the repeal of the Act for the preservation of wild game in the said County.

Of Alfred N. Thompson and others, of Ting, Tay, and other Townships; praying a further grant of money to complete the Penetanguishine Road.

Petition of F. J. Cheshire referred; and to be printed.

Ordered, That the Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of F. J. Cheshire and others, of the Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Wentworth.

Ordered, That the said Petition be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Petition of D. Cameron referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Dugald Cameron, of the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Stewart of Prescott, Mr. Stewart of Bytown, and Mr. Prince, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Second Report of Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Mrs. Charlotte Frémont, widow of the late Jasper Brewer, referred to them, and they respectfully express their regret that the nature of the application is such that they cannot recommend it to the favourable consideration of the House.

Your Committee have made their examination of the Account Current of the Clerk, comprising the various sums placed in his hands for the Contingent Expenses of Your Honorable House. The Account reaches from the 1st April, 1846, to the 1st June, 1847. Your Committee are satisfied that the expenditure is in accordance to the directions and with the wants of

Your Honorable House.

The following is an abstract of the Account Current:--

Balance at last audit	£ 233	10	1½
Warrants	19,161	18	1
Fees on Private Bills	460	0	0
	£19,855	8	2½
Against which, vouchers have been laid before the Committee by the Clerk, for the expenditure of	£19,648	19	7½
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Clerk on the 1st day of June, 1847, the date of the Account Current, of	£ 206	8	7

Your Committee herewith append an Estimate of the amount of Contingencies required for the services of the present year, and would recommend that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that the sum of Thirteen thousand five hundred and eight pounds eleven shillings and fivepence (£13,508 11s. 5d.) be advanced to the Clerk for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said present year, and for which an humble Address to His Excellency has been prepared accordingly.

Estimate of Contingencies of the Legislative Assembly for the Third Session and Recess of the Second Parliament--including the Salaries and Allowances to Officers and Servants for the year ending 31st March, 1848; also for payment of Arrears beyond the Estimate of last Session: -

Salaries to the Officers of the House including Pensions	£ 5,215	0	0
Extra Writers during the Session	600	0	0
Messengers	600	0	0
Witnesses, and other expenses of Committees	250	0	0
Books, Maps, &c., for Library	1,500	0	0
Postage	1,500	0	0
Printing (including Sessional Papers) and Binding	7,500	0	0
Stationery, including Printing Paper	1,200	0	0
Newspapers and Publishing	300	0	0
Tradespeople and others, including Light and Fuel	800	0	0
Carried forward	£19,465	0	0

Brought forward	£19,465	0	0
Insurance	50	0	0
Petty or Incidental Expenses	200	0	0
	£19,715	0	0

Balance in hands of Clerk at audit, of 2nd June, 1847	£ 206	8	7
Received by Address of present Session	5,000	0	0
Amount of Fees on Private			

Bills	1,000 0 0	£ 6,206 8 7
Required by Address		£13,508 11 5

Eleventh Report of Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Town of William Henry, and have made certain amendments thereto, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Sixth Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have made amendments to each of them, to which they solicit the concurrence of Your Honorable House:--Bill to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company; Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company; Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company.

Seventh Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, and have made amendments thereto, which they submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Eighth Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill for erecting a Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, from any point at and between the Island of St. Helens and the foot of the Lachine Rapids; and, from the evidence they have had before them, are satisfied that a drawbridge for admitting the passage of vessels is not a necessary appendage to the said Bridge, inasmuch as all vessels passing down the River are able to pass down through the Lachine Canal, which is always open during the season of navigation; and they have inserted a provision in the Bill, requiring that the arches over the channel of the River shall be two in number, of not less than four hundred feet span, and the remaining arches to be not less than two hundred feet; which amendment they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Report on Petition of T. Morgan and others.

Mr. Conger, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Thomas Morgan and others, of the Province of Canada, presented to the House

the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; as followeth:--

Your Committee find that the Petition sets forth, that the practice of Medicine on the Thompsonian or Botanic system is based on scientific principles and a proper education, and prays that some method should be adopted for the examination they should obtain a license and other privileges similar to other Physicians.

Ninth Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Merritt, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; as followeth:--

The importance of affording effectual aid for the information of Railroads throughout this Province, has engaged the serious attention of your Committee; they have examined the Report made by a Select Committee in the first Session of the present Parliament, on the subject of the management of the Crown, Clergy, and School Lands, (which was referred to them by Your Honorable House,) and they find therein a general statement of the quantity of land constituting the public domain in this Province, as well as the value thereof, furnished by the late Surveyor-General, from which it appears that there remains on hand, of surveyed lands,--

IN UPPER CANADA.

1,400,000 acres, at 4s.	£ 280,000	0	0
Amount due for Scrip sold	30,000	0	0
	£ 310,000	0	0
1,421,440 acres north of Huron tract, not surveyed, at 7s. 6d.	533,040	0	0
7,697,920 acres north of Colborne, Victoria, Midland, Bathurst, and Dalhousie Districts, at 2s. 6d.	962,240	0	0
10,519,360 acres, (After deducting 4,472,960 acres as bad land.)	£1,805,280	0	0

IN LOWER CANADA.

3,314,707 acres, surveyed at 2s. 6d.	414,338	7	6
8,500,000 acres unsurveyed, in rear of Seigniories, at 2s. 6d.	1,062,500	0	0
6,000,000 acres northeast of the District of Quebec, at 3s.	900,000	0	0
750,000 acres southeast of St. Francis, and part of Quebec, at 4s. ..... (After deducting 592,293 acres as bad land.)	150,000	0	0
29,084,067 acres in all making a Total of	£4,432,118	7	6

This capital it is proposed shall be inalienably appropriated for the support of Common Schools and Township Libraries.

It is further proposed to borrow from Great Britain, on the credit of this capital, £2,500,000, at an interest of five per cent. (equal to £125,000 per annum,) to be repaid out of the sales of this land only. To

secure the avails, it must be sold to private Companies in blocks; or, if disposed of to individuals, in smaller quantities. The expense of such sales should not exceed 6 per cent. on the purchase money; and, as the proceeds of these sales are realized from time to time, the amount of the loan above alluded to should be paid off.

The money thus borrowed, it is proposed to loan for the purpose of constructing Railroads or other improvements in different parts of the Province, and the employment of Emigrants thereon as they arrive; as for instance, the following, viz.:--

1. *Halifax to Quebec.*
2. *Quebec to Montreal.*
3. *Portland to Montreal.*
4. *Montreal to Kingston.*

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5. *Kingston to Toronto.*
6. *Toronto to Hamilton.*
7. *The Great Western.*
8. *The Toronto and Goderich,*

or any other Railroad or other public improvement that may hereafter be chartered or determined upon, upon the following conditions:--

As soon as a Company for constructing any one of these Railroads or other improvements is regularly organized, and an instalment of ten per cent. has been paid in, a sum equal to the amount of such instalment to be loaned from this School Fund; the interest payable half-yearly for the benefit of the Fund.

This method would secure to the Province and the Mother Country the following advantages:--

1st. The only capital a new country possesses is land, which has heretofore, so far as this Province is concerned, been squandered without a single pound having been paid into the Revenue; this property will be converted into Railroads, and the proceeds be made available.

2nd. The proceeds will form a sufficient fund to pay competent Teachers, diffuse education to the remotest part of the Province, place it within the reach of every man, and form an entire different class or race of men in the next generation.

3rd. Borrowing £2,500,000 from Great Britain, on the security of the capital, will ensure the employment of Emigrants on Public Works without any outlay or cost to the Mother Country, who are secured by this land, from sales of which the interest, and eventually the principal, is to be repaid without any charge on the Provincial Treasury. These works will be under the management of private Companies, thus relieving the Imperial or the Provincial Government from the expense of managing the same.

4th. Loaning the money thus borrowed, to Railroad or other Companies, will ensure better management of those works than if they were in the hands of Government Agents. Restricting the advance to an amount equal to the sum paid in, will secure the capital, as works will be commenced by individuals who embark their own money, without a prospect of repayment: and those roads, with this encourgaement, will be brought into operation at the earliest possible period, without the risk of a total waste of capital by expending it on unproductive works; and the use of this capital will be opened

alike to all parts of the Province.

5th. In a word, it would ensure a fund for Education and Libraries, a fund for construction of Railroads or other improvements, and secures employment to Emigrants in the most economical method, without wasting the capital of the Mother Country or the Colony.

The Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company, now applying for an Act of Incorporation, proposes to construct a Railroad through a large portion of the Crown Domain lying to the west of the Home District, and to purchase lands for the width of five miles along the line of road. By the appropriation of 400,000 acres of these lands, as estimated in the Report of the Select Committee of 1845, the enhanced value of the residue created by the construction of this road would very materially increase the fund to be derived from these lands, as well as facilitate the settlement of that part of the Province. The quantity of land in this tract is estimated at 1,844,200 acres, valued at 7s. 6d. per acre, or £691,575; and your Committee are of opinion, that 400,000 acres of these lands next adjoining the 400,000 acres assumed, for the purposes of this calculation, to be set apart for the above Company, would, upon the construction of the road in question, bring 20s. per acre, or ..... £ 400,000
And that the residue of this block, or 1,044,200 acres,
would in like manner bring 15s. per acre, equal to 783,150
Which, with 400,000 assumed to be set apart, at 7s. 6d. 150,000

Would shew the value of the Public Domain, west of the
Home District, to be .....£ 1,333,150
Shewing an increase in value, over the estimate of
7s. 6d. per acre, of .....£ 641,575

Your Committee are also of opinion that the increased facilities for settling this portion of the Province, which the construction of the above road would present, would enable the whole of this block to be sold within a few years; and that thus, out of this portion of the Public Domain alone, the greater part of the loan of £2,500,000 proposed to be effected, could be liquidated.

Etobicoke and Mono Road Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company be engrossed.

Elementary Instruction and Normal School (U.C.) — Ordered, That one thousand copies of the Report made by the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, upon Public Elementary Instruction, and the Report on the means which have been taken to establish a Normal School for Upper Canada, be printed in Pamphlet form, for general distribution.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. — On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage,

and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, Line 18. After "Act" insert "Provided always that the Seigniory of Sorel shall be expressly excepted from the provisions and operations of this Act."

Press 2, line 46. After "Quebec," insert "or in."

Press 2, line 47. Leave out from "or" to "Henry" both inclusive.

Press 3, line 30. After "Quebec" insert "or"

Press 3, line 30. Leave out from "or" to "Henry" in line 31, both inclusive.

Press 3, line 32. After "Quebec" insert "or".

Press 3, line 32. Leave out from "or" to "Henry" in line 33, both inclusive.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, That this House doth concur in the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the said Bill.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Cummings, Drummond, Duggan, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Lantier, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Stewart of PRESCOTT, Viger, and Woods.--(21.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Cameron of LANARK, Chauveau, Conger, DeWitt, Dickson, Ermatinger, Fournier, Guillet, Jessup, Jobin, LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, LeMoine, Leslie, Lyon, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Moffatt, Morin, Powell, Price, Rousseau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stewart of BYTOWN, Webster, and Williams.--(31.)

So it passed in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Viger,

Medical Faculty (L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 5, line 7. After "qualification" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "Provided always, and be it enacted, That every person who has obtained, or may hereafter obtain, a Medical Degree or Diploma in

any University or College in Her Majesty's Dominions, shall be entitled to such certificate without examination as to his qualification."

Press 5, line 36. After "practise" insert "Provided always, that such rules shall not be contrary to the provisions of this Act."

Press 5, line 42. Leave out from "Provided" to "license" in line 45, both inclusive.

Press 6, line 7. Leave out "Chairman" and insert "President."

Press 6, ult. Leave out from "or" to "language" in Press 7, line 1, both inclusive.

Press 7, line 18. Leave out "Chairman" and insert "President."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Perth Calvinistic Baptist Church Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church in the Town of Perth, to sell and convey a portion of a certain piece of land now holden by them, be engrossed.

Pickering and Markham Road Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

Streetsville Road Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

Cobourg and Port Hope Road Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

Bill explanatory of an Act to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act. — Ordered, That the Bill explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company,'" as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

Cobourg and Grafton Road Bill. — Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

St. Lawrence Bridge Bill. The Honorable Mr. Morin moved, seconded by Mr. Drummond, That the Bill for erecting a Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, from any point at and between the Island of St. Helens and the foot of the Lachine Rapids, as reported by the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, this day.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Ermatinger, That the words "this day," in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "on Monday next."

The question having been put on the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to by the House, and

Ordered, Accordingly.

Windsor Harbour. Ordered, That the Return to the Address of this House, on the subject of the Tolls imposed at Windsor Harbour, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill. Ordered, That the Bill for incorporating Henry John Boulton, Esquire, and others, under the name and style of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company, as reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole Houses, on Monday next.

William Henry Incorporation Bill. Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Town of William Henry, as reported by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Stewart of Prescott,

Guelph and Dundas Road Bill. Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 1, line 6. Leave out from "Waterloo," to "and" in line 7.

Press 1, line 18. After "that" insert "James B. Morden, Walter Colcleugh, John Weir, William Miller, (of West Flamborough,) William M'Kindlay (of the same place.)"

And the said Amendment being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Webster do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

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Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three Members, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, and Mr. Christie, be appointed to draw up Reasons to be offered to the Legislative Council at a Conference, for disagreeing to the Amendments made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations."

Offices of the House.

Mr. Christie moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Christie, Mr. DeWitt, Mr. Williams, Mr. Gowan, and Mr. Rousseau, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the state of the offices of this House, the attendance and diligence of the several Clerks and Writers therein, particularly during the last Recess, and whether the Order of this House of the fifth of June, 1846, which requires that all the officers of the House, (including the Clerk and Clerk Assistant) are to complete and finish the whole of the work and business of the year, and that the labors of the Recess shall, as nearly as possible, be by the Clerk, so divided among the proper officers under him, as to ensure their performance in due time, has been complied with, and if not, the reason of the non-compliance therewith; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative; and

Resolved, Accordingly.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley.

School Act Amendment Bill, (U.C.)

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for amending the Common School Act of Upper Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, line 5. After "pro tempore" insert "and provided further, that the Chairmen and Members of such Boards of Trustees shall perform their duties as such gratuitously."

Press 2, line 15. After "Treasurer" insert "Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to monies so raised or granted for Common School purposes during the current year."

Press 2, line 31. After "situated" insert "and provided also, that all lands, houses, tenements, and property of every description, now vested in the District Council of any District, for the purposes of a model School within any such City or incorporated Town, shall remain vested in such District Council."

Press 2, line 37. After "whatsoever" insert "and which may be vested in

the Corporation of such City or the Board of Police of such Town, under the provisions of this Act."

Press 4, line 33. Leave out from "notwithstanding" to "and" in line 44.

Press 5, line 6. Leave out from "Council" to "and" in line 19.

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price,

Adjutants General of Militia. Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee to which were referred the Accounts and Statements respecting the Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1846, to make a Special Report on the payments therein stated to be made to the late Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada, and the late Adjutant General for Upper Canada.

Bytown and Hatfield Road. Mr. Stewart of Bytown moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron of Lanark, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred Thomas C. Keefer's Report, and accompanying Documents, relating to the Bytown and Hatfield Road.

Mr. Petrie moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Williams, That all the words after "That" in the said motion, be struck out, and the following substituted: "the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred Thomas C. Keefer's Report, and accompanying Documents, relating to the Bytown and Hatfield Road, be now committed to a Committee of the whole House."

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued; and it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the main motion as amended, it was agreed to by the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Monro took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Message from the Council. A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:

Quebec Debentures Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the Fires at Quebec:"

Supply Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to appropriate the sums

therein mentioned, to defray certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and certain other Expenses not otherwise provided for:"

Humber Harbour and Road Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to revive and extend the Act for incorporating the Humber Harbour and Road Company:"*

Master and Servant Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the duties between Master and Servant, and for other purposes therein mentioned:" And also,*

Seamen's Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,*

Prescott Incorporation Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Prescott, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.*

And then he withdrew.

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Orders deferred. — *Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed until Monday next, in their present order.*

Then, on motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Lantier,
The House adjourned until Monday next, at ten o'clock, A.M.

FOOTNOTES: 24 JULY 1847.

1. Commentaries of this day's events are contained in LA MINERVE, 26 July 1847; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 July 1847. According to the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 July 1847: "The House met this morning at 10, A.M., and transacted the usual routine business. At 1, P.M., the Speaker left the Chair, with the understanding that he should take it again at half-past 3, P.M., for the purpose of receiving and sending messages to the Legislative Council."

MONDAY, 26 JULY 1847.

10 O'Clock, A.M.

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Petitions brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cummings,--The Petition of William Lowell and others, of Drummondville and neighborhood.

By Mr. Sherwood of Brockville,--The Petition of Thomas Johnson and John Miller, School Trustees of the Township of Chinguacousy.

Perth Calvinistic Baptist Church Bill.

An engrossed Bill to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church of Perth, to sell and convey a portion of a certain piece of land now holden by them, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church in the Town of Perth, to sell and convey certain portions of the land now holden by them."

Ordered, That Mr. Cameron of Lanark do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Etobicoke and Mono Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Duggan do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of William Edwards and others, of the County of Russell, and of George Silver and others, of Beamsville and its vicinity; praying that the proposed Bills respecting the University of King's College may not pass--that theological education be excluded from the said University, and that it may be open to all classes without restriction.

Of Robert Reid and others, of the City of Kingston; praying that the proposed Bill to divide the endowment of the University of King's College may not pass, and that no partition be made of the said endowment among any religious bodies.

Of George H. Ryland, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Montreal; representing the imperfect state of the archives and books of the said Office, and praying that measures may be adopted to protect the public from the consequences thereof.

Of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet; praying the continuance of the present Law respecting Municipal Councils, and that the proposed Bill to amend the same be rejected.

On motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Hale,

Address respecting the Collectors at Ports Sarnia and Rivière aux Raisins.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all communications between J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire, Comptroller of Customs, and Captain Vidal, Collector at Port Sarnia, in Upper Canada, on the subject of the importation of a cargo of Wheat to be ground in bond, (after the passing of the Act providing for the same, and previously to the Law coming into operation,) belonging to Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, a Merchant of Port Sarnia, and a Member of this Honorable House; and also praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all communications between the Government and John Cameron, Esquire, late Collector at the Port of Rivière aux Raisins, (Lancaster,) on the subject of the necessity of his residing at his Post, and his removal from office.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up Reasons to be offered to the Legislative Council at a Conference, for disagreeing to the Amendments made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations", reported that the Committee had drawn up Reasons, accordingly; which Reasons were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and are as followeth:--

1st. Because all Seigniories in Lower Canada, and especially land held en roture of the Crown, are included within the operation of the Imperial Statute 3 Geo. 4, c. 119, which was the spontaneous Act of the Imperial Legislature, and to which this Act is merely supplementary, and under the provisions of which numerous commutations have already been made.

2nd. Because the exemption of the Seigniory of Sorel, held by the Ordnance Department, as a branch of Her Majesty's service, and thereby virtually appertaining to the Crown, would work injustice to the tenants therein, as compared with those of other Seigniories in the Queen's Domain, by preventing commutation of their feudal charges upon their property, and obviously opposed to the spirit and letter of the Imperial Statute which is applicable to Seigniorial property generally in Lower Canada, and would moreover have an injurious tendency in delaying the several commutations of Feudal and Seigniorial tenure within this Province.

Resolved, That a Conference be desired with the Honorable the Legislative Council, for the purpose of communicating to them the Reasons which induced this House not to concur in the Amendments made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do go to the Legislative Council, and desire the said Conference.

Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Macdonell of Dundas, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to repeal the Acts therein mentioned, and to amend the Law for the establishment of Local and Municipal authorities in Lower Canada, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

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M. LAFONTAINE a annoncé qu'il demanderait une division, lors de la troisième lecture du bill.[1]

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Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Census Bill.

Mr. Méthot, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for taking the Census in Canada, and obtaining statistical information therein, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill for taking the Census in Canada, and obtaining statistical information therein, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for taking the Census of this Province and obtaining statistical information therein."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Niagara Marine Insurance Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Marine Insurance Company in the District of Niagara, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Canada Assurance Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a new Assurance Company, under the name of the Assurance Company of the Province of Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Witnesses Attendance Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for enforcing the attendance of Witnesses before Magistrates in Lower Canada,

being read;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

P. Vieau and others' Bridge Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise and Joseph Brien dit Desrochers to build a Toll bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, between the Parish of La Visitation and Isle Jésus, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonell of Stormont took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonell of Stormont reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Montreal Mining Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

British North American Mining Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the British North American Mining Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sherwood of Brockville reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Gowan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Gowan reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Lachapelle's Bridge Bill. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, and to fix the rate of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Brockville Parsonage Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Church Wardens of St. Peters Church at Brockville, to sell a certain lot of land therein mentioned, and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of a Parsonage House for the Minister of such Church, on a lot to be hereafter conveyed to the Bishop of Toronto for that purpose," being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read for the third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Gowan do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same without any Amendment.

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Peel District Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to erect a new District, to be called the District of Peel, from which parts of the Districts of Huron and Wellington, in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

King's College Charter Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to alter and amend the Charter of the University of King's College, being read;*[2]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD said, that it was not the intention of the administration to proceed further with the University Bill during the present

session. The Government were seriously desirous of carrying these measures through the Legislature, as they were well assured of the great benefits which they would confer on Upper Canada, and they were happy to find that both the principle and details of the Bills met with the approbation of the great body of the supporters[3] of the Government[4] in the House. But many of these gentlemen were in favour of the measures being for the present postponed, some on account of the lateness of the session, and others to obtain an expression of public opinion on the subject. The attention of the Government had also been directed towards the petitions which, though not numerous, were entitled to respect, praying for a postponement.--Under the circumstances, and as the administration were convinced, that the more the Government measures were known, the better they would be liked. They had with less reluctance come to the conclusion, not to press the Bills through the House during the present session.[5]

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Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

The University Endowment Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The University Endowment Board" and to vest certain Estates therein, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Grammar Schools (U.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Lock-up Houses Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish Lock-up Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West, being read;*[6]

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Grenville District Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the Johnstown District, and to erect the County of Grenville into a new District, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Surveyors Bill, (L.C.) — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to revive and amend a certain Act therein mentioned concerning Surveyors and the measurement of*

Lands in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lantier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lantier reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railroad Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Leslie took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Leslie reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Foster,

The House adjourned until four o'clock P.M.

4 O'Clock, P.M.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Jessup took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Jessup reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to regulate the construction of, and to protect from injury, Electro Magnetic Telegraphs throughout this Province, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Montreal Telegraph Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry took the Chair of the Committee;[7]

The 10th clause ((was)) ... moved[8].

MR. SHERWOOD of Brockville moved an amendment, to the effect that the company should be compelled to erect stations in every town along the line, at which the expenses might be guaranteed to the company.[9]

MR. LESLIE complained that this particular Bill should be selected for such a provision when other Bills of the same character had been passed without any such clause being inserted.[10]

The amendment was carried.[11]

MR. LESLIE then said, he would prefer that the Committee should rise.[12]

Several gentlemen contended that, if the company were guaranteed from loss, nothing could be more fair than that they should be obliged to furnish this means of communication[13], and that ... they had nothing to lose.[14]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD and MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD stated, that the towns all along the line objected to the exactions of this Company.[15]

MR. MOFFATT asked what the exactions were?[16]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD believed they demanded a sum of £200 from the inhabitants, besides the charges[17] for communication,[18] and then only guaranteed the continuance of the station for one year.[19]

The motion for the Committee to rise was then lost[20].

The Bill ((was)) carried through the Committee.[21]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Brantford Incorporation Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Brantford, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Powell took the Chair of the Committee;

DR. SMITH carried through his Bill for the incorporation of Brantford at a hand gallop until he got near the Grand River Swamp, where some difficulty occurred, the precise nature of which I did not exactly understand,

it was either something about exempting the inhabitants of Brantford from paying toll, or a portion of the assessed taxes of the District.[22]

With the ... assistance of MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON, this difficulty was overcome[23].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Powell reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

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Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any Amendment, viz:--

Lower Canada Agricultural Society Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society:"*

Port Credit and Hurontario Road Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company:"*

Bathurst School Money Bill for 1845. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the payment of School Money to the Teachers of the Bathurst District for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, notwithstanding that there was no assessment for Schools in that District in the said year:"*

Agricultural Association (U.C.) Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act for the incorporation of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada:"*

British American Land Company Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the proof of the Charter and Act of incorporation of the British American Land Company:"*

Osgoode Side Lines Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to declare the mode in which the side lines of the Lots in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, shall be run:"*

Judgment Debtors Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law of Imprisonment for Debt in Upper Canada:"*

British North American Telegraph Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the British North American Telegraph Association:"*

And also,

Montreal Cemetery Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company," with several Amendments; to which they*

desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill. — The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railway Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House:

And also,

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill. — The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House:

And also,

Jurors Bill, (L.C.) — The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada:" with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. — The Legislative Council agrees to the Conference desired on the subject matter of their Amendments to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations," and acquaint this House that the Managers on the part of their House are to be the Honorable Messieurs Sullivan and Neilson, who are to meet the number of Managers required by Parliamentary usage, presently, in the Committee Room of the Legislative Council.

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That four Managers be appointed to meet the Managers appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, at the time and place appointed for the holding of the Conference desired upon the Amendments made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutations of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, the Honorable Mr. Morin, and Mr. Christie, be appointed Managers on the part of this House.

Then the Managers went to the Conference; and being returned:--

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley reported, That the Managers had been at the Conference, and had delivered the Reasons for disagreeing to the said Amendments; and had left the Bill and Amendments with their Honors.

His Excellency intends to prorogue the Legislature. — Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:--

Civil Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 26th July, 1847.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that it is His Excellency's intention, should the state of the public business allow it, to prorogue the Provincial Legislature on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, at four o'clock.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. E. CAMPBELL, Major,
Civil Secretary.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the Legislative Assembly.

Montreal Mining Bill. — *An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company, was read for the third time.*

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Representation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to extend and increase the representation of the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

St. Hyacinthe Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the village of St. Hyacinthe, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Aliens Titles Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to secure titles to real estate to certain persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, of the 1 Will. 4, cap. 53, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Etchemin Bridge Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to supply proof of Title to the Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, and for certain other purposes, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Towns and Villages Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West not specially incorporated, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.
Mr. DeWitt took the Chair of the Committee;

In Committee the same learned gentlemen ((who had on second reading wished to throw it out)) endeavored to stop its further progress[24].

MR. ERMATINGER.-- The hon. Member for Middlesex ((Mr. Ermatinger)) persevered and succeeded in overcoming the repugnance manifested by the legal gentlemen to this Bill.[25]

A motion ... ((was)) made for the Committee to rise[26].

MR. ERMATINGER resisted it, and expressed his surprise that hon. Members should desire to have this measure laid over till next session, after it had been before them the whole of this session. If the Bill required amendment it was competent to the Committee to correct it, but he should persist in pressing his measure.[27]

The Bill passed through Committee, amended so as to leave it optional with the towns and villages to carry out its provisions or not as they shall think fit.[28]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. DeWitt reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.[29]

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

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Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council do not insist on their Amendments made to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations," to which this House disagree.

And then he withdrew.

Answer to an Address.

The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, reported that he had, according to Order, waited upon His Excellency the Governor General, on the part of this House, with the Joint Addresses of both Houses on the subject of the Navigation Laws, in so far as they relate to or affect this Colony; and that His Excellency had been pleased to say, that he would transmit the Address to Her Majesty to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Beecher's Letters Patent Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Isaac Beecher for an improved Bark Mill, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Stewart of Bytown took the Chair of the Committee; and after some

time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Stewart of Bytown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Emigrants. The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19th instant, "representing to His Excellency the alarming extent to which contagious fever unhappily prevails at the Emigrant Sheds erected at the mouth of the Lachine Canal, and among the Emigrants arriving from below and congregating there; that the situation chosen for said sheds, and more especially Windmill Point, is, in the opinion of the House, unsuitable and inconvenient for the reception and proper treatment of the Emigrants while the existence of contagious disease in the immediate vicinity of the principal business thoroughfare of the City--the daily and unavoidable resort of a large portion of the inhabitants thereof, is attended with imminent danger to the citizens at large, and is exciting great uneasiness and apprehension in the community; and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause measures to be promptly taken in order to provide a Station at some place below the City, more easy of access, and in other respects better suited than the locality in question, for the purposes of a depôt for Emigrants, and thereby allay the existing fear of contagion;" which Return is as followeth:--

The Governor General informs the Legislative Assembly, in answer to their Address of the 19th July, on the subject of the sick Emigrants, that those who have been detained by sickness at the Sheds referred to, will be removed from thence, and instructions have been given to discontinue the occupation of the Sheds at Windmill Point, near the entrance of the Lachine Canal. With regard to the concluding paragraph of the Address, referring to the establishment of another Quarantine station at some place below Montreal, the Governor General transmits the accompanying Reports from the Emigrant Commission and the Medical Board, from which it is apparent that such a course cannot be adopted this season, with advantage to the public welfare.

By command,
D. DALY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
26th day of July, 1847.

The Emigrant Commissioners have the honor to report, as follows:--

This Commission entered upon its duties at a moment of much excitement when the progress of disease amongst the Emigrant population arriving at the Sheds and through this City had caused general apprehension.

It was also a time of great confusion, owing to the recent death of the Emigrant Agent for this Port, and the sickness of several persons in

charge, including the chief Emigrant Physician.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners were authorized to receive the Reports of the authorities at the sheds, together with that of the visitor appointed at the same time with themselves, and from these Reports, to ascertain what further arrangements it might be necessary to make.

The Commissioners were not authorized to remove the Emigrant depôt from Montreal altogether; on the contrary, that question seemed to them to have been decided by Government, by the act of acquiring some acres of land on Point St. Charles for Hospitals, just before the Commissioners were appointed.

Nevertheless, as the removal of the Emigrant depôt to an Island below the City, was brought prominently before the Commissioners by a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, and by him transmitted to the Commissioners, that question was the first that engaged their attention, and had they deemed the adoption of such a plan requisite, or even advisable, they would not have failed to recommend it before taking any other step. After careful investigation, however, and acting under a deep sense of reponsibility, that plan was given up as impracticable under the circumstances, and it was decided to endeavor to secure all its advantages, without any of its drawbacks, near the City.

As this decision has given great dissatisfaction, the Commissioners may be permitted briefly to allude to some of the reasons for adopting it:--

1st. The necessity for new arrangements upon an extensive scale was most pressing, but it appeared to the Commissioners futile to undertake these arrangements in time, on an Island to which all the materials and workmen must be transported as required.

2nd. To land Emigrants on an Island below Montreal would not, after all, have secured the resident population from contact with them--they must still pass through the City.

If brought up by a Steamboat to be shipped at the Canal, there must be a shipping place with a shed upon it, the same as at present. If barges are to be towed to and from the Island in order to ship Emigrants there, the difficulty and delay would, the Commissioners are convinced, prove most formidable and injurious, without speaking of a very greatly increased expense both to the Emigrants who pay their own way, and to the Government. Indeed, from the difficulties continually occurring in procuring barges on the spot, the Commissioners believe that any plan which should depend upon sending down barges to an Island below the current, would turn out nearly impracticable.

In ordinary years, three-fourths of the Emigrants select and pay for their own conveyances, and purchase their own provisions; and even this

year, more than half the emigration is thus circumstanced.

Should these fellow-subjects, whose coming among us is profitable to all concerned, be detained upon an Island, they would be almost forced to become dependent upon Government, by putting it out of their power to make arrangements for themselves; the only way of avoiding this would be to provide shops on the Island to supply them with requisite stores, or to allow them to land at Montreal, to make their own purchases and arrangements.

The first alternative would be, in reality, to send down a part of the City to them, and the second would be to leave them to scatter among the Citizens as heretofore--in neither way avoiding the risk of contagion.

It may be added, that a considerable number of the Emigrants have legitimate business in Montreal, so that there must, under any circumstances, be a continued intermixing of Emigrants with the Citizens, unless the former are to be treated in the most despotic manner; and even upon an Island, without a strong force and strenuous coercion, Emigrants would always be escaping to the mainland, and straggling through the agricultural population into the City. How far such coercion would be legal is another question.

These, and many other considerations convinced the Commissioners, that complete isolation was impracticable, and they were and continue to be persuaded that partial isolation, such as the nature of the case alone demands or will permit, is attainable near the City by the following simple and economical plan, which was the first resolved upon the Commissioners, and which they are more and more convinced is the best under the circumstances:--

1st. Instead of landing Emigrants on our wharves, the lowest and most confined part of the Town, where they are exposed to contact with the Citizens, and to the snares of evil disposed persons, and whence they have a mile of cartage through the City and Suburbs, in order to reach the Emigrants Sheds, they are now to be landed at the mouth of the Canal, on the side furthest from the City, (Windmill Point,) and there embark in barges for Canada West, without any cartage, and without the necessity of entering the City at all. In order that this place of transhipment may be even more isolated than it is at present, a strong paling is to be put round it, with policemen stationed at the gates to prevent the ingress to the City of baggage, bedding, &c., as well as of Emigrants, except those who are clean and healthy. The point in question is to be merely a landing and shipping place, with a shelter of boards to protect the Emigrants from the weather, for the few hours they may be detained on it.

2nd. The sick will be separated at landing, and sent direct to the spacious and airy Hospitals, now nearly completed, on Point St. Charles, and a Medical man is to be constantly in attendance at the landing place, in case any should become sick, previous to their re-embarkation for Canada West--the said Physician to see that those sent forward are healthy and not over crowded.

3rd. Such Emigrants as are obliged to wait for their sick relations, are to be sent at once to the best of the Sheds, beyond Wellington Bridge, there to be registered and kept, so long as is absolutely necessary, and no longer.

By these means the landing place at Windmill Point will doubtless be clear every day, perfect order will be introduced into the Sheds, where some portion of the Emigration must remain for a time, and the Hospitals will be entirely separated from both places, as well as from all resort of the Citizens.

The only obstacle to this plan is the present necessity of landing Emigrants at the Windmill Point in scows; but even if this difficulty continue, it would be little compared with the mile of cartage heretofore rendered necessary. The Commissioners submit, however, that as the

stream of Emigration is likely to be permanent; a permanent wharf might with great advantage be thrown out from that point into the deep water, to be entirely appropriated to Emigrants.

The Commissioners do not think themselves called upon to discuss the capabilities of the several Islands recommended for the transhipment of Emigrants, inasmuch as they have not the precise description of these Islands before them, and they deem all of them unless it be St. Helen's Island, unsuitable on account of their partially swampy character and distance from the City.

(Signed,) *JNO. E. MILLS,*
Mayor.
Chairman Emigrant Commissioners.

Montreal, 24th July, 1847.

The Medical Commissioners, firm in the belief of the correctness of the views under which they entered upon their charge of the sick Emigrants at the Sheds, and supported by the concurrent testimony of the most able and enlightened members of the Medical Profession whose attention has been, like their own, directed to the investigation of the nature of the disease which has recently been introduced into this Continent, in addition to the reasons already expressed by them, beg leave to report:

1. That they unhesitatingly offer as their opinion, that the lives of a large number out of the sixteen hundred now sick at the Sheds would be jeopardized, if not actually sacrificed, by any attempt to remove them to any distance from their present position: such being the case, even were a second establishment erected upon one of the Islands contemplated, the City of Montreal would still be exposed to all the evils, real or imaginary, by having upwards of one thousand fever cases in its immediate vicinity, in the Sheds at present occupied by them; and where sufficient accommodation, free ventilation, and proper attention to the management of such cases are utterly impossible.

2. That the new Hospitals at Point St. Charles are now nearly completed, and that in two or three days, such of the sick as can be removed without danger to themselves, will be carefully transported to them. The situation and construction of these, are admirably adapted for the treatment of such diseases, and the perfect isolation of their inmates.

3. That they confidently state that the distance of these Hospitals from the City, the constantly changing currents of air caused by the Rapids in their front, and the prevailing winds, totally preclude the possibility of contagion being wafted to the City; in which opinion they are fully borne out by the elaborate Report of the Academy of Medicine of New York, and the universal opinions of all the professional men who have visited the new Hospitals.

4. That the Medical Commissioners, although most efficiently supported by the Engineer of the Board of Works, with all the mechanics which the City could furnish, have found it impossible to complete the present arrangements on Point St. Charles in a fortnight; and, judging from the difficulties which they have had to contend against even in the immediate vicinity of the City, in providing sufficient accommodation for the sick alone, may safely assume that more than a month must elapse before the necessary

Hospitals and Sheds for the sick and healthy could be erected on any Island at a distance.

5. That they are not aware of any instances in which the disease has originated except from direct communication with Emigrants; nor, on any occasion has fever so contracted been communicated to a third party,

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where the position of the patient has been such as to enable attention to be paid to personal cleanliness and ventilation.

6. That from their own experience, and that of many of their professional friends, they have every reason to believe that the disease is on the decline in the City, very few new cases having recently occurred; the fears of the citizens (either real or induced) at present preventing them from imprudently exposing themselves to contagion in the Sheds, as they were too much in the habit of doing a few weeks ago, especially on the Sundays.

7. That with a view to eradicate the disease out of the City, the Commissioners would suggest the propriety of appropriating exclusively for the reception of fever cases from among the citizens, one of the Hospitals now erected upon Point St. Charles.

8. That the Commissioners anticipating the probability of many of the Emigrants being detained until a period of the year when their transportation would be impossible, owing to the severity of their attack, and the tediousness of their convalescence, and feeling that provision must be made for their accommodation and maintenance during the winter, are convinced that the difficulties of accomplishing these objects would be much increased by placing them at a distance from the City, and in an insular situation; whereas the present erections are of such a substantial nature, that with very trifling additional expense, they can be readily converted into comfortable winter residences.

9. In conclusion, the Medical Commissioners beg leave in the strongest terms to deny the correctness of the comparisons attempted to be made in reference to the mortalities of the present and past season; it being an acknowledged fact among the Medical Practitioners of this City, and one of which the Commissioners had reason to be especially cognizant, that the months of June, July, and August, 1846, were extraordinarily healthy months, whereas the same months of the preceding year (1845) were extremely unhealthy; they conceive that the increased mortality of the present season is referable, not to the introduction of this peculiar fever among Emigrants solely; but to the favouring condition of the atmosphere to the greater prevalence and severity of the infantile diseases usual at this period of the year, and to the influence produced upon the minds of many by the excitement of exaggerated, if not ill-founded apprehensions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) *M. M'CULLOCH, M.D.*
JAS. CRAWFORD, M.D.
FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, M.D.
WFD. NELSON, Ph. & Surgeon.

Montreal, 24th July, 1847.

Honorable P. M'Gill's House.

And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th instant, "praying for copies of all documents relating to the purchase of the Honorable Peter M'Gill's house at present occupied by the Crown Lands Department."

App. (J.J.J.)

(For the said Return, see Appendix J. J. J.)

The third reading of this ... ((Municipal Bill, Lower Canada))[30] was proposed.[31]

MR. LAFONTAINE opposed it on the general grounds of its being a crude and inefficient measure,--no improvement upon, but rather an increase of the difficulties of the existing law,--and more particularly because it gave authority to the Governor to create counties; he also contended that the nature of the law and the limits of counties would not be known sufficiently at the time fixed for the Municipal Elections; the 1st January was the period at which elections were to take place, and the Governor's proclamation relative to counties would not appear before 1st Sptember (sic).[32]

MR. VIGER said that the bill presented one of the most miserable examples of legislation ever exhibited to a people; it confounded the powers of parishes with those of counties, and altogether it was only calculated to teach the people to resist the law, to despise it, and to regard the Legislature from which it emanated with contempt.[33]

MR. FOURNIER and DR. BOUTHILLIER also opposed the Bill[34].

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Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal the Acts therein mentioned, and to amend the Law for the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, was read for the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada."

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Boulton, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Conger, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Moffatt, Monro, Morin, Papineau, Petrie, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Attorney General Sherwood, Stewart of BYTOWN, Webster, Wilson, and Woods.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Baldwin, Berthelot, Cameron of LANARK, Chauveau, DeWitt, Fournier, Guillet, LaFontaine, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Nelson, Scott, and Viger.--(15.)

So it was carried in the affirmative; and

Resolved, Accordingly.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Guelph and Arthur Road Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cauchon reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

London Incorporation Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the Act of incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Gowan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Gowan reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Widows and Orphans' Fund (Presbyterian) Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland," being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

General Partnerships Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to form General Partnerships for Manufacturing and other purposes, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Webster took the Chair of the Committee;[35]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD contended against the principle of the limitation of responsibility involved in this Bill. If it passed, a number of persons might start a company for manufacturing shoes or pails, and after dividing a large profit this year, fail the next, and pay their creditors nothing but the original capital they had embarked. It would give rise to the most monstrous frauds. It seemed to him, that flourishing manufactures on sound

principles were being introduced throughout the country, and ((he)) preferred very much to let them spring up by their own strenghth (sic), than to force them.

This Bill, in addition to its other bad features, would give an unjust preference to companies which might be begun hereafter, over the enterprizing individuals who had already commenced manufactures.[36]

MR. MERRITT said the hon. gentleman seemed to be extremely inconsistent: at one time he was all for a liberal policy--for abolishing the usury laws, &c.,--now he was against this attempt (sic) to remove absurd restrictions. The Bill was intended to introduce factories--cotton factories and other factories, and he would like to know why any difference should be made between them and mining companies, in whose favour this principle was carried the other night, only seven members voting against it. The hon. gentleman said the manufactures of the country were flourishing--that might be true in some localities; but had the hon. gentleman ever been on the great water communications of the country? On the Welland Canal with all its vast water power, there was but one cotton factory, started by a few people who were all poor; because, no one who was wealthy would risk the loss of his entire property. Let the hon. gentleman look to the other side of the line, and, he would see manufacturing companies dividing their twenty and thirty per cent profit. How was that? Why, because every man could employ his £100 in that business. All that was asked for, was the permission for every man to use his capital, as he could in the building societies, so that an aggregate might be made up which would enable its owners to do something considerable. It was true, that under the operation of the Bill, parties would only be liable for what they embarked; but that was all for which they ought to be[37] liable.[38]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD was certainly in favour of liberal legislation in matters of commerce; but not in favour of extending liberality so far as to excuse persons from paying their debts. This Bill went beyond liberality. It out heroded Herod. Take the case of a mining company, was it to be said that they might make the enormous profits lately made by flour speculations, invest that in real estate, and now that affairs were changed, and losses were occurring, might become bankrupt, turn round on their creditors, and giving them some paltry sum as their original investment, keep all the property previously realized for themselves?[39]

MR. BALDWIN said that after his speech and vote against the limited liability clause in the Mining Bill he might be expected to vote against the present bill; he would do so, and was of opinion that his reasoning on the former occasion applied still stronger to the very extensive proposition then before the House.[40] He was glad to see, too, that the Government was attending to its duty of protecting the public, though he had expected to see them oppose this measure at the second reading.[41]

MR. MERRITT said the hon. Attorney General was sadly afraid of evil consequences from this measure; but the experience of the States had shown that there was no reason for alarm. Without this principle was adopted, however, no money would come into the county for investment. He had himself been plundered of a large sum of money by the present law, and would

never, until it were changed, invest another dollar in any joint stock company. It was not because this Bill was passed that persons would intrust their property to companies unless they thought them secure--farmers, for instance, would take good care to have the money before they let a mining company have their grain. The law had hitherto been too much employed to protect people, who were well able to protect themselves.[42]

MR. WILSON would support the bill if the limited liability clause were struck out.[43]

((There was)) some further conversation[44].

MR. MERRITT said he saw the Bill could not pass[45]. ((He)) agreed to withdraw it[46], and he would, therefore, move that the Committee rise.[47]

Carried.[48]

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and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Registry Offices (L.C.) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance establishing Registry Offices in Lower Canada, being read;*

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Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Montreal Court House Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to erect a Court House in Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

L'Islet Registry Office Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. DeBleury took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Bill relating to the Insane and Destitute. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to transfer power vested in Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions for the support of Insane and Destitute, to the respective District Councils, in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Foster took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Quebec Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and*

Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town, being read;

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Communities Loans Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable Communities and other like parties to lend monies to the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of Day be discharged.

Barristers and Attornies (U.C.) Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies and calling of Barristers in Upper Canada," being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Duggan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Duggan reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made an Amendment thereto; which Amendment was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

After the second Clause, insert the following Clause:--

"And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Courts of Queen's Bench and Chancery respectively, in their discretion, to admit as Attornies or Solicitors of the said Courts respectively, and the said Society aforesaid, to admit as Barristers, any person or persons who shall have taken any of the Degrees aforesaid at King's College, Queen's College, or Victoria College, in this Province, and shall have been three years under Articles or standing on the Books of the said Society, as the case may be, notwithstanding that such person or persons shall have entered into such Articles, or been admitted upon the Books of the said Society before taking any such Degree as aforesaid."

Ordered, That the said Amendment be engrossed.

Johnstown District Roads Bill. *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to relieve the District of Johnstown from the payment of the sum of Seven thousand pounds, and to authorize the Municipal Council of the said District to raise the further sum of Ten thousand pounds, for the completion of certain Roads therein, being read;*

MR. GOWAN moved for the second reading of the bill relative to roads in the Johnstown District.[49]

MR. BALDWIN would like to know whether the Government had given the hon. gentleman permission to introduce the bill, as it was in reality a money bill.[50]

MR. GOWAN would explain for the satisfaction of hon. members on both sides of the House.[51]

SIR A. MACNAB asked the Inspector General if he had given his assent to the introduction of the bill?[52]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the Government had promised not to oppose it.[53]

MR. BALDWIN.--Oh! that will not do.[54]

SIR A. MACNAB examined the bill, and then decided that it could not be proceeded with, as according to the rules of the House it should have originated in a Committee of the Whole.[55]

MR. GOWAN asked whether it would not do as well to refer it to a Committee of the Whole, after the second reading.[56]

SIR A. MACNAB.--Certainly not.[57]

MR. GOWAN said the Ministers introduced Money Bills last session in the same manner, and as the object of the bill was understood by every one, he thought it might be proceeded with. (No, no.)[58]

MR. MORIN moved that the order be discharged.[59]

Carried.[60]

(200)

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Assessment Bill, (U.C.) — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment laws of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Notarial Deeds, &c. Bill, (L.C.) — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to remove all doubts as to the validity of certain deeds, instruments, and documents executed before Notaries in Lower Canada, and to secure the rights, titles, and interests of all persons concerned therein, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Mill Dams' Aprons Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada relating to the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Upper Canada Mining Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Christie took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. CAMERON moved a Bill (Upper Canada Mining Company) certified by the Law Clerk to be similar in its perusing to other Bills[61].

Without further ceremony the Bill was passed; the outside of the Bill is all the House saw.[62]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Christie reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee;

The Chairman addressed the House, stating that the Lower Canadians had been represented as wanting in enterprise, but here in this respect, he complimented them as manifesting more enterprise than their brethren of Canada West. There he knew only of one instance of a Bridge built by private enterprise.[63]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Lachine Railroad Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(201)

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Lake Superior Mining Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Moffatt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Moffatt reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed

Garden River Copper Mining Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. DeBleury took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. DeBleury reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's Copper Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cameron of Lanark took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cameron of Lanark reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Expiring Laws Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, being read;*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. DeWitt took the Chair of the Committee;[64]

MR. LAFONTAINE moved, that a clause continuing the Bankrupt Laws until the next Session be amended, to the following effect:--That the said Laws be repealed, except as far as regards cases now pending before the Courts of Bankruptcy.[65]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD hoped that the hon. member would allow the law to continue in force for a year longer, until the whole matter could be taken up next Session, and the present system or some other system could be matured, and adopted, which might prove more acceptable to the people. He was certain that abolishing the law in the sudden manner proposed, would cause a good deal of injury to the country.[66]

MR. CAMERON said, that he always thought that they should have a Bankrupt Law, and he said so last Session, at the same time that he opposed the present law, which he was certain would not be found to work well, and he found that he was correct; it was found to be an expensive and very tedious system,--it threw a great deal of buiness into the hands of the legal profession, which might be done by the parties themselves, and it allowed estates to be frittered away in the hands of the assignees, so that the creditors ultimately got very little. He knew some estates which ought to have paid about 15s. in the pound, which had not in the end paid more than 3s. or 4s. He thought the present a good time to allow the law to die away.[67] He would therefore support the amendment.[68]

MR. DUGGAN had a goed (sic) deal of practice under the existing law, and was thereby led to differ from the hon. member for Lanark, as he concurred that it was calculated to promote the cause of humanity and justice,[69]--it afforded every protection to both debtor and creditor[70], and he would wish to see any lawyer well acquainted with its working, rise in the House and state his objection to the Bill.[71] The Law was very unpopular with the legal profession, because it prevented a good deal of litigation, but he thought it was popular with the main body of the people[72]. In a mere personal point of view he would gain by its repeal, as they would then revert to the old system which would put some hundreds a year into his pocket and into the pocket of every lawyer with a good practice, but he was not disposed on that account to vote for the amendment, on the contrary he would not (sic) certainly oppose it, for he felt that it would lead to confusion, and give greater scope to the dishonest debtor, whilst it would enable the hard hearted creditor to put the debtor in prison and keep him there, all the rest of the creditors were willing to let him have his discharge.[73] There were some amendments, nevertheless, required in it, but he thought they might be easily made next Session.[74]

MR. W. STEWART (Bytown) hoped the amendment would pass. He would speak from experience of what he had seen in his own part of the country, and was decidedly of opinion that the existing bankrupt Law is an encouragement for fraud and perjury, and as a means of depriving debtor and creditor of the whole estate, which falls into the hands of the lawyers ... printers[75], and assignees.[76]

COL. PRINCE said, that the present Bankrupt law was inefficient,--that it was full of blunders and weak enacting clauses, must be admitted by every person[77]. What did hon. gentlemen propose instead of the law which they thus proposed to sweep away. Would they again allow the debtor to be thrust into a gaol to rot, or would they again put it in the power of the dishonest debtor to hand over his estatet (sic) to one favored creditor to the exclusion of all the others? Surely not, it would be far better to coutinue (sic) the present law in force with all its deficiencies.[78] When they were told that the whole matter would be taken up next Session, he hoped they would allow the law to be continued. He did not think that there would be much difficulty in framing a good law for the country, such a system, for instance, as was in force in Scotland, where they had the law of cessio bonorum, which, he thought, might be advantageously

adopted in this country. Instead of the law being a source of profit to the lawyers, as his hon. friend from Bytown had said, it was a source of loss to them--his hon. friend was quite mistaken, because, however deficient the law was to bring out the resources of the Bankrupts Estate, it put whatever was derived from it in the hands of persons who never thought of paying a lawyer. With all its defects, he trusted that it would be continued until next Session, when a better law could be adopted; for, if they now repealed it, it would open the doors of the Jails for the purpose of allowing every hard hearted creditor to thrust his unfortunate debtor into them, and keep him there until they got a new law made.[79] He was entirely opposed to the amendment.[80]

MR. SHERWOOD (Brockville) said, that the hon. member thought the present law prevented people from being thrown into jail--it was because it did so that he was opposed to it, it required that four-fifths of the creditors should consent to a man's discharge, and if the bankrupt could not obtain that number it allowed any creditor to put the bankrupt in jail and keep him there. The whole country was against the present law, which was not at all adapted to the country.[81] He would vote for the amendment.[82]

MR. WILSON said he had seen the Bankrupt Law worked out in its worst shape, and had come to the conclusion that it was not merely useless but absolutely injurious to the country[83]. Its results had been a total loss to the creditors in almost every case going before the Bankrupt Court.[84]

MR. LAFONTAINE said, the present law had a very demoralizing effect, not only upon the debtor, but also upon the creditor,--the debtor was often obliged to give some money or his note for some sum to a creditor before he could get his discharge signed, and he sometimes was obliged to give his note with security.[85]

A voice--It is good for nothing.[86]

MR. LAFONTAINE.--The law said so, but how could it be proved? It was done every day, and it was impossible to prove it--the present law made both creditor and debtor dishonest.[87]

COL. PRINCE believed that the member for Terrebonne was a great advocate for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and he would therefore ask him, was he prepared to allow any creditor to cast an honest unfortunate debtor into jail and keep him there?[88]

A voice--"He has the limits."[89]

COL. PRINCE.--True; but that was not liberty, he would be kept in jail until a new law was passed--even while the majority of the creditors might be for giving him his liberty.[90]

MR. LAFONTAINE.--It will have only the effect of keeping him within the province, and if the law is abolished, it will induce the hon. member to introduce a Bill at the beginning of next Session, to establish a new and better system.[91]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, that in Upper Canada, at least, the present law saved the debtors estate from being swallowed up in costs as formerly,

at present there were only two or at least three lawyers required in a case in bankruptcy, who got their £15 or £20 a piece, but that was nothing of the expense before the present law was enacted, where a man might have 15 or 20 different suits against him, in each of which the lawyer would get his £18 or £20; and, if he employed a lawyer to defend them, it would just cost as much to pay him. A very great portion of this expense was prevented by the present law, for all the parties were brought into one case when they entered the Bankrupt Court. The mercantile community desired that the law should be continued, and the only effect of abolishing it would be to throw more business into the hands of the lawyers.[92]

MR. BALDWIN said, as the members who had spoken against the law had not done so because they were opposed to a Bankrupt Law altogether but only because they objected to some things in the present one, he was not prepared to let the whole system be dropped at once. It was impossible to make any law which would prove perfect, and which would do justice and equity in every case.--That was no reason why they should allow the present system to be abolished, and it was not a proper time at the end of the Session to interfere with so important a measure. If they wished it to be abolished, it ought to have been brought forward earlier, when they could have had an opportunity of discussing its merits fully. He knew that a strong feeling existed in Lower Canada against the law, because he had seen petitions presented against it from the merchants of Montreal, which had surprised him.--This dissatisfaction, he thought, might have arisen from one thing. As he understood it, in Lower Canada, the Court of Queen's Bench was a Court of Appeals for cases in Bankrupty (sic). These Courts only sat at certain periods and these appeals, of course, were needed to be made in Term time, and as in those Courts there was probably a good deal of business accumulated, which was carried over from Term to Term, and appeals might thus be delayed for a very long period.--(Cries of "no, no.")--Then he was mistaken,--he thought a great difference might exist in this respect between Lower and Upper Canada. There, the Court of Chancery was the Court of Review, which decided the appeal at once. As far as he could judge, in Upper Canada, the working of the law had not been so unsatisfactory as had been stated, at least in those districts where they had experienced Judges: it was a system which required a good deal of knowledge and experience, and it was, therefore, not surprising that in some districts, where they had young Judges, that it had not worked very satisfactory.[93]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON said they had only had the present system in operation for three or four years; and it was not longer back than last Session that it was amended in many important points; and it could not be expected that in this country, with all its new machinery, it could be brought to work perfectly at first. The previous system was much more expensive to the parties than the present. He had seen not less than 29 records at one assize against one individual; and all this litigation was now prevented by the present system. There were amendments required in it, he would admit; but he was not, therefore, prepared to allow it to be abolished, and that, after only a few months working. A new system could be fairly tested in the short time that the present one had been in force.

They had introduced into this country the English Bankrupt Laws, with all the amendments made down to Geo. IV., since which period several amendments had been made in the law in that country, which might, if introduced into this country, make it work much better. He, therefore, thought it better to continue the law as it was until the next Session, when it could be amended, than to go back to the old system. There were no petitions or complaints against it before the House; and, in the District with which he was most acquainted, it had not proved unsatisfactory. On the contrary, it had proved highly satisfactory. He trusted the House would not allow the law to be dropt (sic).[94]

MR. AT. GEN. BADGLEY said, before the Bankrupt Law was introduced into Lower Canada, as soon as a man fell into any difficulty, the Courts were crowded with suits against him. He himself had seen as many as forty suits against one person. When the Bankrupt law was introduced, it put a stop to all that litigation and expense; and also protected the bankrupt from imprisonment, the dread of which might hang over his head for thirty years. Immediately after the introduction of the law, a great many persons who had no estate, took advantage of the law, and their creditors getting nothing, a great outcry was made against it; but it had gradually subsided, and trade had been much improved by the law. The merchant in Montreal was more guarded now in giving credit, and looked better into the condition of his creditor, before he trusted him. The advantages of a law were not to be measured by extraordinary cases; he had heard but few complaints against the law lately. The Montreal Board of Trade did not complain so much of the law as its working--there were only two points mentioned in it[95] ... the other point was the want of official assignees, which he did not think could be safely introduced at present--at least to any very great extent; but there was one thing which he thought would do much to carry out the law, which was that, if the creditors would only interest themselves in ferreting out the bankrupt's estate, it would give much more in many cases, than it at present did. There were several cases in which the creditors assisted the assignees, in which a great deal of property had been recovered to them, that the assignees alone probably never would have recovered. In England, it had taken a long time to bring the Bankrupt Law to its present state of perfection; and they all knew that, in England, the Bankrupt Law had not diminished the honor nor the credit of the British merchant. He was still the great and honourable man among foreign nations he had ever been; he therefore thought that they ought not to abolish the Bankrupt Law; if there was anything defective, it was not in the law itself, but in the working of it, and those defects could be easily remedied.[96]

MR. MOFFATT made a few remarks confirmatory of what Mr. Badgley had said. He did not think that the law had fair play, he thought two causes of failure had been the little interest taken in the estate of the bankrupt by the creditors generally, and the granting of certificates to parties who should not have got them.[97]

The amendment was then put and lost.--Ayes, 19; Nays, 26.[98]

The Bill was then carried[99].

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. DeWitt reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Echo Lake Mining Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sherwood of Brockville reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Montreal Building Society Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Building Society, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair,

And Mr. Boulton reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Quebec District Bank Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent

therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for incorporating Henry John Boulton, Esquire, and others, under the name and style of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Canada Mining Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canada Mining Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cauchon reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Toronto Dry Dock Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Education (L.C.) Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

And the House having continued to sit till after twelve of the clock on Tuesday morning;

12 O'Clock, A.M.

Friends' Seminary Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Friends' Seminary in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Pickering and Markham Road Bill. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Webster took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Webster reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report the the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Then the names of the Members present were taken down; as followeth:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Baldwin, Boulton, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Conger, DeWitt, Duggan, Gowan, Lantier, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Monro, Morin, Prince, Robinson, and Webster.

And, at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House, for want of a Quorum, till ten o'clock A.M. this day.

FOOTNOTES: 26 JULY 1847.

1. LA MINERVE, 26 July 1847. A commentary is also contained in this paper.
2. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 27 July 1847, whose account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1847, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 July 1847, BATHURST COURIER, 3 August 1847, PILOT, 29 July 1847, and CHATHAM GLEANER, 3 August 1847, in accounts which are almost entirely identical.
3. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 July 1847.
5. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
6. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1847, contains a commentary on this measure, "which has been treated with a good deal of levity by some hon. Members, but which the country generally much feels the want of."
7. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 29 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 28 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 3 August 1847, in identical accounts; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1847.
8. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 July 1847.
15. IBID.
16. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
17. IBID.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 July 1847.
19. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1847.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID, which noted: "The Bill provides that the householders shall meet on a certain day, if they shall think fit, to elect 3 trustees, if the town or village contain 30 inhabited houses, and 5 trustees, if 50 inhabited houses; and that the trustees shall choose an Inspector from among themselves, whose duty it shall be to see that certain regulations defined in the Bill shall be observed, or fines imposed for neglect. The regulations are chiefly to provide against danger from fire and nuisances."
30. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 31 July 1847. A commentary was contained in L'AURORE, 17 August 1847.
31. PILOT, 31 July 1847.
32. IBID.

33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. The debate on this matter was reported in: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 27 July 1847, whose summarized account was copied by BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847; PILOT, 29 July 1847, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847, in accounts containing some speeches which are identical, some abbreviated, some omitted, and some dissimilar; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1847.
36. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
37. IBID.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
39. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
40. IBID.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
42. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
43. IBID.
44. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
45. IBID.
46. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
48. IBID.
49. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1847.
62. IBID.
63. IBID, which noted: "This complimentary address of the Chairman of a Committee of the whole was received with evident signs of surprise by the House."
64. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 29 July 1847, and BATHURST COURIER, 3 August 1847, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
69. IBID.
70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
71. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
72. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.

73. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
74. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
75. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
76. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
77. IBID.
78. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
79. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
80. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
81. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
82. PILOT, 29 July 1847.
83. IBID.
84. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. IBID.
95. IBID., which noted: "we could not catch what the first was, from the low tone in which the hon. member spoke".
96. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.

TUESDAY, 27 JULY 1847.

10 O'Clock, A.M.

(202)

Petitions brought up and read.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Morin,--The Petition of A. Polette and P. E. Vézina, Esquires, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Three Rivers; praying that the Common of the Town of Three Rivers may be placed under the control of the said Municipal Council.

By Mr. Hale,--The Petition of Archibald Gillis and others, of the Townships of Eaton and Newport, in the County of Sherbrooke; praying that the proposed Bills relative to the University of King's College may not pass into law; that Theological Education be excluded from the said University, and that it may be open to all classes without restriction.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of the Reverend Thomas L. Davidson and others, Members of the First Baptist Church, Pickering; praying that the proposed Bills relative to the University of King's College may not pass into Law; that Theological Education be excluded from the said University, and that it may be open to all classes without restriction;--and the Petition of Henry Croft Esquire, and others, the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of King's College; praying that no measures may be adopted with reference to the said University, which might tend to diminish the usefulness of or destroy the Medical School in connection therewith.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be now read; and that the Rule of this House of the twenty-eighth of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, be suspended as to the foregoing Petitions.

The said Petitions were read accordingly.

Toronto Dry Dock Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Canada Mining Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Canada Mining Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lock-up Houses Bill.

An engrossed Bill to establish Lock-up Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

(203)

Ordered, That Mr. Ermatinger do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lake Superior Mining Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Drummond do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Garden River Copper Mining Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Drummond do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Prince do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

British North American Mining Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the British North American Mining Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Prince do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Surveyors Bill, (L.C.) — An engrossed Bill to revive and amend a certain Act therein mentioned concerning Surveyors and the measurement of Lands in Lower Canada, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Fournier do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Expiring Laws Bill. — An engrossed Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Beecher's Letters Patent Bill. — An engrossed Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Isaac Beecher for an improved Bark Mill,

was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Sherwood of Brockville do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's Copper Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Huron and Saint Mary's Copper Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Building Society Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Building Society, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,

Attornies and Barristers (U.C.) Bill. Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies and calling of Barristers in Upper Canada," as amended, be now read for the third time.

The said Bill was read accordingly.

Resolved, That the said Bill, as amended, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Revenue and Expenditure of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee to which were referred the Accounts and Statements respecting the Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1846, with Instructions to the said Committee, and with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

In obedience to the Instruction of Your Honorable House, Your Committee have caused to be prepared Statement, in detail, of the whole Annual Revenue and Expenditure of each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, from the date of their Constitution to the period of the Union, so far as the records in the possession of Your Honorable House will shew, which statements they now beg leave to report, for the information of Your Honorable House.

App. (K.K.K.) (For the said Statements, see Appendix K. K. K.)

Twelfth Report of Committee on Private Bills. Mr. Ermatinger, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil Glass Factory, and have made amendments thereto, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Library. The Honorable Mr. Morin, from the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library to which shall be referred all matters relating thereto, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table.

App. (L.L.L.) (For the said Report, see Appendix L.L.L.)

Friends' Seminary Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Friends' Seminary, in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Friends or Quakers' Seminary, in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward."

Ordered, That Mr. Conger do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

P. Vieau and others' Bridge Bill. Mr. Macdonell of Stormont, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to authorize Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise and Joseph Brien dit Desrochers to build a Toll Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, between the Parish of La Visitation and Isle Jésus, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

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Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Lachapelle's Bridge Bill. Mr. Prince, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, and to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill. Mr. Leslie, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railroad Company, reported,

according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill.

Mr. Jessup, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Electro Magnetic Telegraphs Bill.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to regulate the construction of, and to protect from injury, Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs throughout this Province, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Brantford Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Powell, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Brantford, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Towns and Villages Bill.

Mr. DeWitt, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West, not specially incorporated, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Guelph and Arthur Road Bill.

Mr. Cauchon, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

London Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Gowan, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to repeal the Act of incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by

the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill.

Mr. Prince, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Lachine Railroad Bill.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill.

Mr. Prince, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Pickering and Markham Road Bill.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

P. Vieau and others' Bridge Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise, and Joseph Brien dit Desrochers to build a Toll Bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, between the Parish of La Visitation and Isle Jésus, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, was read for the third time.

Mr. DeWitt moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, That the following engrossed Proviso be added to the said Bill, and do make part of the third Clause:

"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any number of inhabitants interested in the said Bridge, from assuming at any time the possession and property of the said Bridge, Toll

House, Turnpike and dependencies, and the ascents and approaches thereto, upon paying to the said Pierre Vieau, Louis Lahaise, and Joseph Brien dit Desrochers, their heirs, executors, curators, and assigns, the full and intrinsic value which the same shall at the time of such assumption bear or be worth, with an addition of twenty-five per cent. upon such intrinsic value; and that after such assumption of the said Bridge, it shall become a free Bridge."

And the said Proviso was brought up, and thrice read; and agreed to, to be made part of the Bill, by way of Rider.

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Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Pierre Vieau and others, to build a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lachapelle's Bridge Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies, in the District of Montreal, and to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies."

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railroad Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lachine Railroad Bill. — An engrossed Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill. — An engrossed Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs Bill. — An engrossed Bill to regulate the construction of, and protect from injury, Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs throughout this Province, was read for the third time; and an Amendment was made to the Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Dickson do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Duggan do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Ermatinger,

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill. — Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railway Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, line 11. After "Ross" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor in Council to determine the guage which shall be used in the Railway in this Act mentioned, and such determination shall be declared by Proclamation in the Official Gazette, and shall thereupon be binding upon

the said Company."

Press 28, line 28. Leave out "five" and insert "three."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Lyon,

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, line 16. After "expedient" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "Provided always and be it enacted, That the guage upon which the said Rail shall be constructed, and which shall be used in the said Railway, shall be four feet eight and a half inches, unless within six calendar months the Governor of this Province in Council shall, by Order in Council, determine upon any different guage, and that upon communication to the said Company of any Order in Council establishing any different guage, the guage so established shall be the one used in the said Road, as if the same had been established in and by this Act."

Press 15, line 6. Leave out from "and" to "notwithstanding" in line 24, both inclusive.

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Moffatt, seconded by Mr. Ermatinger,

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Montreal Cemetery Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, line 13. Leave out "Episcopalians" and insert "Members."

Press 4, line 30. Leave out "Episcopalians" and insert "Members."

Press 4, line 33. After "subscribed" insert "such portion to be vested in the Bishop administering the Diocese of Quebec according to the Establishment of the Church of England, or the Bishop administering any other such Diocese in which the said Island of Montreal may be included for the time being."

Press 4, line 45. After "regulations" insert "and all monies to be received for lots sold in the said portions shall be paid over to the general funds of the Company, and such lots shall be sold at the same rates as lots in other portions of the Cemetery."

Press 6, line ult. After "persuasion" insert "and may have their own manager for all purposes connected with the burial of their dead and with the keeping of their registers, and for all other purposes, saving and excepting the laying out, planting, or ornamenting of the Cemetery; but nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt the members of any such denomination for contributing to all the expenses of the Company for the purposes mentioned in the eighteenth section, or from the payment of the rates or fees therein mentioned."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Moffatt do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,

Jurors' Bill, (L.C.) — Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 7, line 19. After "Members" insert "of the Legislative Council and."

And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

On motion of Mr. Jessup, seconded by Mr. Conger,

Prescott Incorporation Bill. — Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Prescott, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 10, line 35. Leave out from "establish" to "Johnstown" in line 36, both inclusive, and insert "incorporate the Village of Prescott, and to establish an elective Police therein."

Press 18, line 14. Leave out "North" and insert "South."

Press 18, line 15. Leave out "West" and insert "East."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Jessup do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Viger,

Seamen's Bill. *Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen," be now taken into consideration.*

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 1, line 40. Leave out "or person."

Press 3, line 6. Leave out from "whether" to "not," both inclusive, and insert "whatever."

Press 3, line 35. Leave out "License" and insert "Office."

Press 4, line 40. Leave out from "not" to "and" in line 41, both inclusive.

Press 4, line 43. Leave out "and."

Press 7, line 13. After "repealed" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect upon, from, and after the first day of January next, and not before."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Education Report, (L.C.) *Ordered, That one thousand copies of the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.*

On motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,

Gilman's Attorney Bill. *Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Edward Gilman to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, and also to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit him to practise at the Bar," be now read a second time.*

The said Bill was accordingly read; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Duggan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Duggan reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several Amendments thereto; which Amendments were again read

at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and are as followeth:--

Press 1, lines 10 and 11. Strike out "and also as a Barrister."

Press 1, line 15. After "Solicitor" strike out to "Courts" in line 18, inclusive.

Press 1, line 38. Strike out the second Clause.

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In the Title, line 4. After "therein" strike out the remainder of the Title.

Ordered, That the said Amendments be engrossed.

Revenue and Expenditure of Upper and Lower Canada.

Ordered, That the Returns of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, from the establishment of their Constitutions to the Union, as reported by the Select Committee on Public Accounts, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by Mr. Guillet,

Garneau's History of Canada.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Contingencies, to inquire of the propriety of purchasing, for the Library of this House, one hundred copies, or any other number, of the History of Canada, by F. X. Garneau, to be hereafter disposed of in such manner as may be ordained.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by Mr. Guillet,

Vaudreuil Glass Factory Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil Glass Factory, be committed to a Committee of the whole House this day.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by Mr. Guillet,

Library.

Ordered, That the Report of the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, be committed to a Committee of the whole House this day.

Upper Canada Mining Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Wentworth do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Guelph and Arthur Road Bill.

And engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Webster do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Telegraph Bill. *An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company, was read for the third time.*

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Leslie do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Gowan, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron,

Gilman's Attorney Bill. *Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Edward Gilman to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, and also to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit him to practise at the Bar," as amended, be now read for the third time. The said Bill was read accordingly.*

Resolved, That the Bill, as amended, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

MR. CHRISTIE[1] then moved an Address relative to the sale of the Lauzon Seigniory, representing that the contemplated sale of the Seignory of Lauzon is, in the opinion of the House, in contravention of the interests and wishes of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the commons of this Province,-- and praying His Excellency to prevent the sale of the said Seigniory, and to set apart the revenues arising therefrom as a separate fund, until the same can be disposed of by an Act in the Legislature.[2]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD was not aware the Government had come to any determination to sell the Seigniory of Lauzon. (Oh, oh.)[3]

MR. CHRISTIE had taken no steps in the matter until he had asked of the Government whether the sale was determined upon, and had been told by the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the face of the whole House, that it was. He then moved for papers, and, in answer, there came down the minutes of Council by which the determination was recorded. If the Government, however, would now say that they would not sell the Seigniory till next Session, he would withdraw his motion. (No, no.)[4]

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On motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. Lemieux,

Address respecting the Seigniory of Lauzon. *Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency the concern of this House on learning it to have been the intention of the Executive Government to bring to sale the Seigniory of Lauzon acquired by Her Majesty, in the year 1845, pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of this Province, in part payment of the defalcation of the late Sir John Caldwell as Receiver General of Lower Canada, and appropriated by the said Act towards the public uses of the Province; and that*

the intended sale and alienation of the said Seigniory is, in the opinion of this House, in contravention of the interests and wishes of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of this Province, who desire that the said Seigniory shall continue to form part of Her Majesty's Domain therein; and praying that His Excellency will be pleased, in compliance with the desire of this House, to prevent the proposed sale of the Seigniory aforesaid, and set apart the Revenues arising from the same as a separate Fund, until such time as the same can be disposed of by an Act of the Legislature.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Gowan,

Printing and distributing the Laws, &c.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Printing, to report upon the possibility of reducing the expense of Printing and Distributing the Laws of this Province, and certain Public Notices in the Canada Gazette.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, seconded by Mr. Leslie, The House adjourned until four o'clock, P.M.

4 O'Clock, P.M.

London Incorporation Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal the Act of incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Price do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pickering and Markham Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Scarborough and Markham Plank Road Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Monro do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec District Bank Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Brantford Incorporation Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Town of Brantford, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* of *Wentworth* do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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Address respecting the Works at Windsor Harbour.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Price, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the regret of this House that the Works at Windsor Harbour have not been prosecuted with the vigor and despatch which their importance, and the means placed at the disposal of the Government for that purpose, required.[5]

MR. BALDWIN ... spoke at some length shewing that the works have not been prosecuted with the vigor and despatch which their importance required.[6]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY and MR. ROBINSON opposed the address and urged that in all that was done the usual date, report of Board of Works, &c, was acted upon.[7]

MR. MONRO agreed with Mr. Baldwin in the several complaints he had urged, but as he had received assurances from the Ministry that matters would be corrected, he felt doubtful as to how far he could vote for the address.[8]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Gowan, Guillet, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Lemieux, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Monro, Morin, Rousseau, Scott, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Colville, Cummings, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Hale, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Papineau, Robinson, Attorney General Sherwood, Stewart of BYTOWN, Webster, and Wilson.--(20.)

So it was carried in the affirmative, and

Resolved, Accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Motion for an Address respecting the Tolls at Windsor Harbour, negatived.

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Guillet, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the regret of this House at the disproportionate rate at which the Tolls imposed at Windsor Harbour have been fixed, as compared with those imposed on the Welland and Burlington Bay Canals; and requesting that the Tariff may be reconsidered with a view to a more just arrangement of the same.

MR. BALDWIN ... shewed that there was no system whereby tolls were regulated; the greatest irregularity and difference prevailed as to the sums exacted.[9]

MR. SHERWOOD (of Brockville) objected to the motion on the ground that sufficient notice of it had not been given.[10]

SIR A. MACNAB said that was his impression, but he should leave it to the House.[11]

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The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and the names being called for, they were taken down; as followeth:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Gowan, Guillet, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Lemieux, LeMoine, Leslie, Macdonell of STORMONT, Merritt, Méthot, Morin, Rousseau, and Scott.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Badgley, Solicitor General Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Dickson, Duggan, Foster, Hale, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Prince, Robinson, Attorney General Sherwood, Stewart of BYTOWN, Viger, Webster, Wilson, and Woods.--(26.)

So it passed in the negative.

Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Etobicoke and Mono Road Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company:"*

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill. — *Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association:" And also,*

Lachine Railroad Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,*

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill. — *The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.*

And then he withdrew.

Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill. — An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley,

Lachine Railroad Bill. — Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, line 39. After "provisions" insert "of this Act and to those."

Press 5, line 22. After "accordingly" insert Clauses (A.) (B.) and (C.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that all By-Laws of the said Company, and all other Railroad Companies now or hereafter incorporated, as to which the right to interfere with the Act of incorporation is reserved in such Act of incorporation, regulating the tolls to be taken on the said Road in this Act, and on the Roads in the said other Acts of incorporation mentioned, shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt the Railway in this Act mentioned from the provisions of any general Act relating to Railways which may be passed during the present or any future Session of Parliament."

Clause (C.) "And be it enacted, that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Act, and as such shall be judicially taken notice of by all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and others, without being specially pleaded."

Preamble, line 10. After "Act" insert "and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the regulation of the Tolls to be taken under the authority of the said Act, and of certain other Acts incorporating Railway Companies."

Title, line 3. After "Company" insert "and for other purposes therein mentioned."

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Cameron do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Collectors at Ports Sarnia and Rivière aux Raisins. — The Honorable Mr. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His

Excellency the Governor General, dated the 26th instant, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, "copies

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of all communications between J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire, Comptroller of Customs, and Captain Vidal, Collector at Port Sarnia, in Upper Canada, on the subject of the importation of a cargo of Wheat to be ground in bond, (after the passing of the Act providing for the same, and previously to the Law coming into operation,) belonging to Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, a Merchant of Port Sarnia, and a Member of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly; and also praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all communications between the Government and John Cameron, Esquire, late Collector at the Port of Rivière aux Raisins, (Lancaster,) on the subject of the necessity of his residing at his Post, and his removal from office."

App. (M.M.M.) (For the said Return, see Appendix M. M. M.)

Public Works. Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 15th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause the proper Officer to lay before the House, "a Statement of the amount expended on each public work in Upper or Lower Canada, prior to the Union, for Debentures outstanding, and which forms a portion of the debt of United Canada; also, the amount expended on those works which were commenced prior to the Union, out of the one and a half million Loan for Debentures since issued, and from any other source; also the amount still to be expended to complete those works for which a further grant from the Legislature is required, to be numbered Class 1: also, a Statement of the amount expended on those public works for the completion of which the one and a half million Loan was obtained, and the amount still to be expended to complete those works for which a further grant is required from the Legislature, to be numbered Class 2: also, a Statement of the amount expended on all other public works in Canada, when authorized, when commenced, amount expended under the Loan of one and a half million for Debentures issued, money borrowed, or from any other source, and the amount still to be expended to complete those works for which a further grant is required, and naming those works not yet commenced, to be called Class No. 3; also, a Statement of the annual interest due on the Debentures issued for the construction of each of those works, under each class, and the amount of income received under each, to be made out in tabular form, and the difference shewn in two separate columns; and report for the information of this House, which works are likely to repay the interest, and which are not, with any other information he may think it advisable to communicate; and append a copy of the same to the Report of the Board of Works."

App. (N.N.N.) (For the said Return, see Appendix N. N. N.)

Magdalen Islands. Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st July, 1847, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House, "Copies of the Petition of the late Sir Isaac Coffin, dated 31st July, 1787, to Lord Dorchester, Captain General and

Governor in Chief of the late Province of Quebec, pursuant to which the Letters Patent, bearing date at Quebec, 24th April, 1798, granting him the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, were issued, and of any other papers, letters, or correspondence anterior to that date, which may have passed between the late Sir Isaac Coffin and the Governor for the time being, that may be in the possession of the Executive Government or any Department thereof."

App. (O.O.O.) (For the said Return, see Appendix O. O. O.)

Vice-Admiralty Court Fees. Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 16th July, 1847, and praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "copies of the Order in Council of the 20th of November, 1835, revoking and annulling, in respect to the Vice-Admiralty Court of Lower Canada, the Tariff of Fees established by the Order in Council of the 27th June, 1832, for the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, under the authority of the Imperial Statute 2 Will. 4, cap. 51; and of the Petition of the Bar of Quebec to Her Majesty in relation to the said Tariff, and the said Orders in Council, transmitted through His Excellency the late Lord Metcalfe, in November, 1843; together with copies of all correspondence and documents in His Excellency's possession, having reference to the establishment of a Tariff of Fees for the said Court."

App. (P.P.P.) (For the said Return, see Appendix P. P. P.)

Commissioners under the Quebec Relief Act. Also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23d ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "the Names of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 9 Victoria, cap. 62, the date of their appointment, a copy of the instructions given them by the Executive Government, and a copy of all correspondence between the Executive and the said Commissioners, and a copy of the Report of the said Commissioners for the distribution of the money mentioned in the said Act."

App. (H.H.H.) (For the said Return, see Appendix H. H. H.)

Clergy Reserve Fund. And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 13th July instant, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying he would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, certain Statements relative to the Clergy Reserve Fund.

App. (Q.Q.Q.) (For the said Return, see Appendix Q. Q. Q.)

Public Works; Vice-Admiralty Court Fees; and Clergy Reserve Fund. Ordered, That the following Documents be printed for the use of the Members of this House, viz:-- Return to an Address respecting amount expended on Public Works in Upper and Lower Canada, prior to the Union: Return to an Address respecting the Vice-Admiralty Court of Lower Canada; and Return to Address relative to the Clergy Reserve Fund.

Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for incorporating Henry John Boulton, Esquire, and others, under the name and style of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Cobourg and Port Hope Road Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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Mr. Foster took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Foster reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Streetsville Road Bill.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Webster took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Webster reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Bill explanatory of an Act to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company,'" being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Merritt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Merritt reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

Message from the Council. — *A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Montreal Telegraph Bill. — *Mr. Speaker,*

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Attornies and Barristers (U.C.) Bill. — *The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies and calling of Barristers in Upper Canada," without any amendment: And also,*

Gilman's Attorney Bill. — *The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Edward Gilman to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein," without any amendment.*

And then he withdrew.

The third reading of the ((Toronto and Goderich Railroad)) Bill ... ((was)) read.[12]

MR. MORIN opposed it. He was, he said, in favour of all good Railway Bills; but he found that in addition to the usual clauses of such measures this contained one to authorise the company to hold 500,000 acres of land.-- He did not approve of that, nor did he see the connection between a Railway and the holding of land.[13]

COL. PRINCE thought the time was not come when the House would say to any individuals, or body of individuals, that they should not purchase land that they could pay for. This was not to be a speculation, for the land would be necessarily sold within five years; he could not understand after the ample discussion in Committee, what could be the object for an opposition of this kind.[14]

MR. GOWAN was in favour of the clause; he understood that there were several noblemen and gentlemen in England who were ready to come forward and take up the stock in this line, if they were allowed by taking this land to have the means of settling their surplus tenantry after these had been first employed in making the line. It seemed to him, that the permission to hold the land would be of advantage to the Government, which would disposs (sic) of its funds, and to the poor people who would be

settled on it.[15]

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Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill for incorporating Henry John Boulton, Esquire, and others, under the name and style of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company, was read for the third time.

Mr. Duggan moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for incorporating the Toronto and Goderich Railway Company."

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued; and it was

Resolved, In the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Duggan do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Toronto Dry Dock Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Canada Mining Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Mining Company," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Lake Superior Mining Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Huron and Saint Mary's Copper Company," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, seconded by Mr. Guillet,

Montreal Telegraph Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 5, line 16. Leave out from "against" to "up" in line 18, both

inclusive, and insert "a return of at least ten per cent. on the expense to which they may be put for establishing and keeping up such Station."[16]

MR. REC. GEN. MACDONALD, of Kingston, was sorry to see an amendment: he would warn the honorable member for Vercheres, that if he acceded to the amendment, the effect would be the certain failure of the Telegraph, as the people of Upper Canada would not stand it.[17]

MR. LESLIE expressed his consent to the amendment.[18]

MR. GOWAN could not object to the amendment, as it compelled the company to put up their own buildings when they had a guarantee of ten per cent.[19]

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And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Leslie do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Guillet,

Toronto Dry Dock Bill. *Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company," be now taken into consideration.*

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration.

And the said Amendments were read; and are as followeth:--

Press 2, line 22. Leave out from "or" to "mentioned" in line 24, both inclusive.

Press 2, line ult. Leave out "either."

Press 3, line 3. Leave out "they" and insert "such owners or occupiers."

Press 3, line 8. Leave out from "and" to "provided" in line 43, both inclusive.

And the said Amendments being again read, they were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Sherwood do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Boulton,

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Canada Mining Bill. *Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Mining Company," be now taken into consideration.*

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 2, line 26. After "individuals" insert "or from the Crown."

And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Prince do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

On motion of Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Monro,

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill. *Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Huron and Saint Mary's Copper Company," be now taken into consideration.*

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 3, line 8. After "individuals" insert "or from the Crown."

And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Prince do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Guillet,

Lake Superior Mining Bill. *Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior," be now taken into consideration.*

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 2, line 35. After "individuals" insert "or from the Crown."

And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Prince do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Cobourg and Grafton Road Bill. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

St. Lawrence Bridge. *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for erecting a Bridge over the River St.*

Lawrence, from any point at and between the Island of St. Helens and the foot of the Lachine Rapids, being read;[20]

MR. MORIN ... moved the House into Committee of the Whole on the Bill for incorporating the Montreal Bridge Company.[21]

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The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Drummond took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. MORIN said, he was aware that some objection might and probably would be made to this bridge, on account of the supposed obstruction it might cause to the navigation of the river. That was not so, however, because nothing but small craft came down through the rapids, and nothing at all went up. The hon. gentleman then read several letters, showing the advantages of a bridge across the St. Lawrence,[22] ((and)) that this bill would not at all disturb the navigation of the St. Lawrence[23], and the impossibility of its being made with a draw or a swing, as it was to be a wire bridge. He concluded by stating that the height of the bridge from the water was intended to be twenty-five feet, which would afford ample room for small craft with lowered masts.[24]

MR. CAUCHON had no objection to the bill, if it was built high enough to allow the vessels to pass without waiting for the drawbridge being opened. If it was not built high enough to allow this, he should oppose the bill.[25]

MR. MORIN said that if the hon. gentleman supposed it would be built high enough to all vessels to pass, he would tell him that it could not be done. The House had, however, to choose between the immense advantages this bridge would be to the trade of the country, and the slight inconvenience to one or two vessels.[26]

MR. ROBINSON did not think that it would at all effect the trade of the St. Lawrence.[27]

MR. MONRO opposed the Bill. He thought it would delay the rafts.[28]

MR. CAUCHON enquired what was the depth of water in the rapids[29].

((He was)) told that the water in the channel between Laprairie and Montreal was but six feet deep[30].

MR. CAUCHON stated that he withdrew his opposition.[31]

MR. ROBINSON confirmed what had been said by the hon. member for Bellechasse; no large vessel could come down except by canal.[32]

MR. MONRO was of opinion that this application by a private company to obstruct the navigation of the river ought to be resisted. He was convinced that if the bridge was built, it would be impossible to bring rafts through in gales of winds. Now, the inconvenience of losing one raft ought to be sufficient to induce members from Upper Canada to vote against it.[33]

MR. ARMSTRONG though (sic) the hon. gentleman's fear was quite unnecessary; because the bridge, so far from being a hindrance to rafts, would in

fact be a great advantage, as he believed the hon. member for Bytown would inform the hon. gentleman.[34]

MR. AYLWIN contended for a draw bridge on the cardinal principle of preserving the free use of navigable rivers; he would never consent to obstruct the most magnificient river on the Continent.[35]

MR. MORIN replied that if the amendment proposed were Caried (sic) the plan would be so deranged that the design would necessarily be abandoned.[36]

MR. ROBINSON ((spoke in)) support of Mr. Morin's views.[37]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that a drawbridge on one of the spans could never be made sufficiently wide to admit any vessel safely to strike the opening excepting steam vessels--the arch must be sufficiently high to allow all vessels to pass with their masts lowered, or it would render the navigation of the river unavailable except for one class of vessels.[38]

MR. AYLWIN.--For the purpose of testing the opinion of the Committee on the question whether it was absolutely necessary to have on one of the spans a draw-bridge,[39] Mr. Aylwin moved a proviso, making the provisions of the Bill conditional upon the Company building their bridge with a draw or swing, &c.[40].

The motion was lost, only three voting for the motion, the three being Messrs. Aylwin, Chauveau, and Munroe.[41]

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Drummond reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

William Henry Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Town of William Henry, being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Witnesses Attendance Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for enforcing the attendance of Witnesses before Magistrates in Lower Canada, being read,*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Representation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to extend and increase the Representation of the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly, being read;*[42]

MR. AYLWIN ... desired it to be postponed till the next session; on account of the late period of the Session in which it had been introduced.[43]

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Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

St. Hyacinthe Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Village of St. Hyacinthe, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Aliens Titles Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to secure titles to real estate to certain persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, of the 1 Will. 4, cap. 53, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Etchemin Bridge Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to supply proof of Titles to the Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, and for certain other purposes, being read;*

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Widows and Orphan's Fund (Presbyterian) Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland," being read;*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chauveau reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read for the third time.

The said Bill was accordingly read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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Ordered, That Mr. Stewart of Bytown do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Quebec Incorporation Bill. — *The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the provisions*

contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Notarial Deeds &c. Bill (L.C.) — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to remove all doubts as to the validity of certain deeds, instruments, and documents executed before Notaries in Lower Canada, and to secure the rights, titles, and interests of all persons concerned therein, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Ermatinger took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair,

And Mr. Ermatinger reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendment thereto; and the Report was again read at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed.

Education (L.C.) Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Vaudreuil Glass Factory Bill. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil Glass Factory, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Library. — The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library.

And Mr. Prince also reported that the Committee had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Public Works. — Ordered, That the Reports of the Commissioners of Public Works, laid before this House on the 12th and 21st instant, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Canadian Agricultural Reader. — *Ordered*, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Contingencies, to inquire of the propriety of purchasing two hundred copies, or any other number, of the Canadian Agricultural Reader, lately published at Niagara, to be hereafter disposed of in such manner as may be ordered.

Contingencies of the House. — *Ordered*, That the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Morin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Morin reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and is as followeth:--

Address for £13,508 11s. 5d. on account of Contingencies. — *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of this House, for a further sum of Thirteen thousand five hundred and eight pounds, eleven shillings and five pence, Currency, on account of the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Towns and Villages Bill. — An engrossed Bill to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West, not specially incorporated, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ermatinger do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill explanatory of an Act to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act. — An engrossed Bill explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company,'" was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Baldwin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. LaFontaine, seconded by the Honorable

Mr. Baldwin,
The House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A.M.[44]

SIR A. MACNAB upon leaving the chair, ... congratulated the House upon their having got through all the orders on the list, which he said was unprecedented during his parliamentary career.[45]

APPENDIX: 27 JULY 1847.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ADDRESS ON ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.))[46]

MR. DUGGAN gave notice of his intention to move for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, stating that it was the opinion of the House that the office of Adjutant General was no longer necessary.[47]

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ADDRESS ON LATE ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR LOWER CANADA.))[48]

MR. LAURIN gave notice that he would move for an Address to His Excellency, enquiring if it was true that the sum of £500 had been paid to the late Adjutant-General for Lower Canada, in consideration of his vacating his office.[49]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.))[50]

MR. JESSUP ((asked a question)).[51]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD said, the late Adjutant General had resigned that it was not the intention of Government to repeal the law by which that office had created, and that the Government had not yet considered the expediency of declining to fill up the vacancy.[52]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: CLERGY RESERVES.))[53]

MR. GOWAN, made an enquiry of the Ministry why the papers which had been moved for respecting the Clergy Reserves had not been sent down?[54]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD stated that if the papers were not down, it was owing to the immense number of returns which had been moved for this Session.[55] Every body in the public offices had been fully employed.[56]

MR. GOWAN said that if the papers did not come down that day, he should move for an Address to His Excellency, enquiring why the papers had not been sent down.[57]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: POWDER MAGAZINE IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.))

MR. CHAUVEAU ((asked a question on the powder magazine in the City of Quebec.))[58]

MR. SOL. GEN. CAMERON stated that Government had written to the Chief Officer of Ordnance, but had not yet received an answer as to the possibility of doing nothing to obviate the present danger. He presumed there had not yet been time for inquiry.[59]

((QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RE: CLAIMS OF MR. RYLAND.))

M. DICKSON ... désirait savoir quelle décision les ministres avaient

prise au sujet des réclamations de M. Ryland[60].

M. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD a dit qu'une réponse avait été communiquée à M. Ryland.[61]

MESSRS. AYLWIN et LAFONTAINE ont demandé qu'elle était cette réponse.[62]

M. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD a répété ... la même phrase.[63]

On s'est écrié de toutes parts que la chambre et le pays valaient bien M. Ryland; et avaient droit de savoir ce qui en est.[64]

M. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ... a demandé du temps, parcequ'il ne se souvenait point des détails; et qu'il pensait que M. Dickson serait satisfait de la réponse.[65]

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: CONDUCT OF MR. DUFRESNE.))

M. CHAUVEAU ((demanda un question)).[66]

M. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD répondu qu'une enquête va être faite immédiatement sur la conduite de M. Dufersne (sic), juge de paix.[67]

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: ADDRESS ON LACHINE CANAL.))[68]

MR. MERRITT then moved an Address to His Excellency, praying that when the water was drawn off from the Lachine Canal Basin on the 7th of August next, it might not be let in again until after the whole of the works were compleated (sic),--also that the entire line of navigation from Lake Erie to the Ocean might be deepened nine feet. He said he had lately examined the works on the Lachine Canal in company with the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, the Engineer, and Contractor, and found that there would be no difficulty in completing the works at the Basin in a very short time if the water were kept out. There were but 9,000 yards of rock work to take out; but this was so situated that it was impossible to clear it by pumping, and therefore the only way left was, to draw it off by the Canal. The contractor believed that every man could take out four yards per day; but if each only took out two yards, one hundred and fifty men would complete the work in thirty days, so that there was little fear but that every thing might be got ready by the first October. If its completion were now omitted however, the work could not be again proceeded with, till the August of the next year, for the engineer told him that it was not till that time that the spring floods had sufficiently subsided to permit of drawing off the water. There was, however, a great object to be gained by completing the work in the present year; the fact was that many large vessels and propellers had been already built both in Upper Canada and the United States expressly for this route. These vessels were now making short trips, or laid up till the Canal was completed, because those short trips did not pay--many more would also be built for the opening of the navigation if an assurance were given that the Canal would be opened in a finished state in the spring; so that next year there was every probability of realizing £100,000 for tolls, while the grower would be assured a reduction of nearly one-half the present freights of produce.[69]

MR. MOFFATT opposed the motion, as he thought the closing of the Canal would be very inconvenient to the commerce of the city.[70] ((He)) thought before the House voted such an address as this, it should ascertain from the Board of Works the time likely to be required for the completion of the Basin. He would like to hear from the hon. gentleman near him (Mr. Robinson) whether the work could be completed in a month?[71]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY remarked, that if the work were not completed before the 1st of October, it was proposed by the hon. member for Lincoln to keep the Canal still closed until it should be finished. Now, he had some doubts as to the propriety of the House pledging itself to this course. There were flour contracts which must be completed this fall, and that could not be done, unless some time were fixed at which the Canal would be re-opened.[72]

MR. ROBINSON said, the reply he usually got from merchants and forwarders, whom he had applied to on this subject, was that the fall business did not begin till the 1st of October, and that therefore a month before that would be as convenient as any other time for the completion of this work. As to saying exactly when it could be finished, he could not attempt to do it, because those things were uncertain; but he saw no reason to doubt that it might very well be done by the 1st of October. He believed that all parties would be of opinion that it would be better to have the Canal closed until that day, rather than to have it closed next year, because it was well known that many large vessels were ready to begin the trade at once. He could not undertake to say certainly that the Canal could be opened in a finished state by the first of October; but he thought it more than probable it would be opened before that date. Every exertion was used to get on. His Hon. friend from Lincoln was, he believed, surprised to see how much had been accomplished since the year before. With regard to the depth of water in other places, he believed there was but one place--in one of the channels--above the Beauharnois Canal where the river required deepening. It had been said, indeed, that there was a channel with nine feet of water; but after diligent inquiry, he had satisfied himself that vessels drawing $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet touched frequently in passing through it. He believed, however, there was no difficulty in improving that portion of the navigation, and he was then engaged in devising the means of doing so. The shallow part was not more than about five hundred feet in length.[73]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD read that part of the address relating to the deepening of the channel of the river throughout. That, he said, pledged the House to make the water nine feet deep from Lake Erie to the ocean--there was first the Welland Canal--[74].

MR. MERRITT--Does the hon. member know its depth?[75]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD ((continued:))--then Lake St. Francis, which would be far more difficult than Lake St. Peter.[76]

MR. ROBINSON--No, no.[77]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD. Why, the hon. gentleman had just know (sic) said there was not water vessels drawing eight feet, in Lake St. Francis.[78]

MR. ROBINSON--I did not speak of Lake St. Francis at all.[79]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--Did not the hon. gentleman speak of the mouth of the Beauharnois Canal, and was not that in Lake St. Francis?[80]

MR. ROBINSON--I spoke of one of the channels.[81]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--Well, did not the hon. gentleman say just now, there was not more than eight feet of water?[82]

MR. ROBINSON--The place I spoke of, is some miles above the Beauharnois Canal: the hon Attorney General may call it the Lake if he likes; but there is a current of four miles an hour there.[83]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--Well, at any rate, the hon. member had shown that there could be no means of increasing the depth there.[84]

MR. ROBINSON.--Why, I just now said that there was no difficulty about it; that there was only about 500 feet that required deepening, and that steps were about to be taken to do it. (Laughter and ironical cheers.)[85]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD.--Well, then, the hon. gentleman's explanation was quite unintelligible to him.[86]

MR. MERRITT said if that part of the address was thought an objection, he would strike it out: his chief objection was the canal.[87]

MR. BALDWIN had no objection to answer to the call made upon him from the Ministerial side: he was, as every one knew, always willing to render his support and assistance to that quarter (laughter); but should be allowed to say that in the present instance it was a little too much for Ministers to ask him to interfere in a matter about which they were not agreed themselves (hear and laughter); it was certainly not a little surprising, and at the same time amusing, to hear one member of the government tell another in open debate that his statement of a matter, upon which both should be equally well informed, was not satisfactory (hear, hear).[88]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD denied having used that language, what he said was, that the statement of the hon. Chairman of Public Works was not "intelligible" to him (Mr. S.), it might, however, be satisfactory to the House (much laughter).[89]

MR. BALDWIN was perfectly willing to accept the explanation; it was sufficiently ample for his purpose (hear, hear); he had no desire to misrepresent the hon. member and should, therefore, adopt his phrase, but should leave it to the learned gentleman, himself, to establish the difference between a matter not being intelligible, and not being satisfactory; for his own part he (Mr. B.) did not know how a question put in an unintelligible way could be "satisfactory" (loud laughter); but no doubt such a difficulty was not experienced in the Ministerial circle; things unintelligible were often made satisfactory there: the Administration were remarkable for an aptitude in that way unknown among less skilful folk (hear, hear). Respecting the question before the House,he should say that much as he admired the general views of the hon. Member for Lincoln on such question, he thought that his present proposition was

rather too sweeping, and he also thought that a vote of the House would be relieving Ministers from that responsibility which peculiarly belonged to them in all such matters: the object of his hon. friend in directing the attention of Ministers to the subject was fully attained by the discussion, and he (Mr. B.) would therefore advise him to withdraw his motion.[90]

MR. MERRITT repeated what he had just said.[91]

MR. BALDWIN--Well, that was proof that the hon. member was, like himself, always ready to consult the wishes of the Administration. He desired to know if ministers were ready to consent to the address in that shape.[92]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD must see the address in that shape, before he could tell.[93]

MR. MOFFATT remarked that this was a matter of great importance, and he therefore thought the House ought not to be called on to pronounce an opinion on a matter concerning which no evidence was before them. Now, instead of devolving upon the Government where it ought to rest, the responsibility of not keeping the canal closed longer than was necessary, the hon. member came down to the House and wished to close the navigation for an indefinite period, thus sending it abroad that the canal might perhaps be closed the whole season. He would thus remove from Government all the responsibility of letting the water in, or keeping it out, as the exigencies of the trade might require. After the 15th of September, it would be inconvenient if the barges were not allowed to pass upwards, for though it might not be necessary for anything to come down before the 1st of October, it was clearly requisite that the barges which were going to load, should get up to do so. If the idea got abroad that the canal would perhaps be closed after the 1st Oct., it would stop the trade entirely, because every man would try to arrange for sending his produce by way of New York; for the merchants would not dare to trust to chances.[94]

MR. MERRITT said, at one yard per day it could be deepened in 60 days; and as the calculation of the engineers was, that they could complete four yards per day, there could be no fear of its being completed.[95]

MR. BALDWIN had got from the hon. member for Montreal the answer which he expected to get from Her Majesty's Government. He agreed with the hon. member that the Administration ought not to be relieved from the responsibility, and thought his hon. friend from North Lincoln would obtain his object by having thus called the attention of Government to the subject.[96]

MR. MERRITT asked what the responsibility of the Government amounted to? Had there not been the responsibility of the Government for three years, and was not the navigation still unfinished, which was to have been completed in 1844? What could the Government do in this matter? His object was to induce Parliament to take upon itself the responsibility of drawing off the water. The hon. member for Montreal said that the whole trade would go if the merchants were not certain of the canal being opened by the 1st October. Well, it was nearly certain that it would be opened by then; but would it not be better even to lose a few days this fall, than to stop the large business which, if the work were completed would certainly be

done in the spring? If the House left it to the Government, the merchants and the Board of Trade would press them, until they let the water on--then what would be the result? That it could not be drawn off again till the flood subsided next year. He wanted an expression of opinion from the House to prevent the spring trade from being sacrificed, so that the Government might be induced to keep the water out till the work should be finished. He had to make one remark in answer to the Attorney General about the extraordinary difficulty of deepening the navigation to nine feet. What after all was that difficulty, when every one of the Canals were nine feet deep, and the rest of the Navigation, even above Montreal, almost every where much deeper?[97]

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the Address was absurd: if it passed, it pledged the House to deepen every part of the navigation by nine feet.[98]

MR. MERRITT could hardly imagine the hon. member really wanted to have it supposed that his motion contemplated the deepening of every water from Lake Erie to the Ocean by nine feet more than its present depth--to add nine feet water to Lake St. Louis, where there was twelve, or to Lake Ontario, where there were three hundred. Of course, the hon. member knew that he meant no such nonsense as that, but the plain common sense course of making every part of the communication capable of navigation by vessels drawing nine feet water.--As he understood, there was only one part where that was not possible at present, viz.: a place above the Beauharnois Canal. In answer to the hon. member for Montreal, he would remark, that the entire difference of cost between opening the Canal on the 1st of October, and keeping it shut for a period which could not exceed ten days, was, that in the latter case 3d. per barrel extra must be paid during that time. The great thing, however, was to give confidence to persons who were ready to begin the trade in the spring.[99]

MR. AT. GEN. SHERWOOD thought the hon. member for North York had treated the Ministry very unfairly in the remarks he had made about getting his answer from the hon. member for Montreal: that, of course, was intended for bunkum. With regard to the address, he believed the hon. mover only intended to make the communication at least nine feet deep in all its parts; but when people drew up addresses so loosely they must expect criticism; and the words of the Address did bear the construction put upon them by his hon. friend (Mr. Cayley.) If the Address passed, there would probably be complaints--the press would perhaps teem with them, and in that case Ministers would only have to reply that the House determined to take that course.[100]

MR. MERRITT said that his oject (sic) had been to direct attention to the subject, and, as that had been obtained, he would withdraw his motion.[101]

FOOTNOTES: 27 JULY 1847.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 3 August 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 28 July 1847. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 28 July 1847.
2. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 3 August 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts.
6. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847.
11. IBID.
12. PILOT, 3 August 1847. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847, in a summarized account; and PILOT, 3 August 1847.
13. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847; PILOT, 3 August 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts.
21. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
22. IBID.
23. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
24. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
32. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847.

39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
40. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
42. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts.
43. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847.
44. The following was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts.
45. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847.
46. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts.
47. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847.
48. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts.
49. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847.
50. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 3 August 1847; and LE CANADIEN, 28 July 1847. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 28 July 1847.
51. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
52. IBID.
53. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
55. IBID.
56. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
58. PILOT, 3 August 1847. Mr. Chauveau had questioned the Ministry on this subject on 23 July 1847.
59. PILOT, 3 August 1847.
60. LE CANADIEN, 28 July 1847.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847; PILOT, 31 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 28 July 1847; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 5 August 1847, in identical accounts. A commentary is contained in LE CANADIEN, 28 July 1847.
69. PILOT, 31 July 1847.
70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 29 July 1847.
71. PILOT, 31 July 1847.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.

75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
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83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. IBID.
95. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847.
96. PILOT, 31 July 1847.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 28 JULY 1847.[1]

10 O'Clock, A.M.

(212)

Invalids and Foundlings, District of Quebec.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House,--Report of the Commissioners for the relief of Invalid Persons and Foundlings in the District of Quebec.

The Commissioners have the honor to report, that there are now under their charge the following Persons and Foundlings, viz.:--

At the General Hospital, 28 Invalids; at the Hotel Dieu, 46 Foundlings; for whose support, during the year to commence on the 1st July next, the following sums will be required, viz.:--

For 28 Invalids, at 1s. per diem.	£ 511	0	0
For clothing for the same	100	0	0
For 46 Foundlings, at 5d.	349	15	10
For 2 Guardians, at 1s. 3d., for 6 months	22	17	6
Carried forward	£ 983	13	4

(213)

Brought forward	£ 983	13	4
For attending indigent sick	200	0	0
	£1183	13	4
There will be due on the 1st July next, 6 months' expenditure, amounting to	563	11	9
The whole forming a sum of	£1747	5	1

for which the Commissioners respectfully pray that an appropriation be made by the Legislature.

The whole humbly submitted.

CHS. F. BAILLARGEON, Ptre.
E. W. SEWELL, Clk.
Jos. MORRIN.
L. MASSUE.

Quebec, 8th June, 1847.

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were brought up and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Wilson,--The Petition of Adam Hope and others, of the Town of London.

By the Honorable Mr. Baldwin,--The Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire.

Ordered, That the Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire be now read; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as regards the said Petition.

Petition read.

And the said Petition was read; praying that certain documents in the possession of a Select Committee of this House, and upon which an action at Law is pending, may be returned to the Petitioner.

Streetsville Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company,

was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Duggan do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Cobourg and Grafton Road Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Echo Lake Mining Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Drummond do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Notarial Deeds, &c. Bill, (L.C.) An engrossed Bill to remove all doubts as to the validity of certain deeds, instruments, and documents executed before Notaries in Lower Canada, and to secure the rights, titles, and interests of all persons concerned therein, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to remove all doubts as to the validity of certain Instruments and Documents executed before Notaries in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Badgley do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of William Lowell and others, of Drummondville and neighbourhood; praying that the proposed Bills relative to the University of King's College may not pass into a Law, but that all classes may participate in the benefits of the said University.

Of Thomas Johnson and John Miller, School Trustees of the Township of Chinguacousy; praying for alterations in the School Act respecting the payment of School Funds in certain cases, and the leases of sites for School Houses.

Report on Petition of P. J. Cheshire. Mr. Prince, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of F. J. Cheshire and others, of the Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Wentworth, and another reference, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table; and is as followeth:--

Your Committee find that after examining the evidence submitted to them by Mr. Cheshire, on behalf of himself and other Petitions, (whose Agent he appears to be,) the Petitioners were dispossessed, by due course of Law, of

the Lands they occupied, and that such Lands are, in fact, Indian Reserves, and your Committee have not been able to discover, in the course of their investigation, any grounds for the interference of this House on behalf of the Petitioners; nevertheless, your Committee are of opinion that some of the Petitioners settled upon these lands under an impression that they would be sold by the Government, and that they would be entitled to the right of pre-emption; and your Committee therefore express their hope that such who have not received compensation will be paid by the Indian Department a fair and reasonable remuneration for the improvements made by them under their Lands.

Emigrants. Ordered, That the Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for the removal of the Emigrant Sheds from Windmill Point to some place below the City of Montreal, and the answer of His Excellency thereto, with the Reports and Documents thereunto annexed, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Clergy Lands and Crown Land Office. Ordered, That five hundred copies of the Return to an Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General, of the twenty-first of June last, praying for a Statement of Sales of the Clergy Reserves sold from September, 1845, to March, 1846, together with the Rules and Regulations of the Crown Land Office, and an Order in Council of the 18th November, 1845, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

St. Lawrence Bridge Bill. Mr. Drummond, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for erecting a Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, from any point at and between the Island of St. Helens and the foot of the Lachine Rapids, reported, according to Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill for erecting a Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, from any point at and between the Island of St. Helens and the foot of the Lachine Rapids, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for erecting a Bridge over the River St. Lawrence, from any point at and between the lower entrance of the Lachine Canal and the foot of the Lachine Rapids."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

William Henry Incorporation Bill. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Town of William Henry, reported, according to the Order, the amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

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An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Town of William Henry, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Town of Sorel."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Cobourg and Port Hope Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company, was read for the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Prince,

F. J. Cheshire.

Ordered, That certified copies of the Documents referred to in the Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire, presented to the House this day, be delivered to him; and that the original Documents be transmitted by mail to the Clerk of any Court where they may be required to be put in evidence, upon the Clerk of this House receiving a request to do so from Mr. Cheshire's Solicitors, Messieurs Duggan and Holden, of Hamilton.

Library.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Leslie took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Leslie reported that the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House; and are as followeth:--

Bouchette's Map.

1. Resolved, That twenty-five copies of Mr. Bouchette's Map of Canada be taken, in conformity with the Report of the Standing Committee on the Library for the Session of 1846, which was not then concurred in by the House; to be disposed of in such manner as may be hereafter ordained.

Private Bills.

2. Resolved, That Mr. Speaker be authorized to pay a sum of Fifty pounds for the Report drawn up on Private Bills, pursuant to an Order of this House of the 9th June, 1846.

Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle.

The Honorable Mr. Aylwin, from the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the management of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, and another reference, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table.

App. (R.R.R.) (For the said Report, see Appendix R.R.R.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Marine Hospital. The Honorable Mr. Aylwin, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the management of the Marine Hospital at Quebec, and its adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table.

App. (S.S.S.) (For the said Report, see Appendix S.S.S.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Message from the Council. A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment, viz.:--

Perth Calvinistic Baptist Church. Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church in the Town of Perth, to sell and convey certain portions of the land now holden by them:"

Expiring Laws Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned:"

P. Vieau and others' Bridge Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Pierre Vieau and others, to build a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies:"

Lachapelle's Bridge Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies:"

Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada:"

Friends' Seminary Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Friends' or Quakers' Seminary in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward:"

Quebec District Bank Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec:"

Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company:"

Upper Canada Mining Bill. Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company:"

Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose:"
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company:"
Montreal Building Society Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Montreal Building Society:"
Lock-up Houses Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish Lock-up Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West:"
Montreal Mining Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company:"
Garden River Copper Mining Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company:"
Lake St. Louis Railway Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company:"
British North American Mining Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the British North American Mining Company:"
Guelph and Arthur Road Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company:"
Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto and Goderich Railway Company:"
London Incorporation Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal the Act of incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"
Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company:"
Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company:"
Markham Road Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Scarborough and Markham Plank Road Company:"
Brantford Incorporation Bill.	Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Town of Brantford."

And then he withdrew.

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

LaFontaine,

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration.

And the said Amendment was read; and is as followeth:--

Press 6, line 9. After "Resolutions" insert "Provided always and be it enacted, that the guage upon which the said Rail shall be constructed and which shall be used in the said Railway, shall be four feet eight and a half inches, unless within six calender months the Governor of this Province, in Council, shall by Order in Council determine upon any different guage, and that upon communication to the said Company of any Order in Council, establishing any different guage, the guage so established shall be the one used in the said Road, as if the same had been established in and by this Act."

And the said Amendment being again read, it was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry back the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following bills, without any amendment, viz:--

Notarial Deeds, &c. (L.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove all doubts as to the validity of certain Instruments and Documents executed before Notaries in Lower Canada:"

Towns and Villages Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West, not specially incorporated:"

Cobourg and Grafton Road Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company:"

Bill explanatory of an Act to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act.

Bill, intituled, "An Act explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company:"

Cobourg and Port Hope Road Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company:"

Echo Lake Mining Bill. — Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company:"

Streetsville Road Bill. — Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company."

And then he withdrew.

Message from the Council. — Another Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Census Bill. — Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for taking the Census of this Province, and obtaining statistical information therein," without any amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Royal Assent to Bills. — A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by Frederick Starr Jarvis, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, that it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

Bytown Incorporation Bill. — An Act to define the limits of the Town of Bytown, to establish a Town Council therein, and for other purposes.

Marriages (U.C.) Bill. — An Act to extend the provisions of the Marriage Act of Upper Canada to Ministers of all denominations of Christians.

Industry Village Railroad Bill. — An Act to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company.

Brockville Assessment Bill. — An Act to provide for an assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes.

Toronto, &c. Telegraph Bill. — An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and Saint Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company.

Cobourg Road and Ferry Bill. — An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company.

Gilkison's Attorney Bill. — An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Archibald Gilkison to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Crown Property Taxes Exemption Bill. — *An Act to exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada.*

Dundas and Waterloo Road Bill. — *An Act to authorize the Commissioners for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized Road to borrow money to enable them to complete the said Road, and for other purposes.*

Banque du Peuple Bill. — *An Act to amend the Act incorporating La Banque du Peuple.*

Bellechasse Registry Office Bill. — *An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of Bellechasse, from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of St. Michel.*

Toronto Hospital Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital.*

Special Constables Bill. — *An Act to amend the Laws relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the Peace.*

Niagara Courts Bill. — *An Act to authorize the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and the District and Quater Sessions Courts for the District of Niagara, to be holden in the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, built by the President and Board of Police of the said Town.*

Merchants, &c. Protection Bill. — *An Act for the better protection of Merchants and others who may hereafter receive assignments, and enter into contracts and agreements in relation to goods and merchandize entrusted to Agents.*

Quebec Pilots Bill. — *An Act to amend the Act to authorize the Quebec Trinity House to license as Pilots a certain class of persons therein mentioned.*

Montreal New City Gas Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the New City Gas Company of Montreal.*

Limitation of Actions Bill. — *An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the limitation of Actions in Lower Canada.*

Customs Bill. — *An Act for repealing and consolidating the present Duties of Customs in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

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Board of Works Bill. — *An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works."*

Montreal Harbour Bill. — *An Act to amend a certain Act passed to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for other purposes.*

Morin's Bridge Bill.	An Act to authorize Augustin Norbert Morin to build a Toll Bridge over the River du Nord, in the Parish of Saint Jérôme, to fix the rates of Toll for passing thereon, and to provide regulations for the same.
Forgery Bill.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws and to repeal certain Acts relating to the crime of Forgery.
Montreal Gas Light Bill.	An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Montreal Gas Light Company.
Dundas Incorporation Bill.	An Act to incorporate the Town of Dundas.
Bill to amend an error in Customs Bill.	An Act to amend an error in the Act of the present Session imposing Duties of Customs.
Kingston Incorporation Bill.	An Act to amend the Tenth Section of the Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City.
Winter Roads Bill.	An Act to suspend for a time two certain Ordinances therein mentioned relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three-Rivers which extends from the District of Quebec on the south of the River St. Lawrence to the Parish of Nicolet, and on the north of the said River to the Town of Three-Rivers exclusively.
Notarial Organization Bill.	An Act for the organization of the Notarial Profession in that part of this Province called Lower Canada.
School Act Amendment Bill (U.C.)	An Act for amending the Common School Act of Upper Canada.
Burlington Bay Dock Bill.	An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Burlington Bay Dock and Ship Building Company.
Guelph and Dundas Road Bill.	An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company.
Medical Faculty (L.C.) Bill.	An Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein.
Humber Harbour and Road Bill.	An Act to revive and extend the Act incorporating the Humber Harbour and Road Company.
Toronto Mechanics' Institute Bill.	An Act to incorporate the Mechanics Institute of the City of Toronto.
Lands Partition Bill.	An Act to facilitate the partition of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in certain cases in Lower Canada.

Master and Servant Bill.	An Act to regulate the duties between Master and Servant, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
River and Rivulets Bill.	An Act to amend, explain, and continue an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to prevent obstructions in Rivers and Rivulets in Upper Canada."
British North American Telegraph Bill.	An Act to incorporate the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.
Copyright Bill.	An Act to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United Kingdom on certain conditions.
Rebellion Losses (U.C.) Bill.	An Act to authorize the issuing of Debentures to pay the balance due to claimants for loses during the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada.
Seamen's Bill.	An Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen.
Registry Laws (U.C.) Bill.	An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Registry Laws of that part of this Province which was formerly Upper Canada."
Mrs. Vallières de St. Réal's Pension Bill.	An Act to make provision for the subsistence of the Widow of the late Honorable Joseph Rémi Vallières de St. Réal.
Gaspé Landholders Bill.	An Act for the relief of certain Landholders in the District of Gaspé.
Quebec Debentures Bill.	An Act to amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the Fires at Quebec.
Judgment Debtors Bill.	An Act to amend the Law of Imprisonment for Debt in Upper Canada.
Port Credit and Hurontario Road Bill.	An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company.
Lower Canada Agricultural Society Bill.	An Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.
British American Land Company Bill.	An Act to facilitate the proof of the Charter and Act of incorporation of the British American Land Company.
Bathurst School Money Bill for 1845.	An Act to authorize the payment of School money to the Teachers in the Bathurst District, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, notwithstanding that there was no assessment for Schools in that District in the said year.

Osgoode Side Lines Bill. — *An Act to declare the mode in which the side lines of the lots in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, shall be run.*

Agricultural Association (U.C.) Bill. — *An Act for the incorporation of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.*

Prescott Incorporation Bill. — *An Act to provide for an Assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Prescott, according to the annual value or rental thereof, and for other purposes.*

Jurors' Bill, (L.C.) — *An Act to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada.*

Montreal Cemetery Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company.*

Brockville Parsonage Bill. — *An Act to enable the Church Wardens of St. Peter's Church at Brockville, to sell a certain lot of land therein mentioned, and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of a Parsonage House for the Minister of such Church, on a lot to be hereafter conveyed to the Bishop of Toronto for that purpose.*

Gilman's Attorney Bill. — *An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Chancery, in their discretion, to admit Edward Gilman to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.*

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.*

Etobicoke and Mono Road Bill. — *An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company.*

Perth Calvinistic Baptist Church Bill. — *An Act to enable the Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church in the Town of Perth, to sell and convey certain portions of the land now holden by them.*

Montreal Mining Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company.*

Municipal Authorities (L.C.) Bill. — *An Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada.*

Expiring Laws Bill. — *An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.*

Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company.*

British North American Mining Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the British North American Mining Company.*

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Lock-up Houses Bill. — *An Act to establish Lock-up Houses in the unincorporated Towns and Villages of Canada West.*

Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Huron and Saint Mary's Copper Company.*
Upper Canada Mining Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company.*
Montreal Telegraph Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company.*
Montreal Building Society Bill.	*An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal Building Society.*
Philadephia and Huron Mining Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company.*
Toronto Dry Dock Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Toronto Dry Dock Company.*
P. Vieau and others' Bridge Bill.	*An Act to authorize Pierre Vieau and others to build a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies.*
Canada Mining Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Canada Mining Company.*
Friends' Seminary Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Friends or Quakers' Seminary in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward.*
Garden River Copper Mining Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Company.*
Lake Superior Mining Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior.*
Lachapelle's Bridge Bill.	*An Act to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies.*
Lachine Railroad Bill.	*An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*
Guelph and Arthur Road Bill.	*An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Arthur Road Company.*
Leprohon and Berthelot's Bridge Bill.	*An Act to authorize Edouard Martial Leprohon and Joseph Amable Berthelot, junior, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, at the Village of St. Eustache, between the Parishes of St. Eustache and Ste. Rose.*
London Incorporation Bill.	*An Act to repeal the Act of Incorporation of the Town of London, and to establish a Town Council therein in lieu of a Board of Police, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*
Brantford Incorporation Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Town of Brantford.*
Markham Road Bill.	*An Act to incorporate the Scarborough and Markham Plank Road Company.*

Notarial Deeds, &c., (L.C.) Bill. — *An Act to remove all doubts as to the validity of certain instruments and documents executed before Notaries in Lower Canada.*

Cobourg and Grafton Road Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company.*

Bill explanatory of an Act to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act. — *An Act explanatory of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.'"*

Echo Lake Mining Bill. — *An Act to Incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company.*

Cobourg and Port Hope Road Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Port Hope Road Company.*

Towns and Villages Bill. — *An Act to confer limited corporate powers on the Towns and Villages of Canada West not specially incorporated.*

Widows and Orphans' Fund (Presbyterian) Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.*

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill. — *An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company.*

Streetsville Road Bill. — *An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Streetsville Plank Road Company.*

Barristers and Attornies (U.C.) Bill. — *An Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies and calling of Barristers in Upper Canada.*

Census Bill. — *An Act for taking the Census of this Province, and obtaining statistical information therein.*

Bills reserved. — *The Titles of the following Bills were then read:*

Aliens Relief Bill. — *An Act to extend the time for taking oath and making the declaration required of persons naturalized in this Province.*

Montreal Bank Bill. — *An Act to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase their Capital Stock.*

City Bank Bill. — *An Act to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock.*

Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.*

Quebec Bank Bill. — *An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank.*

Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill. — *An Act to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands en roture, in the Queen's Domain, into that of free and common soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expense heretofore incidental to such commutations.*

Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railway Company.*

Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company.*

Lake St. Louis Railway Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company.*

Quebec District Bank Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the District Bank of Quebec.*

Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company.*

Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill. — *An Act to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company.*

Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill. — *An Act for incorporating the Toronto and Goderich Railway Company.*

To each of which it was His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure to say, that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Speaker's Address to His Excellency. — *Then, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency, as follows:--*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, approach Your Excellency with profound respect, and humbly beg leave to assure Your Excellency that in no period of our history have the Commons of Canada applied themselves more assiduously to the arduous duties which have devolved upon them, as the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal and affectionate people, than during the present Session, while it has been their earnest endeavour to support the honour and dignity of the Crown, upon which depend the greatness and prosperity of the country.

The Session now about to close has been characterized by the introduction of many important measures well calculated to develope private enterprize, in extending the Railway communications of the Province, and facilitating the Mining operations on the shores of Lake Superior.

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We trust that much benefit will arise from the facilities thus promised to be afforded to our internal trade and commerce, and from the developement of the Mineral treasures and resources of the Province, and we have devoted much time and labour to the legislation requisite to promote and encourage these important objects.

To meet the altered state of our Commercial relations with the Mother Country, we have found it indispensable to pass a new Bill materially altering the existing regulation of the Customs in this Province. In making these changes, while due regard has been paid to the protection of the Revenue, our best attention has been given to the adopting such modifications of the Customs' Tariff and Regulations, as we hope will ensure great benefit to the trader and consumer, by the removal of unequal pressure, and a vexatious enforcement of the Law; and to give, where it was possible, fresh stimulus to individual enterprize and industry.

It has been my duty, thus briefly to state to Your Excellency some of the most important measures of the Session. We believe them to be well calculated to increase the prosperity of the Country, and to promote the happiness and welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this valuable and important portion of Her vast dominions.

The Bill, which it is now my duty to present to Your Excellency, is intituled, "An Act to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and certain other Expenses not otherwise provided for," to which, with all humility, we pray Your Excellency to give the Royal Assent.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following money Bill:

An Act to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and certain other Expenses not otherwise provided for.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:--

Royal Assent to Supply Bill. "In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which, His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses:--

His Excellency's Speech.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

In relieving you for the present from attendance in this place, I have to thank you for the zeal and assiduity in the discharge of your important duties which have enabled you, during the course of a Session of comparatively short duration, to consider and perfect many measures which promise to be of great advantage to the community.

I sincerely trust that the alterations which you have made in the Provincial Tariff, and the additional facilities afforded to Trade by the extension of Bonding and Warehousing Privileges, will be productive of benefit

to the Colony, and tend to the promotion of its commercial and agricultural interests.

I have observed with satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed on the several projects which have been brought before you for developing the Mineral resources of the Province, and improving its means of internal communication.

I trust that the measures which you have passed for the amendment of certain provisions of the Criminal Code, for the protection of Mercantile interests, for rendering the Common School Act of Upper Canada more effective, and for placing the Municipal Institutions of Lower Canada on an improved footing, will be attended with beneficial results.

The prevalence of disease among the immigrants who have arrived from Europe this season, has occasioned me much concern. I have not failed to bring this subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and to represent the necessity of adopting measures to place Emigration to this Colony under more efficient regulation. Meanwhile my warmest acknowledgments are due to you for the liberal provision which you have made for relieving the indigent and preventing disease from spreading in the Province. The charitable exertions of the Clergy--of the Ladies attached to the Religious Communities--and of Benevolent Individuals among the Laity--who have, at the hazard of their lives, ministered to the necessities of the sick, are beyond any praise which it is in my power to offer; but I cannot refrain on this occasion from paying a tribute to their devotedness and Christian zeal.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies necessary for the Public Service and for maintaining the credit of the Province.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

The several Addresses to the Queen which you have transmitted through me have been duly forwarded to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

By exercising the influence which you possess in your respective Districts to carry out local improvements, and give full effect to the wise and salutary enactments of the Legislature, you may render services to the community hardly less important than those which you discharge while you are assembled here. I am confident that these duties will engage your attention on your return to your homes, and I earnestly pray that our exertions for the advancement of the various interests of this noble Province, and for the benefit of all classes of the Inhabitants, may be attended with the Divine Blessing.

Then, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said:--

Parliament prorogued.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this

Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday the sixth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday the sixth day of September next.

APPENDIX: 28 JULY 1847.

((CONVERSATION RE: MR. BAKER'S REFUND.))

The Lower House assembled at three o'clock; but transacted no business except a short conversation relative to a Bill relating to Canadian Life Assurances. This arose from an application on behalf of Mr. Baker, the gentleman who drafted the Bill, for the return of the £20 required by the rules of the House to be paid to the Clerk before the introduction of private Bills.[2]

MR. CAMERON stated that Mr. Baker was a gentleman connected with the Bank of Montreal, who was known by several hon. members to possess great mathematical ability, and who, having turned his mind to the subject of Life Assurance, had ascertained that besides the large sums of money spent in purchasing exchange, the Canadian Assurer now paid to the British Offices 40 per cent. more than was necessary. There was no Company; and if the £20 were not returned, Mr. Baker would lose it.[3]

We understand that it was arranged that the money should be returned.[4]

FOOTNOTES: 28 JULY 1847.

1. Commentaries on this day's proceedings are contained in PILOT, 29 July 1847; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 29 July 1847; LE CANADIEN, 2 August 1847; BATHURST COURIER, 3 August 1847; OTTAWA CITIZEN, 31 July 1847; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 4 August 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 4 August 1847, copied from MONTREAL HERALD.
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INTRODUCTION

The following Index is divided into two sections: proper names and subjects. The proper name Index is limited to the names of the men who sat in the Canadian Assembly in 1847. This Index therefore excludes the names of all other persons, such as people mentioned in debates, witnesses testifying before the House in Committee of the Whole, or messengers such as Félix Fortier, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who at one time or another addressed the House from within the Bar. It also excludes the names of people merely mentioned in the House, such as those whose testimony before Select Committees was reported or referred to in the JOURNALS, and signatories to Petitions presented whose names are noted in connection with various kinds of legislation.

The decision to limit this section of the Index to members of the Assembly was made necessary by the fact that in 1847 the other names number in the thousands, so that their sheer bulk makes it impossible to include them. In addition, every piece of legislation or testimony with which these names are associated is always indexed under subject references. To summarize, the proper name Index refers to every occasion when a member proposed or seconded a motion or resolution, or brought up a petition; it refers to every speech he delivered during debates, and to every other time he addressed the House or took the chair of the House in Committee of the Whole. Only individual votes are excluded because divisions rightfully belong with the legislation they pertain to, and all legislation is included in the subject Index.

The subject Index is based on the Index to the JOURNALS. However, it has been modified, corrected and expanded to render it more useful and complete. In particular, the subjects of all the legislative events reported in the daily Appendices are included in the Index. This Index provides more than a subject analysis of parliamentary events. It also indicates the passage of each particular item through the various stages of the legislative process. It is thus a parliamentary subject Index.

The entries in this Index contain double sets of numbers whenever this is appropriate. One set is contained within parentheses, the other is not. All numbers within parentheses refer to pages in the JOURNALS. All other numbers refer to pages in this Volume. When something is mentioned in the JOURNALS it will be indexed with a double reference. Subjects mentioned only in reconstructed material will be indicated by a single page number. An additional distinction must be made within the category of numbers in parentheses. This category includes italicized numbers which always refer to official communications made in the House, usually Addresses or Messages to or from the Governor-General or the Legislative Council. All words expressed in italics refer to primary subject headings.

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ABSENCE, LEAVE OF:--Vide Members.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH:--Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accident, presented and read, (37) 266. Read second time; Committed, (60) 359-360. Considered, (65) 396-397, (81) 531-535. Reported; Engrossed, (81) 535. Passed, (84) 552. By the Council, (112) 717. Royal Assent, (123) 798. (10 & 11 Vic., cap. 6.)

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:--Laid before the House, relative to:

1. Correspondence relative to alleged acceptance of office by Mr. Speaker. Presented, (3-4) 20-23.
2. Correspondence relative to obtaining the assistance in the administration of gentlemen possessing the confidence of the people of Lower Canada. Ordered by Address, (10) 46-47. Presented, (46-47) 315.
3. Statement of emoluments and disbursements of Clerk of the Crown in Upper Canada for the last four years, and the emoluments and duties of the several persons employed by him. Ordered by Address, (11) 55-56. Presented, (130) 838-839.
4. Return to Address respecting all documents and correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary for the Colonies on the use of the French language in all public documents. Ordered by Address, (11-12) 56. Presented, (55) 342.
5. Return of the Fee Fund for 1846, and the salaries paid to Judges of the District Courts in Upper Canada. Ordered by Address, (16) 112. Presented, (64) 383.
6. Correspondence between the Executive Government and Joseph André Taschereau, relative to his resignation of the office of Solicitor General and appointment as a Circuit Judge. Ordered by Address, (16) 113. Presented, (47) 315. Printed, (62-63) 376.
7. Statement of duties collected on salt, in Upper Canada for payment of war losses; Also, amount of war loss debentures outstanding. Ordered by Address, (16) 114. Presented, (59) 358.
8. Documents relating to the survey of the said River. Ordered by Address, (20) 170. Presented, (141) 881-882.
9. Documents relating to the disposal of the forges of St. Maurice, and the lands dependent thereon. Ordered by Address, (20) 170. Presented, (71) 477.
10. Documents relating to the purchase of certain land at Bytown from Hugh Fraser by the Ordnance Department. Ordered by Address, (24) 216. Presented, (176) 1048. Printed, (184) 1079.
11. Statement of moneys expended, out of the appropriations of 1845 and 1846 for the said Road, upon other roads. Ordered by Address, (24) 216-217. Presented, (92) 599-601.
12. Documents relating to grants of land in Upper Canada for mining purposes; and copies of the rules observed in relation to such grants. Ordered by Address, (24) 217. Presented, (176) 1048. Vide Mining Grants.
13. Report upon the system pursued in the House of Commons with regard to Private Bills, and on the resolutions it might be expedient to adopt for the future regulation of the Private Business of the House.

Ordered by a resolution of last Session. Presented, (31) 248. Vide Bills, Private.

14. Statement of sums expended in constructing the said Road. Ordered by Address, (31) 248-249. Presented, (92) 599.
15. Copies of various communications and reports relative to the works in operation on Lake St. Peter. Ordered by Address, (31) 249. Presented, (96) 628. Vide St. Peter, Lake.
16. Return of all ferries, and particulars relating to the leasing thereof. Ordered by Address, (32) 250. Presented, (64) 383.
17. Report of the librarian on the state of the library. Ordered by Standing Order, 19 June 1841. Presented, (33) 256-257.
18. Report of compilers of indices to the JOURNALS of the Houses of Assembly of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered by Resolution of Session of 1841. Presented, (33-34) 257-259. Vide Indices.
19. Statement of affairs. Ordered by Act. Presented, (34) 259.
20. Statement of affairs. Ordered by Act. Presented, (34-35) 259-261.
21. Return of immovable property. Ordered by Act. Presented, (35) 261.
22. Accounts of Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal, for 1846. Ordered by Act. Presented, (35) 261-262.
23. Reports from Agricultural Societies. Ordered by Act, 8 Vic., cap. 53 & 54. Presented, (35) 262.
24. Accounts of trustees of Montreal Turnpike Roads. Ordered by Act and Address. Presented, (35) 262, (86) 558.
25. Registrar's report of bonds and securities. Ordered by Act, 4 & 5 Vic., cap. 91, sec. 15. Presented, (35) 262.
26. Statement of outstanding debentures issued in Upper or Lower Canada prior to the Union; of debentures issued since, and of all loans; and statement of amount required to complete each public work. Ordered by Address, (37) 266. Presented, (130) 839-840. Vide below, Accounts And Papers, (35.)
27. Statement relative to the amount expended on each public work in Upper or Lower Canada before and since the Union, the sums required to complete the same, and the income derived from each. Ordered by Address, (37) 266-267. Presented, (209) 1158. Printed, (209) 1159. Vide below, Accounts And Papers, (70, 86, 95.)
28. Statement of amount of customs duties collected at Quebec and Montreal, and at each inland port, in 1840, 1841, 1845, and 1846, and expenses attending Department of the Commissioner of Customs. Ordered by Legislative Assembly, (40) 280. Presented, (115) 741.
29. Documents relating to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle; Also copies of instructions and correspondence relative to the erection of emigrant sheds in the City of Quebec. Ordered by Address, (41) 281-286. Presented, (59) 358. Vide below, Accounts And Papers, (31.)
30. Correspondence between His Excellency and Samuel P. Jarvis relative to the accounts of the Indian Department; and between His Excellency and the persons employed to investigate the said accounts. Ordered by Address, (45) 306-310. Presented, (165) 1002. Printed, (168) 1023. Vide Accounts And Papers, (44, 58, 62.); Indians.
31. Copies of all instructions and correspondence respecting the erection of emigrant sheds in Quebec; also, respecting a temporary hospital in the vicinity of the City. Ordered by Address, (45) 310. Presented, (71) 477. Printed, (213) 1182. Vide above, Accounts And Papers, (29.)

32. Copies of orders, instructions, &c., under which tolls were collected at Windsor Harbor, in 1845, 1846, and 1847, and subsequently suspended; and the rates of toll on the Welland and Burlington Canals. Ordered by Address, (45) 311. Presented, (152-153) 940. Printed, (191) 1101.
33. Documents relating to the expenditure of the £2,000 granted in 1845 for improving the Scugog and Narrows Road, and also relating to the other roads in connection therewith. Ordered by Address, (46) 312-313. Presented, (108) 679-680. Printed, (111) 714.
34. Reports of the progress made in the geological survey of the Province in 1845-1846, and 1846-1847. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (46) 315.
35. Schedule of debentures redeemed and outstanding. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (46) 315. Vide above, Accounts And Papers, (26.)
36. Return of the receipts and expenditure of the Crown Lands Department during the years 1845 and 1846, and information relative to Land Scrip. Ordered by Address, (49) 327-328. Presented, (152) 939-940. Vide Accounts And Papers, (50.)
37. Statement of taxes collected in each District, of every description, including Militia Fines and Marriage Licence Fees. Ordered by House, (49) 328-329.
38. Statement of expenditure of the funds raised for the erection and support of a lunatic asylum in Upper Canada, and showing the source from which the temporary asylum at Toronto has been supported, &c. Ordered by Address, (50) 330-331. Presented, (119) 758-759.
39. Despatch in answer to Address of last Session in behalf of George H. Ryland. Ordered by Message. Presented, (50-51) 332-333. Printed, (55) 342.
40. Despatch in reply to Address of last Session, relative to the admission of foreign wheat and flour into Great Britain. Ordered by Message. Presented, (51-53) 333-338. Printed, (55) 342.
41. Despatch in reply to Address of last Session relative to Railroad Companies. Ordered by Message. Presented, (53-54) 342. Printed, (55) 342. Vide Railroads.
42. Despatch in reply to joint Address of last Session relative to the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick. Ordered by Message. Presented, (54) 339. Printed, (55) 342.
43. Despatch in reply to Address of last Session relative to the remission of duties on supplies imported for the use of Her Majesty's troops. Ordered by Message. Presented, (54) 340-341. Printed, (55) 342.
44. Despatch in reply to Address of last Session on the subject of Indian presents. Ordered by Message. Presented, (54-55) 341. Printed, (55) 342. Vide Accounts And Papers, (30, 58, 62.)
45. Despatch from Colonial Secretary, respecting the Imperial Copyright Law; Post Office; Railway from Canada to the Atlantic; Trade of British North America; Also, despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia relative to inter-colonial trade. Ordered by Message. Presented, (55) 341-342. Printed, (55) 342.
46. Blue Book for 1846. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (55) 342.
47. Statement on affairs on 30 Nov. 1846. Ordered by Act. Presented, (57) 349-352.

48. Statements from the several Insurance Offices and Banks. Ordered by House, (58) 352. Presented, (83) 550.
49. Statement of expenditure on the Welland Canal, since the first Session of the present Parliament. Ordered by Address, (58) 353. Presented, (186) 1086. Vide Accounts And Papers, (32.)
50. Copy of Order in Council, 17 Sept. 1845, and subsequent instruction, relative to Clergy Lands, and particulars of sales thereof; and a copy of the rules by which the public are excluded from the Crown Lands Department, except on special application. Ordered by Address, (58) 353-354. Presented, (176) 1047. Printed, (213) 1182. Vide below, Accounts And Papers, (87.)
51. Accounts of Provincial penitentiary for 1846. Ordered by Act. Presented, (59) 359.
52. Assessment returns for Upper Canada, for 1846. Ordered by Act. Presented, (59) 359.
53. Accounts and statements respecting income and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1846. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (60) 360. Vide below, Accounts And Papers, (80.)
54. Statement of revenue derived from timber, from slides on the Ottawa, and from the Union Suspension Bridge at Bytown. Ordered by Address, (63) 381. Presented, (115) 739-740.
55. Documents relating to the seizure of Donald M'Crae's horse by the Collector at Dundee. Ordered by Address, (63) 381-382. Presented, (91) 598-599. Vide M'Crae, Donald.
56. Statement of the names of the Commissioners for managing the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the fires at Quebec, with their instructions and rules, and a copy of their correspondence with the Government. Ordered by Address, (66-67) 407. Presented, (186-187) 1086-1087, (209) 1159.
57. Letter from Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, relative to the manner in which the provisions of the "Passengers Act" have been observed by vessels bringing emigrants this season. Ordered by Address, (67) 408. Presented, (115) 740-741. Vide below, Accounts And Papers, (81, 84, 92.)
58. Statement of Indian moneys invested in debentures during the last three years. Ordered by Address, (67) 409. Presented, (96) 628. Printed, (168) 1023. Vide Accounts And Papers, (30, 44, 62.); Indians.
59. Statement of timber passed over the slides on Trent River in 1846, the amount of revenue received, therefrom, and the amount yet due. Ordered by Address, (67) 409-410. Presented, (130) 839.
60. Correspondence between the Executive Government and the trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, and copies of their accounts. Ordered by Address, (68) 411. Presented, (91-92) 599. Printed, (179) 1063. Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
61. Return of duties collected under the Act for protecting agriculture, and the Wheat Act, for 1846. Ordered, (70) 471-472.
62. Section III of a report on the affairs of the Indians in Canada. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (71) 477-478. Vide above, Accounts And Papers, (30, 44, 58.)
63. Statement of amount expended in the improvement of the St. David's and Jordan Road, in the Niagara District. Ordered by Address, (73)

490-491. Presented, (118) 758.

64. Return of harbor dues collected at Toronto for 1846, and statement shewing the balance due on advances for constructing the Queen's Wharf. Ordered by Address, (73-74) 491. Presented, (108) 680.
65. Report of Thomas C. Keefer, relative to the survey of the said Road; also, report on the trade and Public Works on the Ottawa. Ordered by Address, (74) 491-492. Presented, (118-119) 758. Vide Bytown and Hatfield.
66. Causing legal proceedings to be instituted for securing the inhabitants of Brandon Township the possession of their lands. Ordered by Address, (74) 492. Presented, (141) 881.
67. Statement of the Real and Personal Estate belonging to the said Institution. Ordered by Act. Presented, (83) 550.
68. Copy of despatch from Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing copies of resolutions adopted by the Assembly of that Province, relative to the Post Office Department. Ordered by Message. Presented, (85-86) 556-558.
69. Correspondence relative to the removal of Henry Allen, from the office of Judge of London District Court. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (86) 558.
70. Statement of expenditure on the various public improvements in Upper and Lower Canada since the Union. Ordered by Address, (88) 568. Presented, (145) 901. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (27, 86, 95.)
71. Copies of the Petition of the late Sir Isaac Coffin in 1787, pursuant to which Letters Patent were issued in 1798 granting him the Magdalen Islands; and of correspondence, &c., prior to the latter date. Ordered by Address, (91) 596. Presented, (209) 1158-1159.
72. Copies of despatches from the Colonial Secretary relative to the Magdalen Islands; Banking Companies; Duties imposed by the Customs Act on leather articles; Act of last Session amending Registry Laws of Upper Canada; Niagara Suspension Bridge Act, and Railway Acts of last Session; Reserved Bill incorporating La Banque des Marchands; Great Western Railroad, and Montreal and Lachine Railroad Acts. Ordered by Message. Presented, (91) 598. Printed, (97) 628-629.
73. Second General Report of Inspector of Registry Offices for Lower Canada. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (93) 601.
74. Accounts of the Supervisor of Cullers, for 1846. Ordered by Act. Presented, (93) 601. Printed, (157) 952.
75. Special report of measures adopted for establishing a Normal School, and for carrying into effect the School Act of Upper Canada. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (93) 602. Printed, (190) 1098. Vide below, Accounts And Papers, (77, 85.)
76. Statement of probable revenue and expenditure for 1847, and estimate of sums required for Civil Service. Ordered by Message. Presented, (96) 627-628. Vide Supply.
77. Statement of Counties and Municipalities in Lower Canada which received moneys for schools, school-house, &c., in 1846. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (97) 628. Printed, (206) 1151. Vide Accounts And Papers, (75, 85.)
78. Statement relative to the revenue on Yonge Street Road, in 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847; the amount allowed the toll-gate keeper for losses, and the cost of the first four miles. Ordered by Address,

(97) 629-632. Presented, (187) 1087.

79. Statements connected with affairs of the Toronto General Hospital. Presented by one of Her Majesty's Council, (108) 682. Vide Toronto Hospital.
80. Statement of the whole annual revenue and expenditure of the late Province of Lower Canada, from the date of the Constitution to the period of the Union; and of the late Province of Upper Canada, from the earliest records before the House, to the Union. Ordered, (109-110) 695-696. Presented, (203) 1143-1144. Printed, (207) 1152. Vide above, Accounts And Papers, (53.)
81. Despatch relating to a system of emigration and colonization. Ordered by Message. Presented, (113-115) 735-739. Printed, (115) 739. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (57, 84, 92.)
82. Copy of the indictment against Martin R. White at the Western District Assizes, with the proceedings and judgment thereon. Ordered by Address, (116) 743-745. Presented, (186) 1086.
83. Despatch relative to the subscriptions in Canada for the relief of the distress in Ireland and Scotland. Ordered by Message. Presented, (118) 757.
84. Despatch relative to the adoption of measures for alleviating the condition of emigrants on their arrival at the Quarantine Station in Canada. Ordered by Message. Presented, (118) 757. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (57, 81, 92.)
85. Reports of Superintendent of Common Schools for Upper Canada for 1845 and 1846. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (130) 840. Vide above, Accounts And Papers, (75, 77.)
86. Report of Commissioners of Public Works. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (130) 840. Printed, (212) 1168. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (27, 70, 95.)
87. Statement of amount of Clergy Reserve Fund at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act for the sale of Reserves, with the charges thereon; also, the amount added, and allowances made from the said fund since that time. Ordered by Address, (135) 864. Presented; Printed, (209) 1159. Vide above, Accounts And Papers, (50.)
88. Documents relating to the purchase of Peter M'Gill's house, by the Government. Ordered by Address, (144) 893. Presented, (199) 1123.
89. Documents relative to the taking of the census for the present year. Ordered by Address, (147) 912-914. Presented, (176) 1047-1048.
90. Supplementary estimate of sums required for the service of 1847, (148-149) 916-918. Vide Supply.
91. Copy of the Order in Council revoking the tariff of fees for the said Court, and of correspondence, &c., in relation to the establishment of a tariff. Ordered by Address, (158) 955. Presented; Printed, (209) 1159.
92. Reports of Emigrant Commissioners relative to removing the emigrant depôt from Montreal to an island below the City. Ordered by Address, (161-162) 968-977. Presented, (197-199) 1118-1122. Printed, with the Address, (213) 1182. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (57, 81, 84.)
93. Despatch from Colonial Secretary, with enclosures, respecting the establishment of an equality of trade between Canada and the United States. Ordered by Message. Presented, (173-175) 1041-1047.

Printed, (176) 1049. Vide Accounts and Papers, (45.)
94. Despatch stating that the surplus postage collected in Canada will be handed over to the Receiver General. Ordered by Message. Presented, (176) 1047. Printed, (176) 1049.
95. Supplementary report on Public Works. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (176) 1048. Printed, (212) 1168. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (27, 70, 86.)
96. Statement of distribution of Statutes of last Session. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (176) 1048.
97. Correspondence relative to the importation of a cargo of wheat at Port Sarnia, by Malcolm Cameron, to be ground in bond; and correspondence between the Government and John Cameron, late Collector at Rivière aux Raisins, prior to his removal from office. Ordered, by Address, (193) 1107. Presented, (208-209) 1157-1158.
98. Report of Commissioners for relief of invalids and foundlings in District of Quebec. Ordered by Mr. Speaker. Presented, (212-213) 1180.

ACTIONS:--Bill to repeal 8 Vic., cap. 31, and make other provision for the limitation of Actions, presented and read, (41) 281. Ordered for second reading, (75) 498. Read second time, (91) 597-598. Referred, (91) 598. Reported; Engrossed, (135) 856. Passed, (142) 889. By the Council, (152) 939. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 & 11 Vic., cap. 11.)
------Bill to amend the Law relating to double costs, notices of actions, limitation of actions, and pleas of the general issue, under certain Acts, presented and read, (41) 289-290. Ordered for second reading, (64) 396, (82) 536.
------Bill to remove doubts as to sueing and defending causes in formâ pauperis, in Lower Canada, presented and read, (185) 1080-1081. Read second time; Engrossed, (185) 1082. Passed, (188) 1092.
------Vide Process, Service Of.

ADDRESSES:
1. To Her Majesty:--On the subject of patents for inventions; Sent down from the Council, (24) 217-218.
2. To Her Majesty:--On the subject of the present emigration, (74) 493-496. Committee appointed to draft Address, (74) 496. They report a draft, (74-75) 496-498. Address to His Excellency to transmit the same; Both Addresses engrossed; Members of Executive Council to learn His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended, (75) 498. His Excellency appoints time to be attended. (77) 515. House waits upon His Excellency, (78) 519. Answer, (79) 519.
3. To Her Majesty:--Praying Her Majesty to assent to the Bill passed last Session, for granting a Civil List. House resolves itself into Committee of the whole; Considered, (80) 524. Reported from a Committee of the whole; Agreed to, (80-81) 524. Engrossed; Communicated to the Council for concurrence, (81) 524. Agreed to by the Council; Address to His Excellency to transmit Address to Her Majesty, from the Council, (98) 634. Agreed to, (101-102) 656. His Excellency appoints to be attended, (109) 694. Members of Executive Council to attend His Excellency, (109) 695. Answer, (119) 760.
4. To Her Majesty:--Praying that the seat of Government may be permanently established in the western section of the province. Notice

of Motion, 746. Postponed Motion, ((135)) 857-863. Vide Population Of Lower Canada.

5. To Her Majesty:--Praying Her Majesty to sanction the free use of the navigation of the St. Lawrence by all Nations. Notice of Motion, 746-747. Motion, (144) 894-895. Further Consideration postponed, (144) 895. Motion for taking up Order of the Day, relative to Address, carried, on division, (162) 977-978. Motion Considered; Committed, (162) 978. Considered, (162) 978-985. Resolution reported, (162-163) 985-986. Agreed to, on division, (163) 986-987. Committee appointed to draft Address, (163) 987. They report a draft, (163) 987-988. Engrossed; Communicated to the Council for concurrence, (163) 988. Agreed to by the Council; Address to His Excellency, praying him to transmit the same to Her Majesty, from the Council, (173) 1041. Agreed to, (179) 1063. His Excellency appoints to be attended; Members of Executive Council to attend His Excellency, (186) 1085. Answer, (197) 1117.
6. To Her Majesty:--Praying for appointment of a Commission to inquire as to the best means of establishing a colonial post-office. Notice of Motion, 746-747.
7. To Her Majesty:--Praying Her Majesty to recommend the removal of the existing duties on Canadian products when admitted into the Mother Country; Committee appointed to draft Address, (150) 925. They report a draft, (153) 940-941. Engrossed, (153) 941. Address to His Excellency to transmit Address to Her Majesty; Engrossed, (161) 967-968. Both Addresses to be presented to His Excellency by Members of Executive Council, (161) 968.
8. To Her Majesty:--Praying Her Majesty to take into consideration the great danger to be apprehended from the Powder Magazines in Quebec City. Notice of Motion; Motion to stand until Monday, 26 July, 1090.

9. To His Excellency:--In answer to Speech at opening of the Session; Order for printing draft of Address, (8) 37. Vide Governor General. Resolution to present Address, (26-27) 233-235. Referred, (27) 235. Reported and agreed to, (27-28) 235-237. Engrossed; Members of Executive Council to learn His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended, (28) 237. His Excellency appoints day to be attended, (28) 241. House waits on His Excellency with Address, (29) 243-244. Answer, (29) 244.
10. To His Excellency:--For correspondence on obtaining assistance in the Government, of gentlemen possessing the confidence of the people of Lower Canada, (10) 46-47. Vide Accounts And Papers, (2.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (42.)
11. To His Excellency:--Motion for an Address congratulating His Excellency on arrival of Lady Elgin and other members of her family, and Lady Elma Bruce, (11) 52-54. Motion for adding "and the Earl of Durham", negatived, on division, (11) 54-55. Main Motion agreed to, on division; Committee appointed to draft Address, (11) 55. Reported and agreed to, (19) 166-167. Engrossed; Members of Executive Council to learn His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended, (20) 167. His Excellency appoints day to be attended, (28) 241. House waits upon His Excellency with Address, (29) 243-244. Answer, (29) 244.
12. To His Excellency:--For a statement of all emoluments of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in Upper Canada, for the last four years,

and the disbursements attending his office for the same period, (11) 55-56. Vide Accounts And Papers, (3.)

13. To His Excellency:--For correspondence on the subject of the Address to Her Majesty relative to the use of the French language in public documents, (11-12) 56. Vide Accounts And Papers, (4.)
14. To His Excellency:--For a return of the amounts received on account of the Fee Fund for 1846, and the salaries paid to the Judges of the District Courts in Upper Canada, (16) 112. Vide Accounts And Papers, (5.)
15. To His Excellency:--For correspondence respecting Address to Her Majesty for repeal of duties on Canadian products admitted into Great Britain; Address relative to placing the trade between Canada and the United States on a footing of reciprocity; also, relating to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the repeal of all Imperial Acts affecting the trade of Canada, (16) 112-113. Vide Accounts And Papers, (93.)
16. To His Excellency:--For correspondence touching the resignation of Joseph André Taschereau, late Solicitor General, and his appointment to the office of Circuit Judge, (16) 113. Vide Accounts And Papers, (6.)
17. To His Excellency:--For a return of the duties collected on salt, under the Act for the payment of the war losses in Upper Canada, and the amount of war losses debentures outstanding, (16) 114. Vide Accounts And Papers, (7.)
18. To His Excellency:--For information respecting the survey of the River St. Charles, (20) 170. Vide Accounts And Papers, (8.)
19. To His Excellency:--For information respecting the sale of the forges of St. Maurice, (20) 170. Vide Accounts And Papers, (9.)
20. To His Excellency:--For information relative to the purchase of certain land from Hugh Fraser, for the Ordnance Department in Bytown, and the town lots located therein, (24) 216. Vide Accounts And Papers, (10.)
21. To His Excellency:--For a statement of expenditure, out of the appropriations of 1845 and 1846, for the improvement of the Bytown and L'Orignal Road, on other roads than that contemplated by the Legislature, (24) 216-217. Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)
22. To His Excellency:--For copies of all papers relative to grants of land for mining purposes, and all regulations in relation to such grants, (24) 217. Vide Accounts And Papers, (12.)
23. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the expenditure on the Lake Ontario and Rice Lake macadamized road, (31) 248-249. Vide Accounts And Papers, (14.)
24. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence and reports relative to the works in operation on Lake St. Peter, (31) 249. Vide Accounts And Papers, (15.)
25. To His Excellency:--For a return of all ferries, with the names of the lessees and their sureties, the annual amount paid for each, &c., (32) 250. Vide Accounts And Papers, (16.)
26. To His Excellency:--For a warrant for £5,000, on account of the Contingencies of the House, (36) 265. Vide below, Addresses, To His Excellency, (81, 86.)
27. To His Excellency:--For statements of all outstanding debentures issued for public works in each Province, prior to the Union; of de-

bentures issued since the Union, and of all loans; and a statement of the amount required to complete each public work, (37) 266. Vide Accounts And Papers, (26.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (28, 60.)

28. To His Excellency:--For sundry information relative to the expenditure on each public work, before and since the Union, and the income derived from each, (37) 266-267. Vide Accounts And Papers, (27.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (60.)
29. To His Excellency:--For copies of all communications, orders, &c., relating to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle. Motion, (41) 281-286. Vide Grosse Isle; Accounts And Papers, (29.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (33.)
30. To His Excellency:--Representing the isolated situation of the new settlements on the Saguenay, and praying that titles may be given to actual settlers, for their lands, at a low rate, per acre, (41) 286-288.
31. To His Excellency:--Praying His Excellency to take into consideration the expediency of ordering an exploration of the country in the rear of Quebec, (41) 288-289.
32. To His Excellency:--For copies of all correspondence between the Government and Samuel P. Jarvis, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, relative to the accounts of the Indian Department, and for copies of the said accounts, and all correspondence, &c., respecting them, (45) 306-310. Vide Accounts And Papers, (30.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (48.)
33. To His Excellency:--For copies of any instructions or correspondence relative to the erection of emigrant sheds within the City of Quebec; and praying that inquiry be made whether such sheds might not be erected a distance from the City; and also respecting a temporary hospital. Postponed motion, 269. Motion, (45) 310. Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.). Printed, (213) 1182. Vide also, above, Addresses, To His Excellency, (29.)
34. To His Excellency:--For copies of all reports, plans, correspondence, &c., under direction of the Board of Works, for improving the St. Lawrence below Quebec, (45) 310.
35. To His Excellency:--For copies of all proclamations, instructions, &c., under which tolls were collected at Windsor Harbor, in 1845, 1846, and 1847, and subsequently suspended; and the rates of tolls on the Welland and Burlington Canals, (45) 311. Vide Accounts And Papers, (32.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (84, 85.)
36. To His Excellency:--For information relative to the expenditure of the £2,000 voted in 1845, for improving the road from Scugog Lake to the Narrows Bridge, and respecting certain other roads in connection therewith, (46) 312-313. Vide Accounts And Papers, (33.)
37. To His Excellency:--For a return of the receipts and expenses of the Crown Lands Department for 1845 and 1846, and information respecting land scrip, (49) 327-328. Vide Accounts And Papers, (36.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (66.)
38. To His Excellency:--For information relative to the expenditure of the moneys raised under the Act for erecting a lunatic asylum in Upper Canada, and shewing from what funds the temporary Asylum at Toronto has been supported, (50) 330-331. Vide Accounts And Papers, (38.)

39. To His Excellency:--Withdrawn Motion respecting rates of Postage, 344.
40. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the expenditure on the Welland Canal, since the first Session of the present Parliament, (58) 353. Vide Accounts And Papers, (49.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (32.)
41. To His Excellency:--For copy of an Order in Council of 17 Sept. 1845, and a subsequent instruction, relative to Clergy Lands, with particulars of sales thereof; also, a copy of the rules by which the public are excluded from the Crown Lands Department, except on special application, (58) 353-354. Vide Accounts And Papers, (50.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (72.)
42. To His Excellency:--That His Excellency take measures for forming a strong and efficient administration, (63) 378-380. Consideration postponed, (63) 380. Resumed, (68) 411-461. Motion, negatived, on division, (68) 461. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (10.)
43. To His Excellency:--For a statement of revenue derived from timber; also, from slides on the Ottawa; also, from the Union Suspension Bridge at Bytown, (63) 381. Vide Accounts And Papers, (54.)
44. To His Excellency:--For copies of various papers relating to the seizure of a horse, belonging to Donald M'Crae, (63) 381-382. Vide Accounts And Papers, (55.)
45. To His Excellency:--For copies of the quarterly returns of the receipts and expenditure of the Post Office Department, from 5 July 1844; and a return of the emoluments of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, and Toronto, from 5 Jan. 1843, (64) 382-383.
46. To His Excellency:--For the names of the Commissioners for the management of the funds granted for the relief of the sufferers by the fires at Quebec, with their instructions and rules, and a copy of their report, (66-67) 407. Vide Accounts And Papers, (56.)
47. To His Excellency:--For information as to the manner in which the provisions of the Passengers Act have been observed, by vessels bringing emigrants to the Province, (67) 408. Vide Accounts And Papers, (57.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (76, 79.)
48. To His Excellency:--For a statement of Indian moneys invested in debentures during the last three years, with the particulars of such investment, (67) 409. Vide Accounts And Papers, (58.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (32.)
49. To His Excellency:--For an account of the timber passed over the slides on Trent River in 1846, the revenue received therefrom, and the amounts still due, (67) 409-410. Vide Accounts And Papers, (59.)
50. To His Excellency:--For the accounts of the trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, for 1846, (67) 410. Vide Accounts And Papers, (24.)
51. To His Excellency:--for a survey of the St. Maurice River, (68) 410-411.
52. To His Excellency:--For copies of all correspondence between the Executive and the trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, and of all accounts, &c., thereto relating, (68) 411. Vide Accounts And Papers, (60.)
53. To His Excellency:--For copies of all Petitions complaining of Louis Flavien Dufresne, J. P., and all papers relating thereto, and of all correspondence relative to the said complaint, (70) 472.
54. To His Excellency:--For information of the nature of the Civil Sec-

retary; and whether the duties of the Civil and Provincial Secretaries could not be performed by the same officer. Motion, negatived, on division, (70-71) 473-477.

55. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the amount expended in the pretended construction of a macadamized road from St. David's to Jordan, (73) 490-491. Vide Accounts And Papers, (63.)
56. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the amount collected as harbor dues at Toronto in 1846, and the balance due on advances for constructing the Queen's Wharf, (73-74) 491. Vide Accounts And Papers, (64.)
57. To His Excellency:--For the report of Thomas C. Keefer respecting the Bytown and Hatfield Road, and his general report on the trade and public works on the Ottawa, (74) 491-492. Vide Accounts And Papers, (65.)
58. To His Excellency:--Praying His Excellency to cause legal proceedings to be instituted for securing the inhabitants of Brandon Township in the possession of their lands, (74) 492. Vide Accounts And Papers, (66.)
59. To His Excellency:--On the subject of Brock's monument concerning funds collected to repair the injury it had sustained, and also to find if the Government was willing to complete the restoration. Notice of Motion, 510.
60. To His Excellency:--For a statement of sums expended on the various public improvements in Upper and Lower Canada, since the Union. Notice of Motion, 540. Motion, (88) 568. Vide Accounts And Papers, (70.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (27, 28.)
61. To His Excellency:--Calling attention to the fact that the harbor at Port Burwell was not being constructed. Notice of Motion, 541-544. Withdrawn Motion, 544.
62. To His Excellency:--For copy of a Petition for the dismissal of André Benjamin Papineau, J. P., and Commissioner of Small Causes, in the Parish of St. Martin, with sundry information and documents relating thereto, (87) 559-560.
63. To His Excellency:--For copy of a letter addressed to Alexander Calder, informing him that he was recommended for the office of Postmaster at Beaverton, and copies of other communications relative thereto, and to the subsequent appointment of another person to fill the office. Motion, (87-88) 561. Negatived, on division, (88) 561-567.
64. To His Excellency:--For copy of the Petition of the late Sir Isaac Coffin to Lord Dorchester, pursuant to which Letters Patent were issued, granting him the Magdalen Islands, and of any anterior correspondence, (91) 596. Vide Accounts And Papers, (71.)
65. To His Excellency:--For statements relative to the revenue on the Yonge Street Road, in 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847; the amount allowed to gate keeper for losses sustained by breaking up part of the road, &c., and also, the cost of the first four miles, near Lymburner's, (97) 629-632. Vide Accounts And Papers, (78.)
66. To His Excellency:--Expressing a want of confidence in the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Motion, (112) 717-734. Negatived, on division, (112-113) 734-735. Vide above, Addresses, To His Excellency, (37.)
67. To His Excellency:--For copies of the indictment against Martin R. White, at the Western District Assizes, and the proceedings thereon, and Judgment of the Court, (116) 743-745. Vide Accounts And Papers, (82.)

68. To His Excellency:--For a return of the different townships from which Petitions have been presented to the Government within the last four years, for improvement of Simcoe Street, the line between the Home and Colborne Districts, and of the answers thereto, (119) 759-760.
69. To His Excellency:--For a return of the townships from which Petitions have been presented to the Government, within the last four years, for improvement of the Windsor and Sturgeon Bay Road, and of the answers thereto, (119) 760.
70. To His Excellency:--Praying for the adoption of measures forthwith, for completing the works on the Chambly Canal, (126) 817.
71. To His Excellency:--Praying, in consideration of the pestilence raging in the City, to prorogue the Legislature as soon as possible. Motion, negatived, on division, (130) 836-838.
72. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the amount of the Clergy Reserve fund at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act for sale of the Clergy Reserves, with the annuities, &c., payable therefrom; also the amount added and allowances made from the said fund, since that time, (135) 864. Vide Accounts And Papers, (87.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (41.)
73. To His Excellency:--For copies of all documents relative to the purchase of Peter M'Gill's house by the Government, (144) 893. Vide Accounts And Papers, (88.)
74. To His Excellency:--For correspondence between the Government and Jacques Crémazie, relative to the holding of the office of Registrar of Dorchester, by Edward Bowen, (144) 893.
75. To His Excellency:--For a return of the salary and allowances rereived by William Morrison, in his capacity of Crown Land Agent, (144) 896.
76. To His Excellency:--Praying that tracts of wild land up the Ottawa be granted for a period of one year, to enable emigrants to settle upon their lands. Motion, 904-906. Withdrawn Motion, 906. Vide also, Addresses, To His Excellency, (47, 79.)
77. To His Excellency:--For copies of any circulars addressed to the District Wardens since last Session, relative to taking the census for the present year, and of any other documents on the subject, (147) 912-914. Vide Accounts And Papers, (89.)
78. To His Excellency:--For copies of the Order in Council revoking the tariff of fees for the Vice Admiralty Court, and of all correspondence and documents on the subject of a tariff of fees, (158) 955. Vide Accounts And Papers, (91.)
79. To His Excellency:--Representing the alarming extent to which fever prevails at the emigrant sheds at the mouth of the Lachine Canal, and praying that they may be removed to some place below the City, carried, on division, (161-162) 968-977. Vide Accounts And Papers, (92.); Addresses, To His Excellency,(47, 76.)
80. To His Excellency:--For a return of the various corps who were entitled to land for their services in the last war, shewing the parties that have received the same, &c., (168-169) 1024.
81. To His Excellency:--For a warrant for £9,252, for sessional allowance to Members, (177) 1060. Vide also, Addresses, To His Excellency, (26, 86.)
82. To His Excellency:--For copy of all correspondence relative to the

importation by Malcolm Cameron, of a cargo of wheat at Port Sarnia, to be ground in bond; and of correspondence between the Government and John Cameron, late Collector at Rivière aux Raisins, prior to his removal from office, (193) 1107. Vide Accounts And Papers, (97.)

83. To His Excellency:--Praying that the said Seigniory may not be sold, but that the revenues therefrom may be set apart as a separate fund, until the same can be disposed of by the Legislature, (207) 1153-1154.

84. To His Excellency:--Expressing regret that the works at Windsor Harbor have not been prosecuted with sufficient vigour and despatch, carried, on division, (208) 1155. Vide also, Addresses, To His Excellency, (35, 85.)

85. To His Excellency:--Expressing regret at the high rates of toll at Windsor Harbor, and requesting that the tariff may be reconsidered. Motion, negatived, on division, (208) 1155-1156. Vide above, Addresses, To His Excellency, (35, 84.)

86. To His Excellency:--For a warrant for £13,508 11s. 5d., on account of the Contingencies, (212) 1169. Vide above, Addresses, To His Excellency, (26, 81.)

87. To His Excellency:--Stating the opinion of the House that the office of the Adjutant General was no longer necessary. Notice of Motion, 1171.

88. To His Excellency:--Enquiring about the sum of £500 given to the Adjutant General in consideration of his vacating his office. Notice of Motion, 1171.

89. To His Excellency:--Praying that when the water was drawn off from the Lachine Canal Basin, it might not be let in again until after the whole of the works were completed. Notice of Motion, 1172-1176. Withdrawn Motion, 1176.

------Motions for Addresses, negatived, on division, (68) 461, (70-71) 473-477, (88) 561-567, (112-113) 734-735, (130) 836-838, (208) 1155-1156.

------Addresses for papers and documents, not transmitted to the House. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (26, 30, 31, 34, 45, 51, 53, 62, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86.)

ADDRESSES, JOINT:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (1, 3, 5.)

ADJOURNMENTS:--Vide House.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF MILITIA:--Vide Public Accounts.

ADMINISTRATION, PROVINCIAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (2.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (10, 42.)

ADVOCATES:--Bill to allow certain fees to Advocates appearing before Commissioners' Courts in Quebec, presented and read, (16) 114. Read second time; Committed, (42) 290. Considered, (47) 316-318. No report, (47) 318.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:--House resolves to go into Committee to consider of removing the duties on agricultural products; Considered, (73) 490, (91) 597. Order of the day postponed, (106) 668. Motion that it be first item for a future day, negatived, on division, (128) 831. Further Considered, (149) 918-922. Vide Accounts And Papers, (40, 61.); Addresses, To Her Majesty, (7.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (15.)

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:--Petition of E. W. Thompson ((or Thomson)), for an Act to incorporate the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, (47) 323, (56) 348. Bill presented and read, (126) 817. Read second time; Engrossed, (180-181) 1068. Passed, (182) 1074. By the Council, (196) 1114. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 60.)
------Petition of Joseph Antoine Larocque, and others, for an Act to incorporate the Canadian Agricultural Society, (65) 403, (71) 485. Bill to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, presented and read, (158) 955-956. Read second time; Engrossed, (181) 1069. Passed, (182) 1074. By the Council, (196) 1114. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 59.)
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (23.)

ALIENS:--Petition of Joseph Donegani, praying for an Act to confirm his title to certain property, of which his nephews have dispossessed him at law, on the ground of his being an alien, and that the titles of all persons in a like situation may be quieted, (10) 46, (15) 107. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Report, (48) 326. Vide below.
------Bill to extend the time for taking oath, &c., required of persons naturalized in this Province, presented and read, (32) 250. Ordered for second reading, (55) 343. Read second time; Engrossed, (60) 366. Passed, (61) 372-373. By the Council, with amendments, (125) 808. Considered; Agreed to, (129) 834. Reserved, (217) 1193.
------Bill to secure titles to real estate, to persons naturalized under Statute of Lower Canada, 1 Will. 4, cap. 53, presented and read, (58) 354-355. Ordered for second reading, (82) 537, (94) 619, (196) 1116. Order for second reading discharged, (211) 1167.
------Petition of John J. E. Linton, and others, for the naturalization of aliens, after a certain length of residence, (90) 594, (100) 652.

ALLEN, HENRY:--Petition of, for enquiry into the cause of his dismissal from the office of Judge of the London District Court, (9) 45, (14) 105.
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AMERICAN GOODS:--Vide Scythes And Axes.

AMHERSTBURGH:--Petition of Theodore J. Sack, and others, for incorporation of that Town, (61) 372, (70) 470. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (79) 519. Petition of François Caron, and others, against, (68) 468, (78) 518. Report that Standing Orders have not been complied with, (96) 627. Bill presented and read, (87) 559.

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------Bill to amend the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada, presented and read, (87) 559. Ordered for second reading, (131) 842, (141) 882. Order for second reading discharged, (200) 1128.
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ASYLUMS:--Vide Lunatic Asylums.

ATTORNEYS:--Vide Barristers And Attorneys.

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B

BABCOCK, GEORGE:--Petition of, of Brantford, praying to be allowed to carry the American mail over a certain tract, (61) 372, (70) 470.

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BANQUE DU PEUPLE:--Petition of President, &c., of Banque du Peuple, for an amendment to their Act of Incorporation, (29) 243, (39) 276. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (40) 277. Report, (70) 471. Bill presented and read, (59) 355. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (76) 501. Reported, (101) 654. Committed, (101) 655. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (132) 844. Passed, (133) 851. By the Council, (148) 915. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 61.)

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BARNHART'S ISLAND:--Petition of George Snetsinger, for indemnification for the loss of "Barnhart's Island", which had been included by the Commissioners within the boundary of the United States, (83) 551, (95) 625.

BARNSTON:--Petition of James Green, and others, for payment of School Funds in that Municipality, notwithstanding there was no assessment, (159) 961, (167) 1020.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS:--Petition of William Elliott, and others, praying that the profession of Barrister and Attorney may be divided in Canada West, (65) 403, (71) 485.
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BEAUHARNOIS COUNTY:--Petition of James Biggar, and James Botham, for removal of the Circuit Court from Beauharnois to Durham, or a division of the County into two Circuits, (61) 371, (69) 469.

BECANCOUR RIVER:--Vide Bridges; Champoux, François.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL:--Petition of N. Adams, and others, for aid to that Institution, (77) 515, (84) 553.

BEECHER, ISAAC:--Petition of, for a patent for an improved bark mill, (9) 45, (14) 105. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Report, special, (44) 306. Bill presented and read, (59) 355. Ordered for second reading, (76) 501. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (93) 602. Reported, (134) 855. Committed, (143) 891. Considered, (197) 1117-1118. Reported; Engrossed, (197) 1118. Passed, (203) 1142-1143.

BEDLEY, ROBERT JAMES:--Petition of, for an inquiry into his dismissal from the office of Paymaster to the Board of Works, (38) 274, (48) 325.

BELLECHASSE:--Petition of P. Boissonnault, and others, for establishment of the Registry Office at St. Michel, (9) 45, (14) 106. Bill presented and read, (32) 250. Ordered for second reading, (47) 316.

Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (75) 499. Reported, (101) 654. Committed, (101) 655. Considered, (132) 844-845. Reported; Engrossed, (132) 845. Passed, (133) 852. By the Council, (148) 915. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 50.)

BERTHIER:--Petition of Jacques Laverdière, and others, for the construction of a wharf at Berthier, (61) 372, (69) 470.

BERTHIER ACADEMY:--Petition of Charles Emond, and others, for aid to that Institution, (28) 242, (38) 274.

BIG CREEK NAVIGATION COMPANY:--Petition of Henry P. Smith, and others, of Walsingham, for an Act of Incorporation, (9) 45, (14) 105. Referred to Committee on Petition of John Edmiston, and others, (48) 326. Vide Rivers And Rivulets.

BILLS, PRIVATE:--Mr. Speaker lays before the House a report upon the Private Bill system, prepared in accordance with an order of the House at the last Session; Printed, (31) 248. Referred, (94) 621.
------Resolution, that Mr. Speaker be authorized to pay £50 for the said report, (214) 1183.
------Standing Committee on Private Bills to be appointed, (16) 114. Appointed, (23) 214-215. Subjects referred: Petition of President, &c., of Banque du Peuple, (40) 277. Montreal New City Gas Bill, (60) 360. Petition of Montreal Gas Light Company, relative to a new Company, (61) 373. Bellechasse Registry Office Bill; Montreal Bank Bill, (75) 499. City Bank Bill, (75) 499-500. Montreal Gas Light Amendment Bill, (75) 501. Banque du Peuple Amendment Bill, (76) 501. Canada Mutual Life Assurance Bill, (77) 508. Petition of Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Road Company, (79) 519. Terrebonne Registry Office Bill, (83) 539. Petitions of Messrs. John Ward, and Company, and others; and Pierre Perrault, and others, (85) 554. British North American Mining Bill; Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Bill, (89) 583. Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill, (91) 597. Beecher's Patent Bill; Montreal Mining Bill, (93) 602. London Incorporation Bill, (106) 667. L'Islet Registry Office Bill, (131) 841. Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill, (132) 845. Toronto Mechanics' Institute Bill, (132) 845. Petitions of F. M. Soulard, and A. Morin; Michel Fournier; O. E. Casgrain, (133) 853. Montreal Building Society Amendment Bill, (140) 881. Upper Canada Mining Bill; Canada Mining Bill, (141) 883. Quebec Bank Bill; Lake Superior Mining Bill; Garden River Copper Mining Bill, (150) 923. Echo Lake Mining Bill, (150) 923-924. Kingston Incorporation Amendment Bill, (151) 926. Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill, (180) 1067. Vaudreuil Glass Bill, (180) 1067-1068. Bill for sale of piece of land belonging to the Calvinistic Baptist Church at Perth; Montreal Cemetery Bill; "Friends" Seminary Bill; Quebec District Bank Bill, (180) 1068. Toronto Dry Dock Bill; William Henry Incorporation Bill, (181) 1069.
------First report of Committee, on Petition of La Banque du Peuple, (70) 471. Second report, on Montreal New City Gas Bill; Petition of Messrs. John Ward, and others; Of the Montreal Gas Light Company, (90) 595. Third report, on Bellechasse Registry Office Bill; Montreal Bank Stock Bill; Montreal City Bank Stock Bill; Canada Mutual Life Assurance Bill; Banque du Peuple Bill; Montreal Gas Light Amendment

Bill and Petition, (101) 654. Fourth report, on Terrebonne Registry Office Bill; Petition of Pierre Perrault, and others, special, (108) 680. Fifth report, on British North American Mining Bill; Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Bill, (117) 753. Sixth report, on Montreal Mining Bill, special, (123) 798. Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Bill; and Petition of Niagara and Ten Mile Creek Road Company, special, (123) 799. Seventh report, on Isaac Beecher's Patent Bill; London Incorporation Bill, (134) 855. Eighth report, on L'Islet Registry Office Bill; F. M. Soulard, and O. E. Casgrain; Michel Fournier, (147) 911. Ninth report, on Toronto Mechanics' Institute Bill; Quebec Bank Stock Increase Bill; Kingston Incorporation Amendment Bill, (159) 962. Huron and St. Mary's Copper Bill, (159) 962-963. Upper Canada Mining Bill; Canada Mining Bill; British and Canadian (Lake Superior) Mining Bill; Garden River Copper Mining Bill; Echo Lake Mining Bill; Montreal Building Society Amendment Bill, (159) 963. Tenth report, on Toronto Dry Dock Bill, special; Philadelphia and Huron Mining Bill; Quebec District Bank Bill; Montreal Cemetery Bill; Bill for sale of a piece of land belonging to the Calvinistic Baptist Church at Perth, (182) 1075. Hallowell "Friends" Seminary Bill, (183) 1075. Eleventh report, on William Henry Incorporation Bill, (189) 1095. Twelfth report, on Vaudreuil Glass Factory Bill, (203) 1144.

------Mr. Speaker declares the Bill to amend the Kingston Incorporation Act, to be of a private nature, and subject to the Rule for the payment of a fee, (150) 925. Motion for suspending Rule, carried, on division, (150-151) 925. Vide Kingston.

------Time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills extended, (40) 279, (96) 626.

------Time for receiving reports on Private Bills, (72) 488, (133) 853, (143) 892.

------Time for receiving Private Bills, (143) 891.

------Sixty-third Rule, requiring Committees to post Bills one week, suspended for remainder of the Session, (158) 955.

------So much of sixty-sixth Rule, respecting Petitions for Private Bills, as relate to Church-door notices, suspended for the present Session, with respect to Petitions from Upper Canada, (45) 306.

------Sixty-sixth Rule suspended, so far as it affects the Petition of Joseph Major, and others, (74) 492. Sixty-third Rule suspended, so far as it affects the L'Islet Registry Office Bill, (144) 895-896.

------Motion for suspending sixty-sixth Rule, on Petition of John E. Mills, and others, negatived, on division, (97) 632.

------Seventy-first Rule, fee on Private Bills, suspended in relation to the Kingston incorporation amendment Bill, (150-151) 925-926.

------Petition for Private Bills not proceeded with, on account of non-compliance with Standing Orders. Vide Amherstburgh; Clinton; Hull Union Road Company; Montreal And Great Northern Railroad; Montreal And Province Line Junction Railroad; Port Britain Harbor And Wharf Company; Portland; Sophiasburgh.

------Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (13.); Printing.

BISHOPS' COLLEGE:--Vide Supply.

BLUE BOOK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (46.)

BOARD OF WORKS:--Vide Works, Board Of.

BOLTON:--Petition of Sir James Stuart, Baronet, for an Act to facilitate a partition of certain lands in that Township, granted to Nicholas Austin and his Associates, in 1797, (22) 212, (30) 246. Petition of Jonathan Peasley, and others, against a partition, (47) 323, (56) 348. Vide Lands.
------Petition of Solomon B. Buswell, and others, praying that certain parts of Bolton and Hatley may be erected into a separate Township, by name of the Township of Elgin, (71) 485, (78) 519.

BONDS AND SECURITIES, REGISTRAR'S REPORT OF:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (25.)

BOSANQUET:--Petition of Benjamin Brester, and others, praying that that Township may be re-united to the District of Huron, (29) 243, (39) 277. Petition of Charles M. Nixon, and others in favor, (38) 273, (47) 324. Petition of S. M. Eastman, and others, against, (38) 273, (47) 323. Both referred to Committee on Petition of M. M'Kenzie, and others, (48) 325-326. Vide London District.

BOSTWICK, MATTHEW:--Petition of, Preventive Officer at Sherbrooke, complaining of illegal proceedings on the part of the Collector of Customs at Quebec, in regard to certain cattle seized by Petitioner, and praying relief, (47) 323, (57) 348. Referred, (88) 567-568.

BOTANIC MEDICINE:--Petitions praying that persons qualified to practice under the Thomsonian system of medical treatment, may be authorized to charge for their services: Of H. Williams, and others, (56) 346, (65) 404. Of Joshua Adams, and others, (68) 468, (78) 518. Of Thomas Morgan, and others, (71) 485, (78) 519. Referred, (179) 1063. Of Sylvester Skinner, and others; Of Abram Emmons, and others, (99) 650, (111) 713. Report, (189) 1095-1096.

BOUCHER DE NIVERVILLE, JOSEPH:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services during last war, (9) 45, (14) 106.

BOUCHETTE, JOSEPH:--Petition of, for aid towards the heavy expenses incurred in the compilation of his map of Canada and the other North American Provinces, (61) 372, (69) 470. Resolution for procuring twenty-five copies of Bouchette's map of Canada, (214)1183.
------Vide Supply.

BOUNDARY LINE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (42.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (4.); Wells, Alphonso.

BOWEN, EDWARD:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (74.)

BOWERMAN, STEPHEN:--Petition of, for compensation for land taken from him by a survey, (38) 273, (48) 324.

BRADT, PETER:--Vide Clinton.

BRAMPTON, MR.:--Vide Supply.

BRANDON, LAKE:--Ministry's enquiry respecting titles to inhabitants of Lake Brandon, 463.
------Question concerning duties of the inhabitants of Lake Brandon; Answer, 587.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (66.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (58.)

BRANTFORD:--Petition of Lewis Burwell, and others, for an Act to incor-

porate that Town, (22) 212, (30) 246. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, special, (72) 486. Petition of Nathan Gage, and others, against, (77) 515, (85) 554. Bill presented and read, (90) 596. Read second time; Committed, (141) 882-883. Considered, (195) 1113-1114. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1145. Passed, (207) 1154-1155. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 48.)

BRENNAN, PATRICK:--Petition of, for an inquiry into the cause of his dismissal as Superintendent of the emigrant sheds at Montreal, (83) 551, (95) 625.

BRENNANVILLE:--Vide Post Office.

BRIDGES:--Petition of William Henderson, and others, for a grant to erect a bridge over the River Etchemin, and to improve the road leading thereto, (9) 44, (13) 103.

------Petition of Pascal Persillier dit Lachapelle, Jr., for authority to construct a bridge over the Rivière des Prairies, (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred, (19) 166. Committee discharged, and Petition referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Report, (40) 279. Petition referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (70) 471. Bill presented and read, (46) 313. Ordered for second reading, (75) 498-499. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (81) 525. Reported, special report, (123) 799. Committed, (124) 801. Considered, (194) 1110. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1144. Passed, (205) 1147. By the Council, (214) 1184. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 97.)

------Petitions in favor of Lachapelle's Bridge: Of Hector Granger, and others; Rev. B. ((or R.)) Mercier, and others; C. Germain, and others, (28) 242, (38) 274. Norbert Dumas, and others, (29) 242, (38) 274. Rev. A. Théberge, and others, (35) 263, (43) 302-303. Eusèbe Hétier, and others; J. N. Muir, and others, (35) 263, (43) 303. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (57) 349, (70) 471, (72) 486.

------Petition of Pierre Vieau, and others, for authority to build a bridge over the Rivière des Prairies; of Thomas Mussen, and others, in favor, (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred, (19) 166. Committee discharged, and Petitions referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, (44) 306. Bill presented and read, (63) 381. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (81) 525. Reported, special report, (123) 799. Bill Committed, (123) 800. Considered, (194) 1109. Reported, (203) 1144. Engrossed, (204) 1144. Read third time, (204) 1146. Proviso added by way of Rider, (204) 1146-1147. Passed, (205) 1147. By the Council, (214) 1184. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 96.)

------Petitions in favor of Vieau's Bridge: Of Rev. Louis Gingras, and others, (61) 371, (69) 469. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (85) 555. Of William M'Donald, and others, (90) 594, (100) 651. Referred to Committee on Roads And Bridges, (100) 653.

------Petition of E. Desjardins, and others, praying that no exclusive privilege be granted for building a bridge over the River des Prairies, unless it be above the present ferry, (38) 274, (48) 325. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (66) 405.

------Petition of Charles Garneau, and others, praying that the Dorches-

ter Bridge may be placed under the control of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, (9) 46, (14) 107. Referred to Committee on Petition of Guillaume Robitaille, and others, (40) 278. Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.

------Question concerning buying the Dorchester Bridge; Answer, 885.

------Petition of John Elliot, and others, for erection of a bridge over the River Nation, (13) 103, (22) 213.

------Petition of Hon. Augustin Norbert Morin, for authority to construct a bridge over the North River, at St. Jérôme, (22) 212, (30) 245. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, (49) 326. Bill presented and read, (59) 355. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (76) 501. Report, (100) 653. Committed, (101) 655. Considered, (141) 883. Reported; Engrossed, (145) 901. Passed, (146) 909. By the Council, (173) 1040. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 95.)

------Petition of Edward ((or Edouard)) Martial Leprohon, and Joseph Amable Berthelot, Jr., for authority to erect a toll bridge over the River Jésus, at St. Eustache, (29) 243, (39) 276. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (44) 305. Report, special, (66) 405. Bill presented and read, (80) 523. Ordered for second reading, (106) 667. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (146) 902. Reported, (159) 962. Committed, (161) 966-967. Considered, (200) 1129. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1146. Passed, (205) 1147. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 98.)

------Petition of Zozime Maçon, and others, praying that the rates of toll proposed for said bridge may be reduced, (61) 371, (69) 469. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (85) 555.

------Petition of Philemon Dugar, for remuneration for erecting a bridge in Rawdon, (35) 262, (43) 301.

------Petition of Frederick Bearman, and others, for construction of a bridge over the River Jacques, at its mouth, (55) 346, (65) 403.

------Petition of Edouard Normand, for indemnification for loss sustained in the construction of a bridge over the River St. Maurice, (61) 372, (69) 470.

------Petition of Rev. Charles Dion, and others, praying that the bridge to be constructed over the River Becancour, be built near the Church, (61) 372, (69) 470.

------Petition of W. C. D. Anson, and others, praying that the proposed bridge over the River Godfroi may be a drawbridge, (95) 624, (100) 652.

------Petition of John Young, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, to build a bridge over the St. Lawrence, near Montreal; Rules suspended so far as they affect the Petition; Petition presented and read; Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (109) 694. Report, (111) 715. Bill presented and read, (117) 754. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (180) 1067. Reported, (189) 1095. Motion for committing Bill this day; Amendment for substituting "on Monday next", carried, on division; Main Motion, as amended, agreed to, (191) 1101. Considered, (211) 1164-1166. Reported; Engrossed; Passed, (213) 1182.

------Notice of Question concerning construction of a bridge over River Thames at Chatham, 156.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (54, 72.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (9.); Montreal And Province Line Junction Railroad; Motz, James; Roads And Bridges; St. Germain; Supply.

BRIEN, JACQUES:--Vide Supply.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY:--Petition of, for an Act to recognize their Letters Patent, and Imperial Charter, (10) 46, (15) 107. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Report, (49) 327. Bill presented and read, (58-59) 355. Ordered for second reading, (82) 538, (94) 620, (106) 671. Read second time; Engrossed, (181) 1071. Passed, (182) 1074. By the Council, (196) 1114. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 106.)

BRITISH AND CANADIAN MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR:--Petition of George Desbarats, and T. A. Stayner, for an Act of Incorporation, (36) 264, (44) 304. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 555. Report, (96) 627. Bill presented and read, (87) 561. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (150) 923. Reported, special report, (159) 963. Committed, (161) 967. Considered, (201) 1129-1130. Reported; Engrossed, (201) 1130. Passed, (203) 1142. By the Council, with an amendment, (210) 1162. Considered; Agreed to, (211) 1164. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 76.)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY:--Petition of John Prince, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (11) 52, (19) 165. Referred, (23) 213. Again referred, to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 278. Report, special, (44) 306. Report from Select Committee; Printed; Bill presented and read, (66) 406. Motion for second reading, (88) 574. Amendment for postponing the same, negatived, on division, (89) 574-583. Bill read; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, on division, (89) 583. Reported, (117) 753. Committed, (124) 801. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (194) 1109. Passed, (203) 1142. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 70.)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION:--Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (11) 52, (19) 165. Referred, (19) 166. Committee discharged, and Petition referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Report, (62) 375. Bill presented and read, (70) 472. Ordered for second reading, (131) 841. Ordered to be the first Order of the Day, Monday, (147) 914. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (164) 1000. Reported; Engrossed, (169) 1026. Passed, (172) 1033. By the Council, (196) 1114. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 81.)

BROCK DISTRICT:--Petition of District Council, for appointment of Commissioners to settle disputed boundary lines therein, (83) 550, (100) 652.

BROCK TOWNSHIP:--Petition of W. W. Branan, and others, for annexation of Brock to the London District, (11) 51, (19) 165.

BROCK'S MONUMENT:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (59.)

BROCKVILLE:--Bill to provide for an assessment of real and personal

property in Brockville, according to the annual value or rental thereof, presented and read, (24) 217. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (33) 253. Reported; Committed, (79) 520. Considered, (93) 618. Reported; Engrossed, (98) 634. Passed, (100) 651. By the Council, with amendments, (148) 915-916. Considered; Agreed to, (157) 952. Royal Assent, (215) 1187. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 43.)

------Petition of Rev. Edward Denroche, and others, congregation of St. Paul's Church, Brockville, for authority to sell an old parsonage and lot, for the purpose of building a new parsonage, (65) 403, (71) 485.

------Bill, from the Council, to enable the Churchwardens to sell the said lot, (109) 694. Ordered for second reading, (124) 801. Read second time; Passed, (194) 1110. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 104.)

BUILDINGS, PUBLIC:--Vide Supply.

BURFORD:--Vide Windham And Burford.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (32.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (35.)

BURLINGTON BAY DOCK COMPANY:--Petition of William P. M'Laren, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (56) 346, (65) 404. Bill presented and read, (80) 523. Ordered for second reading, (94) 618, (106) 670. Read second time; Committed, (132) 845. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (141) 882. Passed, (146) 909-910. By the Council, with amendments, (173) 1040. Considered; Agreed to, (179) 1063-1065. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 83.)

BURLINGTON LADIES ACADEMY:--Petition of P. Thornton, and others, for pecuniary aid to that Institution, (10) 51, (18) 163.

BURNHAM, HON. ZACHEUS:--Petition of, for the confirmation of a grant of land on the Sault St. Marie, to Robert Rogers and others, by the Chippawa Indians, in 1760, (22) 212, (30) 245-246. Motion to refer Petition, negatived, on division, (85) 555-556.

BURRAGE, REV. R. R.:--Petition of, for an increased allowance, as teacher of the Free Grammar School at Quebec, and for his long services, (22) 212, (30) 246.

BYTOWN:--Bill to incorporate Bytown, presented and read, (15) 111. Read second time, (37) 268. Committed; Considered and amended, (37) 268. Reported; Engrossed, (41) 290. Passed, (42) 301. By the Council, with amendments, (125) 808. Taken into consideration, (128-129) 832-833. Committed; Considered, (129) 833-834. Reported amended; Amendments to be engrossed, (136) 866. Amendments passed, as amended, (143) 890. Agreed to by the Council, (148) 915. Royal Assent, (215) 1187. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 42.)

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (10.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (20.)

BYTOWN AND BRITANNIA RAILROAD:--Petition of Hon. Thomas M'Kay, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (38) 273, (47) 324. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (48) 325. Report, (62) 375. Bill presented and read, (63) 376. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (82) 536. Reported, (108)

681. Committed, (108) 681-682. Considered, (164) 1001. Reported; Engrossed, (169) 1026. Passed, (178) 1062. By the Council, with amendments, (196) 1115. Considered; Agreed to, (205) 1148-1149. Reserved, (217) 1194.

BYTOWN AND HATFIELD ROAD:--Select Committee appointed upon the report of Thomas C. Keefer, relative to the said Road, (135) 856. Petitions of John Cameron, and others, and Peter Freil, and others, referred; Members added, (143) 890. Report, (159) 962. Motion for concurring in report; Amendment, for committing report, carried, on division; Considered; No report, (192) 1103.

------Notice of Question concerning the roads from Bytown to Hatfield, 238.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (65.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (57.)

BYTOWN AND L'ORIGNAL ROAD:--Petition of John Cameron, and others, for an inquiry into the proceedings of the Board of Works, in reference to the L'Orignal and Bytown Road, and for the completion of the work, (35) 262, (43) 302. Referred to Committee on Thomas C. Keefer's report; Member added to Committee, (143) 890. Vide Bytown And Hatfield Road.

------Petition of Peter Freil, and others, praying that the grant for improving the front road from Bytown to L'Orignal may be expended on the same, (65) 403, (72) 486. Referred to Committee on Thomas C. Keefer's report; Member added to Committee, (143) 890. Vide Bytown And Hatfield Road.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (21.)

BYTOWN AND OTTAWA RAILROAD:--Postponed Bill concerning incorporation of Bytown and Ottawa Railroad and Navigation Company, 270.

BYTOWN AND PEMBROKE ROAD:--Notice of Question concerning roads from Bytown and Pembroke, 238.

BYTOWN UNION SUSPENSION BRIDGE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (54.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43.)

C

CALDER, ALEXANDER:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (63.)

CAMERON, DUGALD:--Petition of, for compensation for a piece of land, of which he has been unjustly deprived, (151) 932, (159) 961-962. Referred, (188) 1093.

CAMERON, JOHN:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (97.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (82.)

CAMERON, MALCOLM:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (97.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (82.)

CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (21.)

CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of Joseph Légaré, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (29) 243, (39) 277. Bill to incorporate the Assurance Company of the Province of Canada, presented and

read, (74) 492. Order for second reading discharged, (194) 1108.

CANADA, HISTORY OF:--Vide Contingencies.

CANADA MINING COMPANY:--Petition of David Torrance, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (11) 52, (19) 165. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Report, (48) 326. Bill presented and read, (80) 524. Ordered for second reading, (94) 619, (106) 671. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (141) 883. Reported, special report, (159) 963. Committed, (185) 1082. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (202) 1136. Passed, (202) 1141. By the Council, with amendment, (210) 1162. Considered; Agreed to, (210-211) 1163-1164. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 74.)

CANADA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY:--Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (10) 51, (18) 164. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (57) 349. Report, (62) 375. Bill presented and read, (32) 251. Ordered for second reading, (55) 343. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (77) 508. Report, (101) 654. Committed, (101) 655. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (141) 883. Passed, (146) 910.

CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of Peter Warren Dease, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, and a grant of wild lands along the line of the road, (61) 371, (69) 469. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (72) 486. Bill presented and read, (124) 801. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (181) 1069. Reported, (184) 1078. Committed, (184) 1078-1079. Considered, (201) 1135. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1146. Passed, (208) 1157. By the Council, (214) 1185. Reserved, (217) 1194.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (42, 45.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (4.); Railroads; Supply.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL READER:--Vide Contingencies.

CANADIAN LIFE ASSURANCES:--Vide Baker, Mr.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (7.)

CANALS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (32, 49.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (35, 40, 70, 79, 89.); Supply.

CARILLON AND GRENVILLE RAILROAD:--Petition of Charles J. Forbes, and others, praying that the Ordinances for constructing a railroad from Carillon to Grenville may be re-enacted, (9) 44, (13) 104. Petition of H. B. Smith, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (18) 163, (30) 244. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, (62) 375. Bill presented and read, (63) 376. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (82) 536. Reported; Committed, (108) 681. Considered, (164) 1001. Reported; Engrossed, (169) 1026. Passed, (178) 1062. By the Council, with amendments, (196) 1115. Considered; Agreed to, (205) 1149. Reserved, (217) 1194.

------Postponed Bill concerning Railroad from Carillon to Grenville 270.

CARLETON:--Vide Election, Controverted, Carleton.

CARON CORRESPONDENCE:--Question concerning why the late Ministerial correspondence had not been laid on the table; Answer, 293.

CARRUTHERS, FREDERICK FRASER:--Petition of, for admission to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor, (22) 212, (30) 246. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Referred to a Select Committee, (44) 305. Report, (44) 306. Report a Bill; Bill presented and read, (62) 374-375. Read second time; Engrossed, (83) 538. Passed, (84) 552. By the Council, (98) 633. Royal Assent, (122) 797. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 107.)

CATTLE:--Vide Revenue Laws.

CAUSES:--Vide Actions.

CENSUS:--Bill for taking the census, presented and read, (162) 977. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (166) 1009. Further Consideration, (187) 1087-1088. Reported; Engrossed; Passed, (194) 1108. By the Council, (215) 1187. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. --.)
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (89.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (77.); Population Of Lower Canada.

CHAMBLY AND GRANBY ROAD:--Petition of John Glen, and others, Trustees of the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road, for authority to extend the Chambly and Granby Road over a certain interval, (29) 243, (40) 277.

CHAMBLY, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of Rev. P. M. Mignault, and others, for aid to that Institution, (47) 323, (56) 347.

CHAMBLY CANAL:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (70.)

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD:--Petition of John E. Mills, for an extension of their charter, and for authority to effect a loan, (35) 262, (43) 302. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (44) 305. Report, (66) 405.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (19.)

CHAMPOUX, FRANCOIS:--Petition of, for indemnification for the loss of his right of ferry over the River Becancour, (126) 826, (143) 890.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:--Vide Supply.

CHARLESTON ACADEMY:--Petition of W. G. Cook, and others, trustees, for pecuniary aid, (9) 44, (13) 104.

CHATHAM BRIDGE:--Vide Supply.

CHESHIRE, FREDERICK J.:--Vide Indian Lands.

CHIMNIES, INSPECTOR OF:--Vide Supply.

CHINGUACOUSEY AND PORT CREDIT ROAD:--Petition of James Paterson, and others, for an Act of Incorporation for the improvement of the road from Lot 10 in Chinguacousey, to Port Credit, (56) 346, (65-66) 404. Vide Orders, Standing.

CHRISTIANS, BIBLE:--Petitions of Bible Christians, praying to be allowed the same rights as other religious denominations: Of Robert Best,

and others, (10) 51, (18-19) 164. Of James Hill, and others, (29) 243, (39) 277. Of John H. Cynon ((or Eynon)), and others, (69) 468, (78) 518. Of Mark Bolland, and others, (99) 650, (110) 713.

CHURCH DOOR NOTICES:--Vide Bills, Private.

CHURCH DOORS, SALES AT:--Petitions for discontinuance of the practice of selling property at church doors on Sunday: Of Rev. Richard Whitwell, and others, (11) 52, (19) 165. Of Rev. Edward G. Sutton, and others, (38) 273, (48) 325. Of A. Chapman, and others, (47) 323, (56) 347. Of Joseph Scott, and others, (47) 323, (56) 348. Two first Petitions referred, (61) 373. Of Edmund Longmore, and others, (107) 677, (116) 752. Of Rev. Thomas Johnson, and others, (159) 961, (167) 1020.

CIRCUIT JUDGE:--Vide DeBleury, Mr.

CIRCUIT, LOWER CANADA:--Vide Supply.

CIVIL LIST BILL:--Question concerning Civil List Bill of last Session; Answer, 254.
------House resolves to go into Committee to consider of addressing Her Majesty to pray Her Assent to the Civil List Bill, passed last Session; Considered, (80) 524. Report an Address; Agreed to, (80-81) 524. Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (3.)

CIVIL SECRETARY:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (54.)

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT:--Vide Government, Claims Against.

CLARENCEVILLE ACADEMY:--Petition of M. Townsend, and others, for aid to that Institution, (47) 323, (56) 347.
------Vide Supply.

CLARK, JOHN:--Petition of, for payment of the amount due him by the Montreal Turnpike Trustees, for ground taken, and damages, (18) 163, (30) 244.

CLASSON, JOSIAH:--Petition of, for indemnification for losses sustained as a Contractor during the last war, (36) 264, (44) 305.
------Question concerning indemnification of Josiah Classon; Answer, 587.

CLERGY RESERVE LANDS:--Petition of P. P. Lacroix, and others, praying that the system adopted by the Crown Lands Department in relation to the Clergy Reserves, may be no further acted upon until the decision of the Legislature thereon, (61) 372, (70) 470.
------JOURNALS of last Session read, relative to proceedings in relation to the sale of Clergy Lands, (124) 801-802. Several Motions upon the same subject proposed, negatived, on division, (124) 802-805, (124-125) 806-807, (125) 807.
------Question concerning papers related to the Clergy Reserves; Answer, 1171.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (50, 87.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (41, 72.); Lands.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY'S OFFICE:--Vide Offices Of The House.

CLERK OF THE CROWN AND PLEAS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (3.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (12.)

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY:--Certifies return of Members, (1-2) 1-2, (2) 3-4, (3) 16, (22) 211, (28) 241, (110) 712, (142) 888.
------To lay on the table, forthwith, the warrants relating to the writ issued for the County of Simcoe, (2-3) 5-10.
------To attend forthwith, and amend an error in the last return for the City of Kingston, (3) 16.
------Examined respecting any warrants or writs, &c., affecting the representation of Hamilton, (5) 27-28.
------Examined touching the issue of the writ for Simcoe during last recess, (115-116) 741-742.
------Vide Supply.

CLINTON:--Petition of Peter Bradt, for removal of certain boundary monuments in that Township, (9) 45, (14) 106-107. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report that Standing Orders have not been complied with, (44) 306. Petition referred to Committee on Petition of Samuel Gamble, and others, (57) 349. Vide Walpole And Woodhouse.

COBBAN, ROBERT:--Petition of, praying compensation for repairing a road, for inquiry into the cause of the delay of justice in his case, and for the passing of an Act to compel non-resident proprietors to perform settlement duties, (13) 103, (23) 213.

COBOURG:--Petitions for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Town: Of President and Board of Police, (77) 515, (84) 553. Referred, (85) 555. Of Thomas Scott, and others, (90) 594, (100) 651.

COBOURG AND GRAFTON ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of Ebenezer Perry, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (90) 594, (100) 651. Bill presented and read, (109) 695. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (180) 1067. Reported, (189) 1095. Committed, (191) 1100. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (211) 1164. Passed, (213) 1181. By the Council, (215) 1186. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 92.)

COBOURG AND PORT HOPE ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of James Smith, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (77) 515, (84) 553. Bill presented and read, (109) 695. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (180) 1067. Reported, (189) 1095. Committed, (191) 1100. Considered, (209-210) 1160. Reported; Engrossed, (210) 1160. Passed, (214) 1183. By the Council, (215) 1186. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 93.)

COBOURG AND RICE LAKE ROAD COMPANY:--House resolves to go into Committee for the purpose of amending the Act for amending the Cobourg Railroad Act, (49-50) 329. Considered; Resolution reported and agreed to, (60) 365. Vide below.
------Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Cobourg and Rice Lake Plank Road and Ferry Company, presented and read, (60) 365. Ordered for second reading, (82) 538. Read second time; Committed, (94) 620. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (105) 666. Passed, (107) 677. By the Council, (125) 807. Royal Assent, (215) 1187. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 86.)
------Petition of President and Directors of the Company, for amendments to Act of Incorporation, (56) 346, (65) 404.

COBOURG HARBOUR:--Petition of President and Directors of Cobourg Harbour Company, for an investigation into the expenses incurred by the Board of Works in improving said Harbour, and for completion thereof, (90) 594, (100) 651. Referred, (100) 652-653.

COLONIAL SECRETARY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (45, 93.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (7.)

COMMERCE:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (7.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (15.)

COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (43.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (5.)

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (66.)

COMMITTEES, STANDING:--To be appointed, (16) 114. Instruction, to prepare lists of two additional Committees, (23) 213-214. Report, (23) 214-215. Report concurred in, and Standing Committees appointed in pursuance thereof, (30-31) 246. Vide Bills, Private; Contingencies; Laws, Expiring; Library; Orders, Standing; Printing; Privileges; Railroads; Roads And Bridges.

COMMUTATION OF TENURE:--Bill to facilitate commutation of tenure of lands en roture in the Queen's Domain in Lower Canada, presented and read, (10) 48. Ordered for second reading, (32) 251. Read second time; Referred, (59) 356. Instruction, to report whether it may not be desirable to limit operation of Bill to Quebec, and the several towns and villages, (59) 358. Bill to render commutation compulsory in certain cases, referred, (59) 357-358. Bill on Queen's Domain reported, (79) 520-521. Committed; Printed, (79) 521. (Members added to Committee, (97) 633. Compulsory Commutation Bill reported, (111) 714. Vide below.) Considered (Queen's Domain Bill), (140) 879-880. Reported; Engrossed, (145) 900. Passed, (146) 910. By the Council, with amendments, (186) 1085. Considered, (190) 1098-1099. Motion for concurring in amendments, negatived, on division, (190-191) 1099. Committee appointed to draw up reasons to be offered to the Council, for disagreeing to their amendments, (192) 1102. Report of reasons, (193) 1107. Conference to be desired with the Council, (193) 1108. Message from the Council, agreeing to a Conference; Managers appointed; They attend the Conference, and report delivery of the reasons, (196) 1115. Message from the Council, receding from their amendments, (197) 1117. Reserved, (217) 1194.

------Bill to render commutation of tenure of lands en roture into free and common soccage, compulsory on the Seignior, at the pleasure of the censitaire, presented and read, (10) 48. Ordered for second reading, (32) 251-252. Motion for second reading, (59) 356. Amendment, for adding "this day six months", negatived on division, (59) 356-357. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Bill relating to lands in the Queen's Domain, (59) 357-358. Instruction to Committee, (59) 358. Vide above. Members added to Committee, (97) 633. Order of the Day postponed, (105) 667. Reported; Committed, (111) 714. Order for consideration discharged, (181-182) 1071.

------Bill to facilitate reunion to the domain, of lands conceded by Seigniors, on conditions not fulfilled, presented and read, (58) 354. Ordered for second reading, (82) 537.

------Bill, from the Council, to amend the Act for facilitating optional

commutation of tenure, (118) 755. Motion for second reading; Notice taken that the Bill contains provisions which should have originated in the Assembly; Resolved, that the House will not proceed further therewith, (143) 891.

------Bill to amend the Act for facilitating, &c., presented and read, (158) 954-955. Order for second reading discharged, (181) 1069.

CONFERENCE:--Conference desired with the Council, for the purpose of communicating the reasons of the House for disagreeing to the amendments of the Councils to the Bill to facilitate commutation of the tenure of lands in the Queen's Domain; A Member ordered to go to the Council and desire such conference, (193) 1108. Message from the Council agreeing to a conference, and appointing managers on their part; Managers appointed on part of the House; They attend the conference, and report delivery of reasons, (196) 1115. Message from the Council, receding from their amendments, (197) 1117.

CONSTABLES:--Bill to amend the laws relating to the appointment of special constables, presented and read, (71) 480. Ordered for second reading, (89) 584-585. Read second time; Committed, (98-99) 636. Considered, (131) 843. Reported; Engrossed, (139) 878. Passed, (142) 888-889. By the Council, (152) 938. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 12.)

CONTINGENCIES:--Postage on letters to and from members, not exceeding one ounce, and on Petitions and printed papers, to be charged to the Contingencies, (8) 37.

------Standing Committee to be appointed, (16) 114. Appointed on, (23) 215. First report, for advance on Contingencies; Address ordered thereon, (36) 265. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (26.) Petition of Mrs. Brewer Frémont referred, (159) 962. Second report, on Petition of Mrs. Brewer Frémont, (188) 1093. On Contingent Accounts, (188-189) 1093-1095. Instruction, to consider the propriety of purchasing a number of copies of F. X. Garneau's History of Canada, (207) 1152. Instruction, to consider the propriety of purchasing a number of copies of the Canadian Agricultural Reader; Second report Committed; Considered; Resolution reported and agreed to; Address ordered thereupon, (212) 1169. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (86.)

------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (81.)

COPYRIGHT:--Bill to amend Act for protection of copyright, presented and read, (158) 955. Read second time; Engrossed, (165) 1006. Passed, (166-167) 1019. By the Council, (186) 1084. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 27.)

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (45.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (7.)

CORPORATIONS:--Bill to define and extend the power of the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, relative to usurpations and vacancies in corporations, presented and read, (15) 111. Ordered for second reading, (33) 253. Read second time; Referred, (60) 359.

------Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, and others, for a general law to give corporate privileges to any body of persons desiring the same, (38) 273, (48) 324. Vide also, Echo Lake Mining Company; Huron Lake Silver And Copper Mining Company; Partnerships.

COSTS:--Vide Actions.

COTE ST. PAUL ROAD:--Vide Montreal Roads.

COURT HOUSES:--Vide Supply.

COURTS, LOWER CANADA:--Question concerning Ministry's intention to introduce a Bill for better constitution of several Courts in Lower Canada; Answer, 398.

COURTS OF ASSIZE:--Question concerning amendment of Act limiting the days for holding Courts of Assize; Answer, 344.

COUTUME DE PARIS:--Motion, that the Law Clerk be directed to translate the text of the Coutume de Paris, during the ensuing recess, under direction of the Speaker, carried, on division, (184-185) 1079-1080.

COZENS, JOSHUA YOUNG:--Petition of, for confirmation of a Report of a Committee of the Assembly of Upper Canada, in 1836, relative to certain lands purchased by him from the Six Nations Indians, (22) 211, (30) 245. Referred, (36) 264.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:--Notice of Question concerning Crown Lands Department, 238.
------Question concerning inefficient state of Crown Lands Department; Answer, 319.
------Notice of Question concerning making the Administration of the Crown Lands Department more efficient, 398. Postponed Question, 510. Question; Answer, 541.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (36, 50.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (37, 66.); Commissioner of Crown Lands; Lands.

CROWN PROPERTY:--Bill to exempt property of the Crown in Lower Canada from local rates and taxes, presented and read, (49) 329. Read second time, on division, (88) 568-571. Committed, (88) 571. Order of the Day, postponed, (98) 635. Considered, (110) 703-704. Motion that report be presented, agreed to, on division, (121) 770-771. Reported; Engrossed, on division, (121) 771. Passed, (122) 796. By the Council, (135) 865. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 16.)
------Petition of Mayor, &c., of Montreal, against the Bill, (99) 650, (111) 713.
------Notice of Motion relating to Crown Lands, 93.

CULLERS, SUPERVISOR OF:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (74.)

CULP, ISAAC HUMPHREY:--Vide Randall, Robert.

CUSTOMS:--House resolves to go into Committee to consider the Acts relating to duties of customs, (49) 329. Considered, (64) 395-396. Report on resolution for repealing all Provincial Acts relating to the customs, and so much of any Imperial Acts as imposes duties; Agreed to, (68) 462. Vide below.
------Bill to repeal certain Acts, and to consolidate the laws relating to the customs, and for granting duties of customs, presented and read, (68) 462. Ordered for second reading, (88) 573. Notice taken that the alteration of duties proposed therein should have originated in a Committee of the whole, (99) 638-640. Order for second reading discharged, (99) 640.

------Petition of Montreal Board of Trade, against the Bill, (95) 624, (100) 652.
------House resolves to go into Committee to consider the several Acts relative to customs duties, (109) 683. Considered, (109) 683-693, (121-122) 771-782, (126) 817-821, (130) 840-841. Resolutions and Schedules, reported and agreed to, (136-139) 868-877. Vide below.
------Bill to repeal and amend certain Acts relating to the customs, presented and read, (139) 877-878. Read second time; Committed, (139) 878. Considered, (145-146) 901-902. Reported; Recommitted, (148) 914. Considered; Reported; Amendments agreed to; Engrossed, (148) 915. Read third time, (151) 932. Rider proposed, negatived, on division, (151) 932-933. Bill passed, on division, (151-152) 933-938. By the Council, (160) 964. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 30.)
------House resolves to go into Committee to consider of imposing a specific duty on wheat, instead of an ad valorem duty; Considered; Resolution reported and agreed to, (161) 966. Vide below.
------Bill to amend an error in the Act of the present Session imposing customs duties, presented and read; Standing Rules suspended; Engrossed, (161) 966. Passed, (164) 1000. By the Council, (182) 1071. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 31.)
------Question concerning equalization of duties; Answer, 269.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (7, 28, 43, 54, 61, 72, 91.); Addresses, To Her Majesty, (7.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (15, 17, 43, 78.); Agricultural Products; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (5, 9.); Navigation Laws; Scythes And Axes; Supply; Timber Trade; Wool.

CUTHBERT, HON. ROSS:--Vide St. Lawrence And Industry Railroad.

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DAMS:--Vide Supply.

DEATH:--Vide Accidental Death.

DEBATES:--Adjourned, (13) 92, (18) 154-155, (21-22) 205-206.

DEBENTURES:--Bill to facilitate the issue of, presented and read, (49) 329. Ordered for second reading, (64-65) 396, (82) 536. Read second time, (88) 571-572. Committed, (88) 572. Considered, (98) 635. Reported; Engrossed, (102) 658. Passed, (107) 677. By the Council, (117) 755. Royal Assent, (123) 798. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 2.)
------Question concerning power to be given to District Councils of Upper Canada, to issue debentures for completing local improvements; Answer, 398.
------Postponed Question, 510. Question, 541.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (26, 27, 35, 70, 86, 95.); Addresses, To His Excellency, 27, 28, 60.)

DEBLEURY, MR.:--Questions as to whether he was appointed Circuit Judge of Montreal District; Answers, 847.

DEBTORS:--Bill to amend the Law of imprisonment for debt, and afford additional means for the discovery and disposal of the effects of judgment debtors, presented and read, (37) 267. Ordered for second reading, (60) 360. Read second time; Referred, (77) 508-509. Re-

ported; Committed, (112) 716. Considered, (172) 1032. Again considered; Reported; Engrossed, (172) 1034. Passed, (181) 1070. By the Council, (196) 1114. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 14.)
------Petition of William Wiseman, Jr., praying that honest debtors may be relieved from imprisonment for contempt of Court, (38) 273, (48) 324.

DECHENE, JEAN BAPTISTE MIVILLE:--Petition of, for loss of a schooner in the service of the Government, (9) 44, (13) 103.
------Question concerning Ministry's intention to indemnify him for his losses; Answer, 791.

DEGUISE, PIERRE:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services as Clerk to the Municipal Council of St. Thomas, (65) 403, (71) 485.

DENIVERVILLE, JOSEPH BOUCHER:--Vide Boucher De Niverville, Joseph.

DEPOTS OF PROVISIONS:--Vide Supply.

DESJARDINS, FRANCOIS XAVIER:--Vide Vaudreuil Glass Factory.

DESPATCHES:--Vide Accounts And Papers.

DILLABOUGH, JOHN:--Petition of, for a pension, (9) 45, (14) 105.

DISTILLATION:--Vide Grain.

DISTRICT COURTS:--House resolves to go into Committee to consider certain Resolutions respecting the increase of the jurisdiction of the District Courts in Upper Canada, (63) 376. Considered, (63) 376-378. No report, (63) 378.
------Petition of Henry Allen, for repeal of Act of 9 Vic., relating to the practice of the said Courts, (159) 961, (167) 1020.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (6.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (16.); Allen, Henry.

DIVISION COURTS:--Petition of John V. Ham, for amendments to the Division Courts Act, (10) 51, (18) 163.
------Bill to consolidate and amend the laws affecting Division Courts in Upper Canada, presented and read, (73) 489. Ordered for second reading, (105) 664. Order for second reading discharged, (187) 1088.
------Vide Wellington District.

DONEGANI, JOSEPH:--Vide Aliens.

DORCHESTER BRIDGE:--Vide Bridges.

DORCHESTER ELECTION:--Vide Privileges.

DOUCET, NICOLAS BENJAMIN:--Petition of, for aid in consideration of a work compiled by him, called "Fundamental Principles of the Laws of Canada", (18) 163, (30) 245.

DOUGLASS ((OR DOUGLAS)), JAMES:--Petition of, for an inquiry into the right by which the Rector of Toronto Township took possession of a certain lot of land, and praying to be allowed to purchase the same, (11) 52, (19) 165.

DOVER HARBOR:--Question concerning completion of Dover Harbor; Answer, 367.

DOWER:--Bill to amend the Law, and facilitate proceedings in actions of dower, presented and read, (23) 215-216. Ordered for second reading, (46) 313. Motion for second reading, negatived, on division, (60) 361-365.

DRAPER, WILLIAM HENRY:--Vide Members; Speaker.

DUFRESNE, LOUIS FLAVIEN:--Question concerning his conduct; Answer, 1172.
------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (53.)

DUGAR, PHILEMON:--Vide Bridges.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM:--JOURNALS of last Session read, relative to report on Petition of William Duncan; Entries referred to a Committee of the whole, (73) 490. Considered, (89) 585. Resolution reported, for enabling William Duncan to collect certain moneys due him; Agreed to, (91) 596-597. Bill presented and read, (91) 597. Ordered for second reading, (106) 668. Order for second reading discharged, (181) 1070.

DUNDAS AND WATERLOO ROAD:--House resolves to go into Committee to consider of authorizing the Commissioners of the Dundas and Waterloo Road to borrow a sum of money; Considered, (67) 408. Resolutions reported and agreed to, (74) 492-493. Vide below.
------Bill to authorize the Commissioners of the said Road to borrow £6,000 to complete the same, presented and read, (74) 493. Ordered for second reading, (91) 597. Read second time; Committed, (106) 668. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (132) 845. Passed, (133) 851. By the Council, (160) 963. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 58.)
------Petition of James Hamilton, and others, for authority to the trustees to borrow a sum of money, (77) 515, (84) 553.

DUNDAS VILLAGE:--Petition of John Paterson, and others, for an Act to incorporate that Village, (22) 212, (30) 245. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Petition of Rev. William M'Murray, and others, against, (36) 263, (43) 303. Referred, (57) 349. Report, special, (72) 486. Bill presented and read, (80) 523. Ordered for second reading, (93) 618, (106) 670. Read second time; Committed, (132) 845. Considered, (141) 882. Reported; Engrossed, (145) 901. Passed, (151) 932. By the Council, (173) 1040. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 44.)

DUNHAM HIGH SCHOOL:--Petition of William Baker, and others, for aid to that Institution, (90) 594, (100) 651.

DURHAM, EARL OF:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (11.)

DUTIES:--Vide Customs.

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ECHO LAKE MINING COMPANY:--Petition of Theodore Hart, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, or for a general Act for all mining companies, (38)273, (68) 468, (78) 518. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 554-555. Report, special, (96) 627. Bill presented and read, (87) 561. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (150) 923-924. Reported, special report, (159) 963. Committed, (179) 1063. Considered; Reported; Engrossed,

(201) 1135. Passed, (213) 1181. By the Council, (215) 1187. Royal Assent, (127) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 77.)

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS:--Notice of a Bill to amend Common School Act, 156. Withdrawn Notice, 157.

------Bill to amend the Common School Act for Upper Canada, presented and read, (49) 327. Ordered for second reading, (82) 535. Read second time; Committed, (98) 636. Considered, (131) 843. Reported; Engrossed, (139) 878. Passed, (142) 889. By the Council with amendments, (173) 1040. Considered, (192) 1102-1103. Agreed to, (192) 1103. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 18.)

------Deferred Question concerning amendment of Lower Canada Education Act; Answer, 270.

------Notice of Motion for a Bill to amend School Law in Lower Canada, 540. Bill presented and read, (97) 629. Ordered for second reading, (131) 842. Read second time; Committed, (187) 1088. Order of the Day postponed, (202) 1137. Order for consideration discharged, (212) 1168.

------Bill to amend the laws relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada presented and read, (126) 817. Order for second reading discharged, (195) 1111.

------Petitions for aid: Of William Patton, and others, of the District of Quebec, for a grant for establishing an institution for education of young girls, (9) 44, (13) 104. Of Antoine Légaré, and others, for aid to the Association of School Teachers at Quebec, (9) 45-46, (14) 107. Of Right Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and others, for aid to establish a college in Montreal for instruction of youth, (10) 51, (19) 164. Of Very Rev. A. Mailloux, and others, for aid to increase an establishment erected at the Rivière Ouelle, for the purposes of education, (13) 103, (23) 213. Of E. Cartier, and others, for aid to establish a new college at St. Hyacinthe, (29) 243, (39) 276. Of Rev. John Cook, D.D., and others, for aid for a school in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, (35) 263, (43) 303. Of Very Rev. T. Cooke, and others, for aid for the Christian Schools in Three Rivers, (61) 371, (69) 468.

------Petitions for amendment or repeal of School Act for Lower Canada: Of Félix Michel, and others; Augustin Morin, and others; of James Morgan, and others; of J. Bouchard, and others; of Rev. Jean Baptiste Bernier, and others; of E. Dalaire, and others, (9) 44, (13) 103. Petitions of E. Dalaire, and others; Rev. Jean Baptiste Bernier, and others, referred, (15) 107. Augustin Morin, and others; J. Bouchard, and others, referred to same Committee, (15) 107-108. Motion for referring Petition of James Morgan, and others, to same Committee, negatived, on division, (15) 108-110. Of Thomas Coulombe, and others; of Siméon Ecuyer, and others, (10) 51, (19) 164. Of Germain Hudon, and others, (22) 212, (30) 245. Of P. Benoit, and others, (22) 212, (30) 246. Of A. Beaubien ((or Beaulieu)), and others, (29) 242, (39) 275. Of F. M. Soulard, and A. Morin, (29) 243, (39) 275. Of Rev. J. Baptiste Chartré, and others, (29) 242, (39) 275. Of Alexis Thibodeau, and others, (36) 263, (43) 303. Of Municipal Council, Municipality of Rimouski, (36) 263, (43) 303. Of Thomas Meagher, and others; of Raphael Marcotte, and others; of Joseph Bradshaw, and others; of Rev. C. T. Caron, and others, (38) 273, (48) 324. Of L. Esdras Manseault, and others, (47) 323, (56) 347.

Of Ferdinand Murphy, and others, (56) 346, (65) 404. Of Pierre Boisvert, and others; of Pierre Pascal Fortin, and others, (61) 372, (69) 470. Of L. M. Cressé, and others; of Joseph Brouyard, and others; of A. C. Taschereau, and others; J. G. Gagnon, and others; Jean E. Paré, and others, (71) 485, (78) 518. Of Municipal Council, Kakouna, (77) 515, (85) 554. Of Robert Henderson, and others, relating to appeal, (83) 550, (95) 624. Of François Massicotte, and others; Of P. C. Marquis, and others, (83) 550, (95) 624. Municipal Council, St. Denis de la Bouteillerie; of Joseph Hudon, and J. Baptiste Martin, (83) 550, (95) 625. Of J. B. Ethier, and others, (90) 594, (100) 652. Of Rev. E. W. Sewell, and others, (110) 712, (122) 796. William Kent, and others; and P. T. Pelletier, and others, (110) 712, (122) 796. Of Rev. John Clugston, and others, (116) 752, (126) 826. Of James Oliva, and others, (122) 796, (126) 826. Of C. C. Greece, and others, (146) 909, (159) 961.

------Petitions for amendment or repeal of the School Act for Upper Canada: Of Rev. J. Lalor, and others, (38) 273, (48) 324. Of Municipal Council of Home District, (107) 677, (116) 752. Of Thomas Johnson, and John Miller, (193) 1106, (213) 1181.

------Petitions of Adolphus Williams, and others, against any Legislative supervision as respects education, (9) 45, (14) 105.

------Petition of C. Gravel, and others, school teachers of Sorel, for the payment of their just claims, (29) 242, (39) 276.

------Petition of C. H. Lassiseraye ((or Lasisseraye)), for payment of arrears due the School, of which he is principal Master, (36) 264, (44) 304.

------Report of Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, on elementary instruction, presented last Session, ordered to be printed, (190) 1098. Vide Accounts And Papers, (75.)

------Report of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, printed, (206) 1151. Vide Accounts And Papers, (77.)

------Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (85.); Barnston; Bathurst District; Elizabethtown; Lands; Niagara Town; Supply.

EDWARDSBURGH:--Petition of James Gibson, and others, against any alteration of boundary lines in that Township, (77) 515, (84) 553.

ELECTION, CONTROVERTED, CARLETON:--Petition of Edward Malloch, complaining of the undue election and return of George Lyon, for the County of Carleton, (10) 51, (18) 163-164. Mr. Speaker acquaints the House that recognizances had not been entered into, (66) 404-405.

ELECTION, DORCHESTER:--Notice of Motion for a new writ, 93.

------Instruction to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to enquire why the writ for the County of Dorchester was issued so late as the 9 of June last, (158) 955.

ELECTION, KINGSTON:--Clerk of Crown in Chancery ordered to attend forthwith and amend an error in the last return, (3) 16.

ELECTION, SIMCOE:--Mr. Speaker acquaints the House that during the recess he had issued his warrant for a new writ for the election of a member in the room of the Hon. William B. Robinson, who had vacated his seat by accepting office, and also that another warrant, signed by two members, had been issued to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, on which latter warrant a writ had been issued, (2) 3. That a cer-

tificate had been received, of the return of the Hon. William B. Robinson on the said writ, (2) 3-4. Clerk of Crown in Chancery ordered to lay both warrants on the table, (2-3) 5-10. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery examined touching the said election, (115-116) 741-742. Motion, that while a Parliament is in being, it belongs to the House alone to direct the issue of warrants for the election of Members, (116) 742. Amendment, for referring the subject matter of the Simcoe Election to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, carried, on division, (116) 742-743. Main Motion, as amended, agreed to, (116) 743. All evidence and documents on the subject also referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections, (117) 753. Committee to report evidence, (154) 944. Report, with evidence, (154-157) 944-950. Motion for concurring in Report, (157) 950-952. Consideration postponed; Report printed, (157) 952. Consideration resumed, (176) 1049. Amendment, expressing regret at any irregularity in the issuing of the writ, but declaring that there is no reason to believe the result of the election was affected thereby, carried, on division, (176-177) 1049-1056. Main Motion as amended, carried, on division, (177) 1056-1057.

------Question and Answer concerning legality of Hon. William B. Robinson's election, 292-293.

------Mr. Baldwin prepared to present Motion on Simcoe election; Motion postponed, ((68)) 411. Government prepared to take up matter; Matter dropped, ((68)) 461.

------Notice of Motion for an inquiry respecting validity of the election, 586.

------Certificates of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of the election of members upon new writs, (1-2) 1-2, (2) 3-4, (3) 16, (22) 211, (28) 241, (110) 712, (142) 888.

------Motion, that while a Parliament is in being, it belongs to the House alone to direct the issue of warrants for the election of members, except in cases where the authority has, by Statute, been delegated to other hands; Superseded by amendment, (116) 742.

ELECTIONS, WRITS ISSUED DURING THE RECESS:--

FOR WHAT PLACE.	IN THE ROOM OF.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
Carleton	James Johnston, Esq.	Resigned, (1) 1
Prince Edward	John P. Roblin, Esq.	Accepted Office, (1) 1-2
Cornwall	Rolland Macdonald, Esq	Resigned, (1) 2
L'Islet	Etienne Paschal Taché, Esq	Accepted Office, (1-2) 2
Missisquoi	Hon. At. Gen. Smith.	Accepted Office, (2) 3
Kingston	John Alexander Macdonald, Esq.	Resigned, (2) 3
Toronto	Hon. Henry Sherwood.	Accepted Office, (2) 3
Simcoe	Hon. William B. Robinson	Accepted Office, (2) 3-4

ELECTIONS, WRITS ISSUED DURING THE SESSION:--

FOR WHAT PLACE.	IN THE ROOM OF.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
London	Hon. William Henry Draper	Resigned, (8) 36
Dorchester	Joseph André Taschereau, Esq.	Accepted Office, (8) 36-37

------Vide Election, Dorchester.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION:--Report of Superintendent of schools for Upper Canada, on elementary instruction, presented last Session, ordered to be printed, (190) 1098. Vide Accounts And Papers, (75.)

ELGIN, COUNTESS OF:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (11.)

ELGIN, DISTRICT OF:--Vide London District.

ELGIN, TOWNSHIP OF:--Vide Bolton; Plantagenet.

ELIZABETHTOWN:--Petition of H. ((or A.)) W. Blanchard, and others, for authority to sell a lot of land in that Township, granted by the late James Haskin for school purposes, and to purchase another, (61) 372, (69-70) 470.

ELKINS, MRS. SUSAN:--Petition of, praying indemnification for the destruction of her property by incendiaries in 1840, (132) 851, (147) 911.

ELMSLEY:--Vide Montague And North Elmsley.

EMIGRANTS:--Petition of Mayor and Councillors of Quebec, for a grant to enable them to alleviate the distress of emigrants arriving in that City, (11) 52, (19) 165.
------Question concerning provision for sick and destitute emigrants; Answer, 294.
------Conversation on state of emigrants, ((71)) 478-479.
------Petition of A. LaRocque, on behalf of the Montreal Board of Health, praying that the Agency of Emigration be removed from Montreal to some island below the City, presented, (132-133) 851. Standing Rule dispensed; Petition read, (133) 851. Referred to the Committee on the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, (133) 852. Vide Grosse Isle.
------Petition of the Mayor and Citizens of Montreal, for adoption of more effectual measures for preventing the spread of disease among the emigrants, &c., (178) 1061, (188) 1093.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (29, 31, 57, 81, 84, 92.); Addresses, To Her Majesty, (2.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (33, 47, 76, 79); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (12, 13.); Supply.

EMIGRATION:--Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, for adoption of measures to regulate the system of emigration, (84) 551, (96) 626.
------Select Committee appointed on the subject of emigration, (109) 682-683. Petition of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company for Government aid, referred, (116-117) 752.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (29, 31, 57, 81, 84, 92.); Addresses, To Her Majesty, (2.); Addresses, To His Excellency, 33, 47, 76, 79.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (12, 13.); Supply.

ESTIMATE, PUBLIC:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (76, 90.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (10, 14.); Supply.

ETCHEMIN, RIVER:--Vide Bridges; Motz, James.

ETOBICOKE AND MONO ROAD COMPANY:--Bill to amend Act of Incorporation, presented and read, (136) 865. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (181) 1068. Reported, (189) 1095. Engrossed, (190) 1098. Passed, (193) 1106. By the Council, (208) 1156.

Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 89.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (2.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (10, 42.); Administration, Provincial.

EXECUTORS:--Postponed Motion concerning a Bill to give remedy to executors in certain cases, 270.

EXPENSES, UNFORESEEN:--Vide Supply.

EXPIRING LAWS:--Vide Laws Expiring.

F

FABRIQUE OF ST. BENOIT:--Vide St. Benoit, Fabrique.

FAITS ET ARTICLES:--Bill respecting examination sur faits et articles in Lower Canada, presented and read, (102) 658. Read second time; Referred, (150) 924-925.

FANEN'S POINT:--Complaint made concerning awards made by arbitrators of the public works, 398.

FARRAN, CHARLES C.:--Vide St. Lawrence Canals.

FEE FUND:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (5.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (14.)

FEES OF ADVOCATES:--Vide Advocates.

FERRIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (16.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (25.)

FINLAY, CORNELIUS H.:--Vide St. Lawrence, Canals.

FIRES:--Vide Quebec.

FLETT, JOHN:--Petition of, complaining that he has to pay more than his equitable share of taxes, and complaining of unjust proceedings at township meetings, and praying for amendment of the laws regulating assessments and township meetings, (11) 52, (19) 165.

FLOUR:--Vide Wheat And Flour.

FONTANA, JOHN:--Vide Magdalen Islands.

FOOTT, GEORGE WADE:--Notice of Question concerning Ministry's decision as a result of their investigation, 156.
------Notice of Question concerning the fate of George Wade Foott, 238.

FORGERY:--Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the crime of forgery, presented and read, (40) 279-280. Ordered for second reading, (81) 535, (94) 619. Read second time; Committed, (131) 842. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (140) 879. Passed, (146) 909. By the Council, with amendments, (165) 1005. Considered; Agreed to, (172) 1034. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 9.)

FORGES OF ST. MAURICE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (9.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (19.)

FORMA PAUPERIS:--Vide Actions.

FOUNDLINGS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (98.)

FRASER, HUGH:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (10.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (20.)

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE:--Vide Revenue Laws.

FREMONT, MRS. CHARLOTTE BREWER:--Petition of the widow of the late Jasper Brewer, praying that her late husband's pension may be continued to her for one or two years, (29) 243, (39) 276. Referred to Committee on Contingencies, (159) 962. Report, (188) 1093.

FRENCH LANGUAGE:--Question concerning when documents and correspondence, asked for in an Address to His Excellency on 8 June last, would be laid before the House; Answer, 791.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (4.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (13.); Supply.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY:--Vide Hallowell, "Friends' Seminary" At.

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GAME:--Petition of B. Pouliot, Jr., and others for repeal of certain Acts for the preservation of wild game, (178) 1061, (188) 1093.
------Petition of James Oliva, and others, for repeal of the Act for the preservation of game in L'Islet, (178) 1061, (188) 1093.

GAOLS:--Vide Supply.

GARDEN RIVER COPPER MINING COMPANY:--Petition of B. H. LeMoine, and others, for incorporation of the Garden River and Huron Mining Company, (36) 264, (44) 304. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 554. Report, special, (96) 627. Bill to incorporate Garden River Copper Mining Company, presented and read, (87) 561. Read second time; Referred to the Committee on Private Bills, (150) 923. Reported, special report, (159) 963. Committed, (161) 967. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (201) 1130. Passed, (203) 1142. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 75.)

GARNEAU, FRANCOIS XAVIER'S HISTORY OF CANADA:--Vide Contingencies.

GARON, JOSEPH:--Vide Rimouski.

GASPE, DISTRICT:--Bill for the relief of certain landholders therein, presented and read, (63) 380. Ordered for second reading, (93) 616. Read second time; Referred, (105) 666. Reported; Committed, (133) 853. Considered, (165) 1006. Reported; Engrossed, (165) 1007. Passed, (166) 1019. By the Council, (186) 1084. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 29.)
------Question concerning Ministry's intention to create a Judicial District in Gaspé; Answer, 481.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (34.)

GILKISON, ARCHIBALD:--Petition of, praying to be admitted to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor, (36) 263, (43) 303. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (57) 349. Report, (66) 406. Bill presented and read, (70) 472. Ordered for second reading, (89) 584. Read second time; Engrossed, (105) 665. Passed, (107) 677. By the Council, (125) 807. Royal Assent, (215) 1187. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 108.)

GILMAN, EDWARD:--Bill, from the Council, to provide for admitting him to practise, presented and read, (173) 1040, 1041. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (206) 1151. Reported with amendments, (206-207) 1151-1152. Amendments engrossed, (207) 1152. Passed, as amended, (207) 1153. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (210) 1161. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 109.)

GLOUCESTER:--Petition of John P. Dougherty ((or John O'Dougherty)), and others, against any alteration in Duncan G. Macdonald's survey, (99) 650, (111) 714. Referred, (117) 752.

GODERICH HARBOR:--Vide Toronto And Goderich Railroad.

GODFROI RIVER:--Vide Bridges.

GOVERNMENT, CLAIMS AGAINST:--Bill to afford a legal recourse for the recovery of legal and just claims on the Executive Government, presented and read, (20) 169-170. Read second time, (74) 493.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS:--Motion for appointment of a Select Committee, to investigate and report on the accommodation afforded by the buildings at present occupied by the Legislature and Government Offices, negatived, on division, (144) 893-894.
------Notice of Motion concerning resolutions with respect to more commodious buildings for Government and Legislature, 995.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS:--Vide House.

GOVERNMENT, SEAT OF:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (4.)

GOVERNOR GENERAL:--His Speech at the opening of the Session reported by Mr. Speaker, (7-8) 35-36. Day appointed for taking the same into consideration, (8) 37. Consideration deferred, (10) 48-49. Considered, (12) 56. Resolution for an Address to His Excellency thereon, moved, (12) 56-59. Amendment proposed, (12) 59-67. Debate arose, (13) 67-92. Debate thereon adjourned, (13) 92. Resumed, (17-18) 115-154. Further adjourned, on division, (18) 154-155. Resumed, (21) 170-205. Further adjourned, on division, (21-22) 205-206. Resumed, (25) 218-220. Amendment, negatived, on division, (25-26) 220-228. Two other amendments, negatived, on division, (26) 228-229, 229-233. Original Resolution agreed to, (26) 233. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (9.)
------Speech further considered, (45-46) 311-312. Resolution, that a supply be granted to Her Majesty; To be considered in a Committee of the whole House, (46) 312. Vide Supply.
------His Speech at close of Session, (218) 1195-1196.
------Speaker reports letter from Civil Secretary, stating His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Council Chamber on the morrow, to assent to Bills, (122) 782.
------Gives the Royal Assent to Bills, (122-123) 797-798, (215-217) 1187-1193, (218) 1195.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY:--Desiring the attendance of the Legislative Assembly in the Legislative Council Chamber, (1) 1, (122) 797, (215) 1187.
1. Transmitting copies of despatches in reply to the Addresses to Her Majesty, relative to the case of George H. Ryland, (50-51) 332-333. Printed, (55) 342.

2. Transmitting copies of despatches in reply to the Addresses to Her Majesty, relative to the admission of foreign wheat and flour into Great Britain, (51-53) 333-338. Printed, (55) 342. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (61.)
3. Transmitting copies of despatches in reply to the Addresses to Her Majesty, relative to Railway Companies, (53-54) 339. Printed, (55) 342. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (45, 72.)
4. Transmitting copies of despatches in reply to the joint Address to Her Majesty respecting the boundary of New Brunswick, (54) 339. Printed, (55) 342.
5. Transmitting copies of despatches in reply to the Address to Her Majesty, relative to the duties on provisions imported for the use of the troops, (54) 340-341. Printed, (55) 342.
6. Transmitting copies of despatches in reply to the Address to Her Majesty, relative to Indian presents, (54-55) 341. Printed, (55) 342. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (30, 58, 62.)
7. Transmitting copies of despatches from Colonial Secretary, respecting the Copyright Law; Post Office; Railway from Canada to the Atlantic; Trade of British North America; also, despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia relative to inter-colonial trade, (55) 341-342. Printed, (55) 342.
8. Transmitting copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing copies of resolutions of the Assembly of that Province relative to the Post Office Department, (85-86) 556-558.
9. Transmitting copies of despatches from Colonial Secretary relative to the Magdalen Islands; Banking Companies; Duties imposed by the Customs Act on leather articles; Act of last Session amending Registry Laws of Upper Canada; Niagara Suspension Bridge Act, and Railway Acts of last Session; Reserved Bill incorporating La Banque des Marchands; Great Western Railroad, and Montreal and Lachine Railroad Acts, (91) 598. Printed, (97) 628-629.
10. Transmitting a statement of the probable revenue and expenditure of the Province in 1847, and an estimate of the sums required for the service of the year, (96) 627-628. Referred to Committee of whole on Supply, (99) 640-641. Vide Public Accounts; Supply.
11. Recommending a pension of £200 to the widow of the late Hon. Chief Justice Vallières de St. Réal, (107) 679. Vide Vallières, Madame.
12. Transmitting copy of a despatch from Colonial Secretary relative to a systematic settlement of emigrants, (113-115) 735-739. Printed, (115) 739. Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (57, 84, 92.)
13. Transmitting copies of two despatches from Colonial Secretary on the subject of the subscriptions for relief of the distress in Ireland and Scotland, and the wretched condition of emigrants arriving in Canada, (118) 756-757. Vide Accounts And Papers, (57, 81, 92.)
14. Transmitting a supplementary estimate, of £91,405 7s. 0d, for the service of the current year, (148-149) 916-918. Referred to Committee of Supply, (150) 923. Vide Supply.
15. Transmitting copies of two despatches, relative to the trade between Canada and the United States, and the payment of the surplus postage to the Receiver General, (173-176) 1041-1047. Printed, (176) 1049.

GRAIN:--Bill to prevent the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain, presented and read, (58) 352. Ordered for second reading, (82) 537, (94) 619. Order for second reading discharged, (150) 924.

------Vide Wheat And Flour.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:--Vide Education And Schools.

GRAND VOYER:--Vide Roads And Bridges.

GRANT, DUNCAN:--Petition of, for indemnity for losses sustained from the riots on the Beauharnois Canal, (77) 515, (84) 553.

GRANY, JOHN:--Petition of, for compensation for loss, as a contractor on the London and Brantford Road, (159) 961, (167) 1020.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (9.)

GRENVILLE:--Petition of Dunham Jones, and others, for erection of that County, with the Townships of Matilda and Mountain, into a new District, (77) 515, (84) 553. Bill presented and read, (117) 753. Order for second reading discharged, (195) 1111.

GRIFFITH, THOMAS:--Vide Rebellion Losses, Upper Canada.

GROSSE ISLE:--Enquiry into the state of Grosse Isle, and the condition of the Quarantine Station, 269.
------Select Committee to inquire into the management of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle. Postponed Motion, (41) 286. Motion, (58) 352-353. Petition of A. Larocque, and others, for removal of the Emigration Agency for Montreal to an island below the City, referred, (133) 852. Report, (214) 1183-1184. Printed, (214) 1184. Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (29.); Supply.

GROSSE ISLE WHARF:--Vide Supply.

GUELPH AND ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of George C. Hamilton, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (22) 212, (30) 246. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, special, (44) 306. Bill presented and read, (50) 330. Ordered for second reading, (76) 507, (93) 602. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (106) 668. Reported, (143) 891. Committed, (143) 892. Considered, (199) 1124. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1145. Passed, (207) 1152. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 91.)

GUELPH AND DUNDAS ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of George John Grange ((or Granger)), and others, for an Act of Incorporation, to construct a road from Guelph to the Dundas and Waterloo Road, (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, special, (44) 306. Bill presented and read, (50) 330. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (76) 507. Report, (100) 653. Committed, (101) 655. Considered, (132) 844. Reported, (140) 878. Engrossed, (140) 879. Passed, (147) 910. By the Council, with amendments, (186) 1085. Considered; Agreed to, (191) 1101. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 88.)

GUILLET, LOUIS:--Vide Members.

GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES:--Question concerning powder magazines in Quebec; Answer, 1090.
------Question concerning powder magazines in Quebec; Answer, 1171.
------Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (8.)

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HALIFAX RAILROAD:--Vide Canada, New Brunswick, And Nova Scotia Railroad Company; Railroads; Supply.

HALLOWELL, "FRIENDS' SEMINARY" AT:--Petition of Jonathan Ferris, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (61) 372, (69) 469-470. Referred, (85) 555. Report a Bill; Bill presented and read, (123) 798. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (180) 1068. Reported, (183) 1075. Committed, (187) 1088. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (202) 1137. Passed, (203) 1144. By the Council, (214) 1184. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 104.)

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP:--Bill to confirm title to part of road allowance between Concessions A and B, in that Township, presented and read, (109) 695. Order for second reading discharged, (180) 1067.

HARBORS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (64.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (56.); Montreal Harbor; Supply.

HASTINGS:--House resolves to go into Committee, to consider expediency of amending the Act to remedy certain defects in the registration of titles in that County, (31) 249. Considered, (32) 249. Resolution reported and agreed to; Bill presented and read, (32) 250. Read second time; Committed, (42) 290. Considered, (47) 318. Reported; Engrossed, (55) 343. Passed, (56) 346-347. By the Council, (105) 665. Royal Assent, (122-123) 797. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 38.)

HATLEY:--Vide Bolton.

HEARD ((OR HURD)), ABNER:--Petition of, for compensation for damages caused by a portion of the Windsor and Scugog Road, near his mill-dam, (36) 263, (44) 304. Referred, (111) 714.

HENRY, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for a confirmation of his title to certain lands purchased from the Chippewa Indians, (22) 212, (30) 246.

HOSPITALS:--Question as to whether an hospital was to be built near Quebec; Answer, 904.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (79.); Supply.

HOUSE:--Attends His Excellency, at the Bar of the Legislative Council Chamber, at the opening of the Session, (1) 1. On the Royal Assent being given to Bills, (122-123) 797-798, (215) 1187.
------Attends His Excellency at Government House, with Addresses, (29) 243-244, (78) 519.
------Names taken on division: Questions carried in affirmative, (6) 28, (7) 33-34, 34, (11) 55, (18) 154-155, (21-22) 205-206, (32-33) 252, (76) 506, (78) 517, (81) 530, (88) 571, (116) 742, (121) 771, (133) 852, (136) 868, (145) 898, (150-151) 925, (151) 926, (151-152) 937-938, (154) 943, (162) 976-977, 978, (163) 986, 988, (171) 1031, (177) 1056, (178) 1060-1061, 1061, (180) 1066, (185) 1080, 1081, (199) 1123, (208) 1155.
------Names taken on division: Questions carried in the negative, (11) 54-55, (15) 110, (25-26) 227, (26) 228-229, 233, (42) 300-301, (59) 357, (60) 364-365, (68) 461, (70-71) 477, (72-73) 488, (73) 489, (76) 506, (88) 567, (89) 583, 584, (99) 644, (112-113) 734-735, (124) 805, (130) 838, (135) 863, 866, (144) 894, (145) 900, (151) 933, (158)

956, (166) 1015-1016, (178) 1060, (190-191) 1099, (208) 1156.
------House divides without taking the names, (20) 167, (40) 278, (59) 357, (71) 480, (76) 507, (78) 517, (81) 525, (85) 556, (89) 583, (91) 596, (97) 632, (107) 678, (121) 771, (125) 806, 807, (128) 831, (149) 922, (154) 943, (157) 953, (177) 1056, (181) 1070, (191) 1101, (192) 1102, 1103, (210) 1162.
------Notice of alteration of Government business from Tuesday to Wednesday, ((73)) 488.
------Motion, that when the House adjourns, it stand adjourned until 10 o'clock, on the following day, negatived, on division, (72-73) 488. Motion that when the House adjourns, it will adjourn until Wednesday next, negatived, on division, (73) 489.
------Adjournments to a future day, (3) 11, (83) 539.
------Adjournments to a particular hour on a future day, (162) 977, (166) 1016, (177) 1057, (180) 1066. Adjournments to a particular hour on a future day for the rest of the Session, (180) 1066.
------To a later hour on the same day, (165) 1002, (172) 1033, (185) 1082, (195) 1112, (202) 1137, (207) 1154.
------For want of a quorum, (202) 1137.
------Motions for adjournment, negatived, on division, (89) 584.
------Proposition that House meet at 10 o'clock, and after Session to be at four o'clock, ((162)) 977.
------Vide Representation, Increase Of; Supply.

HULL UNION ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of John Egan, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (90) 594, (100) 652. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (107) 679. Report, that Standing Orders have not been complied with, (123) 799-800.

HUMBER HARBOR COMPANY:--Petition of William Gamble, and others, for an Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Humber Harbor and Road Company, (61) 371, (69) 468. Bill presented and read, (70) 471. Ordered for second reading, (89) 583. Read second time; Committed, (105) 665. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (150) 923. Passed, (151) 932. By the Council, (192) 1104. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 86.)

HURD, ABNER:--Vide Heard ((Or Hurd)), Abner.

HURON AND ST. MARY'S COPPER COMPANY:--Petition of S. Derbishire, and others, for incorporation of the Lake Huron and St. Mary's River Mining Company, (38) 274, (48) 325. Bill to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's Copper Company, presented and read, (80) 524. Ordered for second reading, (94) 619, (106) 670-671. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (132) 845. Reported, special report, (159) 962-963. Committed, (166) 1016. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (201) 1130. Passed, (203) 1143. By the Council, with amendment, (210) 1162. Considered and agreed to, (211) 1164. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 72.)

HURON DISTRICT:--Petition of Magistrates in Quarter Session, against a division of the District, (47) 323, (56) 348.
------Petition of James Willson, and others, for erection of certain townships in the said District into a separate District, (71) 485, (78) 519. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 554. Report, (111) 715. Petition of Thomas M'Intyre, and others, for same,

and other townships north thereof, into a District, (116) 752, (126) 826. Petition of Robert Robertson, and others, for erection of Wellesley and the Eastern section of the Huron District into a District, (159) 961, (167) 1020. Petition of John N. W. Daly, and others, for erection of a new District, (164) 1000, (179) 1063.
------Petition of Alexander Mitchell, and others, praying that Stratford may be the District Town of the proposed District, (126) 826, (143) 890.
------Vide Peel, District Of.

HURON LAKE SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY:--Petition of A. Simpson, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, and for a general Act for all mining companies, (38) 273, (48) 324. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (70) 471. Report, (111) 715. Bill to incorporate the Company, presented and read, (67-68) 410. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (89) 583. Reported, (117) 753. Committed, (124) 801. Considered, (194) 1109. Reported; Engrossed, (194) 1110. Passed, (203) 1142. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 70.)

HURONTARIO STREET:--Vide Port Credit And Hurontario Road.

I

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT:--Vide Debtors.

INDIAN LANDS:--Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire, and others, for an investigation into their claims to certain Indian lands in Tuscarora, (122) 796, (126) 826. Referred, (133) 853. Report, (213) 1181-1182.
------Another Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire, complaining of injustice done to the settlers on the said lands, presented and read, (187) 1092. Standing Rule dispensed; Petition read, (188) 1092. Referred to the above Committee; Printed, (188) 1093.
------Another Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire, praying that certain documents in the possession of the above named Committee, and upon which an action is pending, may be returned to him, presented; Standing Rule dispensed; Petition read, (213) 1180. Order, that certified copies of the said documents be furnished to the Petitioner, and the originals be transmitted to the Clerk of any Court where they may be required in evidence, (214) 1183.
------Vide Burnham, Hon. Zacheus; Henry, William.

INDIANS:--Petition of the Montagnais Indians, praying indemnification for the lands taken from them by the whites, (47) 323, (56) 347. Printed, (66) 406.
------Select Committee appointed on a return to an Address on the subject of Indian moneys invested in debentures, (112) 717. Vide Accounts And Papers, (58.) Message sent to the Council desiring leave for Hon. William Morris to attend Committee, (160-161) 965-966. Leave granted, (165) 1005.
------Bill to incorporate the Indian Tribes in Lower Canada, presented and read, (135) 864-865. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (165) 1007. Passed, (166) 1019.
------Returns to Addresses of last and present Session, relative to Indian Affairs, printed, (168) 1023. Vide Accounts And Papers, (30.) Select Committee appointed thereon, (168) 1023-1024.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (30, 44, 58, 62.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (32, 48.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (6.)

INDICES:--Mr. Speaker presents report from compilers of Indices to the JOURNALS of the Houses of Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada, (33-34) 257-259. Referred, (102) 658. Report, (112) 715-716. Committed, (112) 716. Considered; Two Resolutions, for printing the Indices, and for procuring copies of the missing JOURNALS of the Assembly of Upper Canada, reported and agreed to, (187) 1088.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (18.)

INJURIES:--Vide Malicious Injuries.

INSANE PERSONS:--Bill to transfer the charge of insane and destitute persons to the District Councils, in Upper Canada, presented and read, (97) 629. Read second time; Committed, (150) 924. Considered; No report, (200) 1126.
------Vide Lunatic Asylum.

INSURANCE COMPANIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (48.); Canada Fire Assurance Company; Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society; Marine Insurance Company.

INTERPRETERS:--Vide Supply.

INVALIDS AND FOUNDLINGS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (98.)

INVASIONS:--Vide Rebellion Losses, Upper Canada.

IRISH RELIEF FUND:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (83.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (13.)

J

JACQUES, RIVER:--Vide Bridges.

JACQUIES, ADOLPHE:--Petition of, complaining of illegal imprisonment on a charge of high treason in 1838, and praying that justice may be done him, (56) 346, (65) 404.

JARVIS, SAMUEL P.:--Question concerning presentation of papers relative to his case; Answer, 586.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (30.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (32.); Indians.

JESUITS' ESTATES:--Petition of Very Rev. J. Demers, and others, praying that the "Jesuits' Estates" may be devoted to the object for which they were originally intended, (38) 273, (48) 324. Printed, (49) 327.
------Question concerning Ministry's intention to sell the estates; Answer, 847.

JESUS RIVER:--Vide Bridges.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT:--Bill to relieve the said District from the payment £7,000, and to authorize the Municipal Council to raise £10,000 to complete certain roads therein, presented and read, (157) 953. Order for second reading discharged, (200) 1127-1128.

JOLIETTE COLLEGE, IN BERTHIER:--Petition of Very Rev. Antoine Manseau, for aid to that Institution, (13) 103, (22) 212-213.

------Vide Supply.

JOURNALS:--Entries in JOURNALS of former Sessions again read: Relative to claim of Robert Randal, for services in England, (46) 313. Vide Randall, Robert. So much of report, of last Session on the library, as relates to the distribution of duplicate works, (67) 407. Vide Library. Petition of Municipal Council, Niagara, relative to removing site of District Town, (71) 479. Vide Niagara District. Petition of William Duncan, (73) 490. Vide Duncan, William. Sale of Clergy Lands, (124-125) 801-807. Vide Clergy Reserves. Report of a Committee of 1845, on public lands, (185) 1080. Vide Lands.
------Motion, that a copy of the JOURNALS be furnished to each District Council in Upper Canada, (90) 596. Amendment for adding, "and to each Municipality in Lower Canada, and each City and Town in the Province", carried, on division, (90-91) 596. Main Motion, as amended, agreed to, (91) 596. Rescinded, (102) 658.
------Motion, that a copy of the JOURNALS be furnished to each Township Clerk in Upper Canada, negatived, on division, (99) 644.
------Vide Indices.

JOURNALS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:--Searched, (97) 632-633.

JOURNALS OF LOWER CANADA:--Vide Indices.

JOURNALS OF UPPER CANADA:--Resolution that Mr. Speaker be authorized to take steps for procuring copies of the missing JOURNALS of the Assembly of Upper Canada, (187) 1088. Vide Indices.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT, GASPE:--Vide Gaspé, District Of.

JUDICIARY SYSTEM, UPPER CANADA:--Question concerning Ministry's intention of making alterations in Upper Canada's judiciary system; Answer, 645.

JURORS:--Question concerning selection and drafting of jurors in Lower Canada; Answer, 510.
------Notice of Motion of Bill to regulate the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, 540. Bill presented and read, (87) 561. Read second time; Committed, (131) 842. Considered, (165) 1007. Reported; Engrossed, (171) 1032. Passed, (181) 1070. By the Council, with amendments, (196) 1115. Considered; Agreed to, (206) 1150. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 13.)
------Question concerning Ministry's intention to pay jurors in Lower Canada; Answer, 904.
------House resolves to go into Committee to consider of paying Petit Jurors in Upper Canada, out of the Consolidated Fund, (157) 953. Considered, (157) 953-954. No report; Withdrawn Resolution, (157) 954.

JUSTICES:--Bill to provide for administration of the oath of office to persons appointed Justices of the Peace, presented and read, (7) 34.
------Vide Magdalen Islands; Witnesses.

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KAMOURASKA:--Petitions praying that Kamouraska may not be included in any Judicial District prayed for by the inhabitants of Rimouski: Of P. Garon, and L. Letellier; of P. C. Marquis, and Edmond Lévêque; of Joseph Hudon, and J. Baptiste Martin; of Municipal Council of St.

Denis de la Bouteillerie; Of Municipal Council of Kamouraska, (83) 550, (95) 625.
------Vide St. Germain.

KEMPT ROAD:--Vide Supply.

KENNEBEC ROAD:--Petition of Job Jameson, for an inquiry into the titles of certain non-resident landholders on the Kennebec Road, (110) 712, (122) 796.

KILLALY, H. H.:--Vide Supply.

KING'S COLLEGE:--Petitions praying that the Constitution of King's College may be amended, and placed under a more liberal management: Of Rev. George Romanes, Moderator of Synod of Canada, in connection with Church of Scotland, (35) 262, (43) 302. Of Rev. Newton Bosworth, and others, (142) 888, (152) 938.
------Petitions praying that the endowment may not be divided, or that the Bill relative to the University may not pass: Of Rev. J. M. Cramp, (151) 932, (159) 962. Of John Armour, and others; of M. T. O'Brien, and others, (158) 961, (167) 1019. Of David M. Selee, and others, (159) 961, (167) 1020. Of David Marsh, and others; of Rev. James Drummond, and others, (178) 1061, (188) 1092. Of Colin C. Ferrie, and others, (178) 1061, (188) 1092. Of William Edwards, and others; of George Silver, and others; of Robert Reid, and others, (187) 1092, (193) 1106. Of Archibald Gillis, and others; of Rev. Thomas L. Davidson, and others, presented; Standing Rule dispensed; Petitions read, (202) 1141. Of William Lowell, and others, (193) 1106, (213) 1181.
------Notice of Question concerning putting King's College on a more satisfactory footing, 398. Postponed Question, 510. Question; Answer, 540.
------Notice of Bills for settlement of University Question, 747. Bill to amend the Charter of King's College, presented and read, (125) 808-817. Order for second reading discharged, (195) 1110-1111.
------Petitions, praying that further proceedings on the Bills relating to the University, may be stayed till next Session: Of Rev. John M. Roger, and others, (142) 888, (152) 938. Of A. Jeffrey, and others, (178) 1061, (188) 1092.
------Petition of John Cronyn, and Hugh Carfrae, praying that no alteration may be made in the Medical School of King's College, (158-159) 961, (167) 1020. Petition of Henry Croft, and others, Professors, praying the same, presented; Standing Rule dispensed; Petition read, (202) 1141.
------Vide Education And Schools; University.

KING'S POST:--Vide Supply.

KINGSTON:--House resolves to go into Committee to consider of amending the tenth section of the Act incorporating the City of Kingston; Considered; Resolution reported and agreed to; Bill presented and read, (64) 382. Ordered for second reading, (83) 539, (106) 667. Motion for second reading; Mr. Speaker declares the Bill to be of a private nature, and subject to the Rule requiring payment of a fee, (150) 925. Motion for suspending Rule carried, on division, (150-151) 925. Bill read second time, on division; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (151) 925-926. Report, (159) 962. Engrossed, (161) 966. Pas-

sed, (164) 1000. By the Council, (182) 1072. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 46.)
------Petition of D. D. Calvin, and others, for such an amendment of the Kingston incorporation Act, as to exempt vessels trading at Wolfe Island from the restrictions thereby, (56) 346, (65) 404.

KINGSTON HOSPITAL:--Petition of John Counter, and others, for an Act of Incorporation for that Institution, (83) 551, (95) 625.

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LACHAPELLE, PASCAL PERSILLIER DIT, JR.:--Vide Bridges.

LACHINE CANAL:--Petition of William Evans, and others, for indemnification for damages sustained by them through the Lachine Canal, (38) 273, (47) 324. Referred, (61) 373.
------Questions concerning Lachine Canal; Answers, 822.
------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (89.)

LAKE BRANDON:--Vide Brandon, Lake.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RICE LAKE ROAD:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (23.)

LAKE ST. PETER:--Vide St. Peter, Lake.

LANDS:--Bill relating to the partitioning of lands in free and common soccage in Lower Canada, among co-heirs of the proprietors, presented and read, (10) 48. Motion for second reading, (32) 252. Amendment to postpone the same till Monday, carried, on division, (32-33) 252. Main Motion as amended, carried, (33) 253. Read second time; Referred, (60) 359. Reported, (62) 375. Engrossed, (62) 376. Passed, (65) 403.
------Bill relating to Letters Patent for lands of the Crown in Lower Canada, and to dispense with certain unnecessary formalities connected therewith, presented and read, (10) 48. Read second time; Referred, (33) 253. Reported; Engrossed, (40) 279. Passed, (42) 301.
------Bill to facilitate a partition of lands, in certain cases, in Lower Canada, presented and read, (41) 280. Read second time, (82) 536-537. Referred, (82) 537. Reported; Committed, (101) 653. Considered, (150) 924. Reported; Motion for amending Clause B of amendments, negatived, on division; Bill engrossed, (158) 956. Passed, (159) 961. By the Council, (186) 1084. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 37.) Vide Bolton.
------Bill to facilitate re-union to the domain, of lands conceded by Seigniors, on conditions not fulfilled, presented and read, (58) 354. Ordered for second reading, (82) 537.
------Question concerning claims for public lands for public services; Answer, 269.
------Bill to amend Act for disposal of the public lands, presented and read, (73) 490. Read second time; Committed, (99) 636-638. Considered, (131) 842-843. Reported; Engrossed, (131) 843. Motion for Bill to be passed; Amendment, to re-commit Bill, agreed to, on division; Main Motion as amended, agreed to, (133) 852. Considered; Reported; Passed, (140) 879.
------House resolves to go into Committee to consider of appropriating 10,000,000 acres of wild land, and providing for the disposal thereof, (102) 656. Considered, (102) 656-657.
------Resolutions proposed, for disposing of 10,000,000 acres of land,

to form a fund for support of schools and district libraries, the capital to be applied in aid of public works, &c., (169) 1024-1026. Consideration postponed till next Session, (169) 1026. Vide Railroads.

------Report of a Select Committee of 1845, on the mode of disposing of the Crown, Clergy, and School Lands, again read; Referred to the Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Lines, (185) 1080. Report thereon, (189) 1096-1098.

------Vide Commutation Of Tenure.

LAND SCRIP:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (36.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (37.)

LANGEVIN, JEAN:--Vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.

LANGUAGE:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (13.); French Language.

LAROCHELLE, SIMEON:--Vide Battery, Self-Acting.

LASSISERAYE ((OR LASISSERAYE)), C. H.:--Vide Education And Schools.

L'ASSOCIATION DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE QUEBEC:--Vide Quebec Library Association.

L'ASSOCIATION DES INSTITUTEURS DE QUEBEC:--Question concerning Ministry's intention to give money to the Association; Answer, 885.

L'ASSOMPTION, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of Rt. Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, President, and Mr. A. Dupuis, for aid to that Institution, (13) 103, (22) 212.

------Vide Supply.

LAUZON, SEIGNIORY OF:--Select Committee appointed, to inquire into the management of the affairs of the Seigniory of Lauzon, since its acquisition by the Province, (20) 167-169. Instruction, to ascertain the balance due on the defalcation of Sir John Caldwell, the assets remaining liable therefor, and the expediency of legal measures for realizing such balance; To report from time to time, (45) 311. Report; Printed, (184) 1078.

------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (83.)

LAW CLERK:--Vide Coutume De Paris.

LAWS, EXPIRING:--Standing Committee, to be appointed, (16) 114. Appointed on, (23) 214. Report, (167) 1020-1021. Vide below.

------Bill to continue certain Acts and Ordinances, presented and read, (167) 1021. Read second time; Committed, (201) 1130. Considered, (201) 1130-1135. Reported; Engrossed, (201) 1135. Passed, (203) 1142. By the Council, (214) 1184. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 8.)

LEATHER:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (9.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:--Vide House; Representation, Increase Of; Supply.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES, LATE:--Vide Supply.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MESSAGES FROM:--Communicating Addresses, and desiring the concurrence of the House thereto, (24) 217-218, (98) 634, (173) 1041.

------Agreeing to Addresses, (98) 634, (173) 1041.
------Acquainting the House that His Excellency has appointed a time to be attended, with joint Addresses, (109) 694, (186) 1085.
------Agreeing to Bills, or amendments to Bills, (98) 633, (105) 665, (109) 693, (112) 717, (117) 755, (125) 807, (135) 865, (148) 915, (152) 938-939, (160) 963-964, (165) 1005, (173) 1040, (182) 1071-1072, (186) 1084-1085, (192) 1103-1104, (196) 1114, (208) 1156, (210) 1161, (214) 1184-1185, (215) 1186-1187.
------Returning Bills, with amendments, (117) 755, (125) 807-808, (130) 835, (148) 915-916, (160) 964, (165) 1005, (173) 1040, (182) 1072, (186) 1085, (192) 1104, (196) 1114-1115, (208) 1156, (210) 1161, 1162.
------Communicating Bills of their own, and desiring concurrence of the House thereto, (109) 694, (118) 755, (143) 892, (173) 1040.
------Agreeing to a conference on the Bill to facilitate commutation of tenure of lands in the Queen's Domain, (196) 1115.
------Receding from their amendments to the Bill to facilitate commutation of tenure of lands in the Queen's Domain, (197) 1117.
------Granting leave to Hon. William Morris to attend a Committee, (165) 1005.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MESSAGES TO:--Communicating Address, and desiring their concurrence, thereto, (81) 524.
------Agreeing to Addresses from the Council, (101-102) 656, (179) 1063.
------For leave to Hon. William Morris to attend the Committee relative to Indian moneys invested in debentures, (160-161) 965-966. Leave granted, (165) 1005.
------Requesting concurrence on Address, to Her Majesty, (163) 988.
------Desiring a conference on the Bill to facilitate commutation of tenure of lands in the Queen's Domain, verbal, (193) 1108.
------Committee appointed to search JOURNALS of Legislative Council on a certain subject, Alexander M'Leods' claim, (97) 632-633.
------Vide Supply.

LEPROHON, EDOUARD MARTIAL, AND BERTHELOT, JOSEPH AMABLE, JR.:--Vide Bridges.

LETTERS PATENT:--Vide Lands.

LIBEL:--Vide Slander And Libel.

LIBRARY:--Mr. Speaker presents report from the librarian, on the state of the library, (33) 256-257.
------Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the management of the library, (63) 376. First report, (203) 1144. Committed, (207) 1152. Considered; Resolution concurring in report, reported and agreed to, (212) 1168. Further considered; Two resolutions, for procuring twenty-five copies of Bouchette's map of Canada, and granting £50 to pay for the report on Private Bills, reported and agreed to, (214) 1183.
------JOURNALS of last Session read, relative to so much of Report of Committee on the library as relates to duplicate copies of works in the library; House resolves to go into Committee thereon, (67) 407. Considered, (67) 407-408. Resolution reported, for dividing the duplicate works between the Toronto Athaeneum and the Quebec Library Association; Agreed to, (67) 408. Vide McGill College.
------Vide also, Accounts And Papers, (17.)

LIGHT HOUSES:--Vide Supply.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS:--Vide Actions.

L'ISLET:--Bill for removing the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet to the Parish of L'Islet, presented and read, (32) 250-251. Ordered for second reading, (47) 316, (75) 499. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (131) 841. Sixty-third Rule suspended as far as relates to the Bill, (144) 895-896. Bill reported, (147) 911. Committed, with Petition of Felix Hooper, and others, against, (147) 911-912. Considered; No report, (200) 1126.
------Petitions in favour of removal: Of O. E. Casgrain, (61) 372, (69) 470. Of Michel ((or Michael)) Fournier, (110) 712, (122) 796. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (133) 853. Reported, (147) 911.
------Petition of Felix Hooper, and others, against removal, (65) 403, (71) 485. Committed, with the Bill, (147) 911-912. Vide above.
------Vide Game.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS:--Notice of Question concerning issuing of debentures for purpose of making improvements in Upper Canada, through the District Councils, 398. Postponed Question, 510. Question; Answer, 541.

LOCK-UP HOUSES:--Bill to establish lock-up houses in the unincorporated towns and villages of Canada West, presented and read; Motion for second reading; Amendment to postpone second reading six months, negatived, on division; Main Motion agreed to, (20) 167. Read second time; Committed, (74) 493. Considered, (93) 617-618. Reported back; Referred, (93) 618. Bill granting certain powers to unincorporated towns, also referred, (94) 620. Also, Andrew Thompson, and others, (100) 652. Reported, (143) 891. Vide Towns. Leave to report from time to time; Lock-Up House Bill reported; Committed, (126) 826. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (195) 1111. Passed, (202-203) 1141-1142. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (217) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 41.)

LONDON AND AMHERSTBURGH ROAD:--Question concerning Ministry's intention to plank the Road, 156.

LONDON DISTRICT:--Petition of M. M'Kenzie, and others, for erection of certain townships in the London District into a separate district, by name of the District of Elgin, (11) 51, (19) 164. Referred, (31) 248. Petitions of William F. Wallace, and others, to same Committee, (40) 278. Charles M. Nixon, and others, and S. M. Eastman, and others, referred to same Committee,(48) 325-326. Report, (62) 373-374. Bill presented and read, (62) 374. Ordered for second reading, (93) 616. Read second time; Committed, (106) 668. Petition of Samuel Price, and others, to be also considered in Committee, (129) 834. Considered, and no report, (149) 922.
------Petitions against: Of William F. Wallace, and others, (11) 52, (19) 165. Referred to Committee above, (40) 278. Report, (62) 374. William Shore, and others, (71) 485, (78) 519. Samuel Price, and others, (122) 796, (126) 826. Referred to Committee of whole on the Bill, (129) 834. Vide above.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Vide Supply.

LONDON TOWN:--Bill to repeal the Act incorporating that Town, and to es-

tablish a Town Council therein, presented and read, (32) 251. Ordered for second reading, (82) 536. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (106) 667. Reported, (134) 855. Committed, (143) 892. Considered, (199) 1124. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1145-1146. Passed, (207) 1154. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 48.)
------Vide Roads And Bridges.

LONGUEUIL AND CHAMBLY ROAD:--Petition of Rev. George Slack, and others, praying that the Act establishing the Longueuil and Chambly Road Trust may be repealed, (38) 274, (48) 325.

L'ORIGNAL ROAD:--Vide Bytown And L'Orignal Road.

L'ORMIERE ROAD:--Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.

LOSSES:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (17.); Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada; Rebellion Losses, Upper Canada.

LOUGHBOROUGH:--Petition of William Holditch, and others, for establishment of certain boundary lines therein, (9) 45, (14) 106. Referred; Also referred, Thomas Denison, Sr., (15) 110. Committee discharged; Petitions referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, special, (49) 326. Petition of Schuyler Shibley, against, (47) 323, (56) 348. Petition of William Holditch, and others, referred to a Select Committee, (66) 405.

LOWER CANADA:--Instruction to Committee on the Public Accounts, to procure a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada, for each year prior to the Union, and of the total debt at that date, (109-110) 695-696. Reported, (203) 1143-1144. Printed, (207) 1152.
------Vide Population Of Lower Canada.

LUNATIC ASYLUM:--Bill to amend the Act providing for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, presented and read, (15-16) 111-112. Ordered for second reading, (47) 318, (81-82) 535.
------Withdrawn Bill, relative to the Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, 294.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (38.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (38.); Insane Persons.

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MACDONAGH, CHARLES JOSEPH:--Vide Welland Canal.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS:--Petition of Hilaire Nadeau, and others, of the Magdalen Islands, praying that measures may be adopted for securing to them the free enjoyment of their lands, (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred, (15) 110-111.
------Bill relating to Justices of the Peace in the Magdalen Island, presented and read, (20) 169. Read second time; Engrossed, (74) 493. Passed, (78) 517. By the Council, (98) 633. Royal Assent, (122) 797. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 3.)
------Petition of John Francis Muncey, and John Fontana, praying indemnification for moneys expended in relieving emigrants shipwrecked on the said Island, (178) 1061, (188) 1093.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.); Addresses, To His Excellency,

(64.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (9.)

MAGISTRATES:--Vide Justices.

MALICIOUS INJURIES:--Bill for preventing malicious injuries by fire, &c., presented and read, (41) 290. Ordered for second reading, (55) 343. Read second time; Committed, (65) 396. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (81) 531. Passed, (84) 552. By the Council, (105) 665. Royal Assent, (123) 797. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 4.)

MANUFACTURES:--Vide Scythes And Axes; Wool.

MAP OF CANADA:--Vide Bouchette, Joseph.

MARCHANDS, BANQUE DES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (9.)

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of W. L. Copeland, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, as a Marine Insurance Company, (47) 323, (56) 348. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (57) 349. Report, (62) 375. Bill to incorporate the Marine Insurance Company in the District of Niagara, presented and read, (80) 523. Order for second reading discharged, (194) 1108.

MARRIAGE:--Petition of Rev. James Skinner, and William Proudfoot, on behalf of the Presbyterian Synod in connection with the United Secession Church of Scotland, praying that Ministers of other denominations may be exempted from appearing at Quarter Sessions to be licensed to perform the ceremony of marriage, as well as those of the Churches of England and Rome, (11) 52, (19) 165.

------Bill to extend provisions of the Marriage Act of Upper Canada, to Ministers of all denominations, presented and read, (58) 353. Read second time; Engrossed, (75) 499. Read third time; Motion for passing, (77) 516. Amendment for recommitting Bill, carried, on division, (77-78) 516-517. Main Motion, as amended, agreed to, (78) 517. Considered, (93) 602-603. Reported; Engrossed, (97) 633. Passed, (99) 650. By the Council, with an amendment, (125) 807-808. Considered; Agreed to, (128) 831. Royal Assent, (215) 1187. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 18.)

MARRIAGE LICENCE FEES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (37.)

MARTIN, JEAN BAPTISTE:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services, as Clerk of the late Municipal Council of Kamouraska, (83) 551, (95) 625.

MASTER AND SERVANT:--Bill to enforce fulfillment of engagements between master and servant, presented and read, (45) 311. Read second time; Committed, (75) 498. Order of the Day postponed, (94) 619. Considered, (106) 669-670. Reported back to the House; Referred, (106) 670. Reported, (111-112) 715. Committed, (112) 715. Considered, (164) 1002. Reported; Engrossed, (170) 1026. Passed, (172) 1032. By the Council, (192) 1104. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 23.)

MCGILL COLLEGE:--Petition of Edmund Meredith, A.B., L.L.B., and others, praying that duplicate copies of works in the library may be bestowed on the said University, (84) 551, (96) 626.

------Petition of the same, for aid to that Institution, (84) 551, (96) 626.

M'CRAE, DONALD:--Select Committee appointed, on return to an Address for information relative to the seizure of a horse belonging to Donald M'Crae, (157) 952. Vide Accounts And Papers, (55.)
------Vide also, Addresses, To His Excellency, (44.)

M'DONALD, DONALD ALEXANDER:--Petition of, for indemnification for loss sustained in consequence of the riots on the Beauharnois Canal, (65) 403, (72) 486.

MEDICAL FACULTY:--Petition of Daniel Arnoldi, and others, for incorporation of a College of Physicians and Surgeons in Canada East, (35) 263, (43) 302.
------Bill to incorporate the members of the Medical Faculty in Lower Canada, presented and read, (50) 329. Ordered for second reading, (88) 573. Read second time; Referred, (98) 635. Reported; Committed, (111) 715. Considered, (140) 880. Reported; Engrossed, (145) 900-901. Passed, (151) 932. By the Council, with amendments, (186) 1085. Considered, (191) 1099-1100. Agreed to, (191) 1100. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 26.)

MEMBERS:--Returned upon new writs, take the oath and their seats: Lyon, George; Conger, Roger Bates; Cameron, Hon. John Hillyard; Fournier, Charles François, (2) 2. Robinson, Hon. William B., (2) 4-5. Macdonald, Hon. John Alexander, (3) 16. Badgley, At. Gen. James, (22) 211. Sherwood, At. Gen. Henry, (28) 241. Wilson, John, (110) 712. Lemieux, François, (146) 909.
------Vacate their seats: Draper, Hon. William Henry, (3) 10-11. Vide Speaker.

------Examined in their place, touching Speaker's alleged acceptance of office, Daly, Hon. Dominick, (4-5) 23-27.
------Postage on all letters not exceeding one ounce, and on printed papers to and from Members, and Petitions, during present Session, to be charged to the Contingencies, (8) 37.
------Petition of Louis Guillet, a Member, stating that previous to his election he was entrusted with the administration of the Jesuits' Estates in the District of Three Rivers, and though the duties of his office have not since been changed, the nature of his responsibility has been changed by certain recent arrangements, and praying the House to determine whether by such change his seat has been vacated, presented and read, (8) 37-38. Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections, (31) 248. Report, with evidence, (126-128) 827-831. Printed, (128) 831. Report concurred in, (147) 912.
------Members, being of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, acquaint the House that he will receive them with Addresses, (28) 237, (75) 498. Communicate Reports and other documents to the House: Vide Accounts And Papers.
------Member called on, did not attend, ((73)) 490.
------Members obtain leave of absence, for a specified length of time, (129) 834. For the remainder of the Session, (79) 521, (135) 856, (165) 1005, (180) 1066.
------Members added to Committee, (49) 327, (83) 539, (97) 633, (101) 655, (143) 890.
------Motion that the sessional allowance to Members be the same as last Session, (177) 1060. Amendment, that the same be £75, (177-178)

1060. Motion for postponing consideration of question, negatived, on division, (178) 1060. Amendment, carried, on division, (178) 1060-1061. Main Motion, as amended, agreed to, on division, (178) 1061. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (81.)

MENONISTS:--Vide Militia Law.

MERCHANTS:--Bill for the better protection of merchants and others receiving assignments, and entering into agreements in relation to goods, &c., entrusted to agents, presented and read, (37) 266. Ordered for second reading, (60) 359, (77) 508. Read second time, on division, (81) 525-531. Referred, (81) 531. Members added to Committee, (83) 539. Reported, (100) 653. Committed, (101) 653. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (132) 844. Passed, (142) 889. By the Council, (160) 963-964. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 10.)

MESSAGES:--Vide Governor General, Messages From His Excellency; Legislative Council, Messages From; Legislative Council, Messages To.

METCALFE, COUNTY OF:--Petition of Richard Carney, and others, praying that certain parts of the Simcoe and Wellington Districts may be set apart as the County of Metcalfe, (9-10) 46, (14) 107. Referred, (72) 486.

METIS AND MATANE ROAD:--Question concerning money for a road from Métis to Matane; Answer, 885.

M'GILL, HON. PETER:--Question concerning purchase of his house; Answer, 510.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (88.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (73.)

M'GILLIS, HUGH:--Petition of, for payment of damages sustained from the detention of his raft in Lake St. Peter, by the operations of the Board of Works, (29) 243, (39) 276.

MILITIA LAW:--Petition of Municipal Council, Niagara, for amendment of so much of Act 9 Vic., cap. 28, as relates to Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, (9) 45, (14) 106. Referred to a Committee of the whole House, (31) 248. Considered, (46) 313-314. Several resolutions arrived at, (46) 314-315. Resolutions reported and agreed to, (55) 342. Vide below.

------Bill to amend the Militia Act, as regards enrolment of, and fines upon, Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, presented and read, (55) 342. Ordered for second reading, (60) 365-366. Read second time; Committed, (76) 501. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (88) 573. Passed, (90) 594.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (37.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (80.); Supply.

MILL-DAMS:--Petition of Mathew Cowan, and others, praying that the Act providing for the construction of aprons to mill-dams over certain streams, may be made general, (36) 263, (44) 304.

------Petition of James Little, praying that owners of mill-dams on creeks, may not be required to construct slides, (68) 468, (78) 518. Referred to Committee on Petition of John Edmiston, and others, (79) 520. Vide Rivers And Rivulets.

------Bill to amend Act relative to construction of aprons to mill-dams in Upper Canada, presented and read, (97) 632. Read second time; Re-

ferred, (150) 924. Reported, (159-160) 963. Committed, (160) 963. Order for consideration discharged, (200) 1128.
------Vide Rivers And Rivulets.

MILLER, CHARLES:--Petition of, for compensation for the destruction of his property by incendiaries from the United States, (122) 796, (126) 826.

MINING COMPANIES, GENERAL ACTS FOR:--Vide Echo Lake Mining Company; Huron Lake Silver And Copper Mining Company.

MINING GRANTS:--Select Committee appointed, upon return to an Address for papers relating to grants of land for mining purposes, (185) 1081. Vide Accounts And Papers, (12.)
------Vide also, Addresses, To His Excellency, (22.)

MINISTERIAL MEASURES:--Question concerning what days were fixed for bringing in Ministerial Measures; Answer, 269.

MINISTERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND:--Vide Presbyterians.

MINISTRY:--Question concerning negotiations between the Ministry and the Opposition; Answer, 293.

MITCHELL, CHARLES:--Petition of, for compensation for the loss of some timber in his absence on militia duty, during the Rebellion in Upper Canada, (99) 650, (111) 714.

MACKAY ((OR M'KAY)), PETER AND ROBERT:--Vide St. Lawrence Canals.

M'LEOD, ALEXANDER:--Select Committee appointed to search JOURNALS of Legislative Council, relative to proceedings on the Address to Her Majesty, of last Session, respecting the claim of Alexander M'Leod, (97) 632-633.

MOFFATT, MR., AND MR. CAMERON:--Give Notices of Motion, 93.

MONTAGUE AND NORTH ELMSLEY:--Petition of John M'Gill Chambers, and others, for a survey of the line between the fourth concessions of those Townships, (61) 371, (69) 469. Referred, (70) 471. Report, (79) 520. Bill presented and read, (87) 560. Read second time; Engrossed, (106) 668. Passed, (107) 677. By the Council, (117) 755. Royal Assent, (123) 798. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 53.)

MONTREAL AND GRENVILLE ROAD:--Question concerning Ministry's intention to improve post road from Montreal to Grenville, 674.

MONTREAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of Harrison Stephens, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (84) 551, (96) 626. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (96) 627. Report, that Standing Orders have not been complied with, (143) 891.

MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of the Company, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (84) 551, (96) 626. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (96) 627. Report, (108) 681. Bill presented and read, (117) 754. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (146) 902. Reported, (159) 963. Committed, (161) 967. Considered, (200-201) 1129. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1146. Passed, (205) 1148. By the Council, with amendments, (208) 1156. Considered; Agreed to, (208) 1157. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 64.)

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (9.)

MONTREAL AND PROVINCE LINE JUNCTION RAILROAD:--Petition of John E. Mills, and others, for authority to construct a railroad to form part of a direct line to New York and Boston, and also, a bridge over the Richelieu, (35) 262, (43) 301-302. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (44) 305. Report, that as regards the bridge, Standing Orders have not been complied with, (66) 405. Motion to suspend Rule, as far as respects the bridge, negatived, on division, (97) 632. Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railroad Company, presented and read, (73) 491. Ordered for second reading, (93) 617. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (105) 666. Reported, (134) 856. Committed, (135) 856. Considered, (195) 1112. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1144-1145. Passed, (205) 1147-1148. By the Council, (214) 1185. Reserved, (217) 1194.

------Petition of T. ((or J.)) R. Jobson, and others, against construction of the Bridge, (95) 624, (100) 652. Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (107) 679.

MONTREAL BANK:--Petition of, for an increase of capital stock, (29) 242, (39) 275. Bill presented and read, (58) 354. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (75) 499. Reported, (101) 654. Committed, (101) 655. Considered, (142) 883-884. Reported; Engrossed, (142) 884. Passed, (142) 889. By the Council, (152) 938. Reserved, (217) 1193.

MONTREAL BUILDING SOCIETY:--Bill to amend Act of Incorporation, presented and read, (117) 754. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (140) 881. Reported, special report, (159) 963. Committed, (179) 1065. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (201) 1135. Passed, (203) 1143. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 100.)

MONTREAL CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. M. A. F. Viger, and others, for aid to that Institution, (42) 299, (56) 347.

MONTREAL CEMETERY COMPANY:--Petition of J. S. M'Cord, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (96) 626, (100) 652. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (107) 679. Report, (111) 715. Bill presented and read, (118) 755. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (180) 1068. Reported, (182) 1075. Engrossed, (184) 1079. Passed, (186) 1085-1086. By the Council, with amendments, (196) 1114-1115. Considered; Agreed to, (205-206) 1149-1150. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 67.)

MONTREAL CITY BANK:--Petition of John Frothingham, and others, for an Act to increase the capital stock, (42) 299, (56) 347. Bill presented and read, (58) 354. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (75) 499-500. Reported, (101) 654. Committed, (101) 655. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (146) 902. Passed, (147) 910. By the Council, with an amendment, (160) 964. Considered; Agreed to, (168) 1023. Reserved, (217) 1193.

MONTREAL, COLLEGE AT:--Vide Education And Schools.

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE:--Question concerning Ministry's intention to make

any appropriation for building a new Court house; Answer, 822.
------Bill to erect a Court House in Montreal, presented and read, (135-136) 865. Order for second reading discharged, (200) 1126.

MONTREAL, EMIGRANT SHED NEAR:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (33.); Brennan, Patrick; Emigrants.

MONTREAL FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION:--Petition of William Spier, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (22) 212, (30) 246. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 277. Report, (49) 327. Bill presented and read, (58) 354. Ordered for second reading, (82) 537. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (94) 619. Passed, (95) 624. By the Council, (112) 717. Royal Assent, (123) 798. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 101.)

MONTREAL GAOL:--Vide Supply.

MONTREAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY:--Petition of, for an increase of capital stock, and an extension of the term of their incorporation, (13) 103, (22) 213. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (48) 325. Report, (62) 375. Bill presented and read, (58) 354. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (75) 501. Reported, (101) 654. Committed, (102) 656. Considered, (146) 902. Reported; Engrossed, (149) 918. Passed, (151) 932. By the Council, (165) 1005. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 80.)

MONTREAL GAZETTE:--Question concerning the Ministry's connection with the Montreal Gazette; Answer, 93.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL:--Petition of the Corporation of, for an increase of the ordinary grant to that Institution, (35) 262, (43) 302.

MONTREAL HARBOR:--Bill to amend the Act for the improvement of the harbor of Montreal, presented and read, (50) 330. Read second time; Committed, (82) 535. Order of the Day, postponed, (98) 635. Considered, (131) 843. Reported; Engrossed, (139) 878. Passed, (146-147) 910. By the Council, (173) 1040. Royal Assent, (216) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 56.)

MONTREAL LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY:--Petition of, for aid, (35) 262, (43) 302.

MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (67.)

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY:--Petition of A. Simpson, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Report, (48) 326. Bill presented and read, (20) 169. Ordered for second reading, (46) 313, (60) 360. Second reading postponed, 367. Ordered for second reading, (77) 509. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (93) 602. Reported, special report, (123) 798. Committed, (124) 801. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (194) 1109. Passed, (196) 1116. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 68.)

MONTREAL NEW CITY GAS COMPANY:--Petition of John Mathewson, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, (48) 326. Bill presented and read, (16) 112. Ordered for second reading, (41) 290. Bill read sec-

ond time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (60) 360. Reported, (90) 595. Committed, (97) 629. Considered, (132) 846. Reported; Engrossed, (140) 879. Passed, (143) 890. By the Council, (152) 939. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 79.)

------Petition of Messrs, John Ward, and Company, and others, in favor, presented, (84) 551. Standing Rule dispensed, (84) 551-552. Petition read, (84) 552. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (85) 554. Reported, (90) 595.

------Petition of Montreal Gas Light Company, praying that their rights may be guarded in the Bill, (35) 262, (43) 302. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (61) 373. Reported, (90) 595.

MONTREAL PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. S. S. Wilkes, and others, for aid to that Institution, (35) 262, (43) 302.

MONTREAL REGISTRY OFFICE:--Petition of George H. Ryland, Registrar, representing the imperfect state of the books in said office, and praying for adoption of measures for rectifying the same, (187) 1092, (193) 1106.

MONTREAL ROADS:--Petition of F. A. Pillet, and others, for amendments to the Montreal Turnpike Roads Act, (35) 263, (43) 303.

------Petition of Malcolm M'Naughton, and others, praying that the Côte St. Paul Road to Lachine may be macadamized, (38) 273, (47) 324. Referred, (61-62) 373.

------Bill to empower the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice to loan moneys to the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, presented and read, (87) 559. Order for second reading discharged, (141) 882.

------Bill to enable communities, and other parties, to lend moneys to the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, presented and read, (145) 896. Order for second reading discharged, (200) 1127.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (24.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (50.); Clark, John.

MONTREAL ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY:--Petition of John Collins, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (56) 346, (65) 404.

MONTREAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:--Petition of Francis C. T. Arnoldi, M.D., and others, for an amendment to the Act incorporating the said School, (29) 242, (39) 275-276.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY:--Petition of Andrew Shaw, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (38) 273, (48) 324. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (48) 325. Report, (62) 375. Bill presented and read, (72) 488. Ordered for second reading, (93) 616. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (105) 666. Reported, (134) 856. Committed, (135) 856. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (195) 1113. Passed, (207) 1153. By the Council, with amendments, (210) 1161. Considered; Agreed to, (210) 1162-1163. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 83.)

MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE:--Bill to amend Act of Incorporation, presented and read, (109) 694. Order for second reading discharged, (164) 1001.

------Bill to enlarge powers of Trinity House, in certain cases, wherein the public health may be endangered; Standing Rule dispensed; Bill presented and read; Read second time; Committed, (112) 716. Consid-

ered; Reported; Engrossed, (112) 717. Passed, (116) 752. By the Council, (117) 755. Royal Assent, (123) 798. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 1.)
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (22.)

MONTREAL UNIVERSITY LYING-IN HOSPITAL:--Vide Supply.

MORIN, HON. AUGUSTIN NORBERT:--Vide Bridges.

MORNINGTON:--Petition of Magistrates of Huron District, praying that that Township may be detached from the Wellington, and reattached to the Huron District, (77) 515, (84) 553.

MORRISON, WILLIAM:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (75.)

MOSS, THOMAS:--Vide St. Lawrence Canals.

MOTIONS:--Notice of Motion, 93.
------Vide Questions.

MOTZ, JAMES:--Petition of Miville Déchêne, M.D., and others, praying that no rights be granted to James Motz, further than those granted by 58 Geo. III, cap. 25., (9) 44, (13) 103.
------Petition of James Motz, praying to be relieved from the necessity of proving the Act by which he holds the toll bridge over the River Etchemin, and to be secured in the enjoyment of the same, (18) 163, (30) 244-245. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (36) 264. Report, special, (49) 326. Bill presented and read, (58) 355. Ordered for second reading, (82) 537-538, (94) 620, (196) 1116. Order for second reading discharged, (211) 1167.

MUNCEY, JOHN FRANCIS:--Vide Magdalen Islands; Supply.

MUNICIPALITIES, LOWER CANADA:--Petitions for an Act to oblige the Municipalities to settle claims against them: Of Jean Langevin, and for payment of his own claim, (9) 45, (14) 106. Of Hon. Barthelemi Joliette, (28) 242, (38) 274. Of Pierre Dessaint, (56) 346, (65) 404.
------Deferred Question concerning amendment of Municipal Act of Lower Canada; Answer, 270.
------Petitions for repeal of the Municipal Act: Of Thomas Meagher, and others; Of Raphael Marcotte, and others; Of Joseph Bradshaw, and others, (38) 273, (48) 324.
------Bill to amend the Law for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, presented and read, (50) 329-330. Ordered for second reading, (88) 573, (105) 665. Read second time; Committed, (140) 880. Motion for consideration, (166) 1009. Amendment for postponing consideration six months, negatived, on division, (166) 1009-1016. Main Motion agreed to; Considered, (166) 1016. Further consideration, (187) 1087. Reported, (193-194) 1108. Engrossed, (194) 1108. Passed, on division, (199) 1123-1124. By the Council, (214) 1184. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 7.)
------Question concerning payment of claims of those who held office under the former Municipal Councils; Answer, 847.
------Petition of Municipal Council of St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet, against the Bill, (187) 1092, (193) 1107.

MURRAY, MR.:--Vide Turner, And Murray, Messrs.

N

NATION RIVER:--Vide Bridges.

NAVIGATION LAWS:--Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, and others, for adoption of measures for inducing the Imperial Government to make certain alterations in the protective duties, and the Navigation Laws, (29) 242, (38-39) 275.

------Petition of Municipal Council, District of Johnstown, for adoption of measures for throwing open the navigation of the St. Lawrence to all nations, (61) 372, (69) 470.

------Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (5.); St. Lawrence River; Trade.

NEW BRUNSWICK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (42.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (4.); Wells, Alphonso.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT:--Petition of Municipal Council, District of Newcastle, praying that the appointment of Collectors and Assessors may be vested in them, &c., (36) 264, (44) 304. Referred, (48) 326.

NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS RAILROAD:--Petitions for renewal of the charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company: Of Alexander Douglas, and others, (29) 243, (39) 276. Of J. J. Elliot, and others, (29) 243, (39) 276. Of William Mulligan, and others, (68) 468, (78) 518. Of John Minor, and others, (77) 515, (84) 553. Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (85) 555. Reported, (108) 680-681. Bill presented and read, (40) 280. Motion for second reading, (76) 502-503. Amendment, for adding "in six months", negatived, on division, (76) 503-506. Bill read second time, on division, (76) 506-507. Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (76) 507. Reported, (108) 680-681. Committed, (108) 681. Order for consideration discharged, (129) 834-835.

------Petition of Great Western Railroad Company, against renewal, (107) 677, (116) 752.

NIAGARA AND TEN MILE CREEK ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (56) 346, (65) 404. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (79) 519. Report, that Petition should have been referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (123) 799.

NIAGARA DISTRICT:--Petition of Municipal Council, for removal of the site of the District Town, (9) 45, (14) 106. Referred, (19) 166. Petition of James Stanton, also referred, (40) 278. James Tisdale, and others, referred to same Committee, (66) 405. Petitions in favor: Of James Stanton, and others, (29) 243, (39) 276. Referred, (40) 278. Vide above. Of James Tisdale, and others, (56) 346, (65) 404. Referred, (66) 405. Vide above. Of Ozias Buchner, and others, (77) 515, (85) 553-554. Of George Secord, and others, (77) 515, (85) 554. Of James Campbell, and others; Of John M'Glashan, and others, (99) 650, (111) 713. Report, (101) 654-655.

------JOURNALS of last Session read, relative to the Petition of the Municipal Council of Niagara, for removal of the site of the District Town, (71) 479. Motion for referring the same to Committee on foregoing Petitions, negatived, on division, (71) 479-480.

------Petition of Municipal Council, praying that the charge of destitute insane persons in that District be transferred to them, (36) 263,

(43) 303. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (57) 349. Report, (66) 406. Vide Insane Persons.

------Bill to authorize the several Courts for the Niagara District to be holden in the Court House in Niagara, built by the Board of Police, presented and read, (117) 753-754. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (141) 881. Passed, (142) 889. By the Council, (152) 939. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 55.)

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK:--Petition of H. K. Boomer, and others, for amendments to Act of Incorporation, (47) 323, (56) 348. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (57) 349. Report, (62) 375. Bill presented and read, (80) 523. Order for second reading discharged, (150) 923.

NIAGARA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Marine Insurance Company.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (9.)

NIAGARA TOWN:--Petition of Municipal Council, Niagara, praying that the Town of Niagara may be exempted, in part, from the operation of the School Act, (36) 263, (43) 303. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (57) 349.

NICOLET SEMINARY:--Petition of the Corporation of, for aid, (38) 273, (48) 324. Printed, (49) 327.

NISSOURI:--Vide Port Burwell.

NORMAL SCHOOL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (75.)

NORMAND, EDOUARD:--Vide Bridges.

NORTH RIVER:--Vide Bridges.

NOTARIES:--Bill to organize the notarial profession in Lower Canada, presented and read, (10) 47. Read second time; Referred, (37) 267-268. Reported; Committed, (72) 486. Considered, (105) 665-666. Reported; Engrossed, (110) 696. Passed, (110) 713. By the Council, with amendments, (160) 964. Amendments considered, (168) 1022-1023. Further consideration postponed, (168) 1023. Consideration resumed; Amendments agreed to, (178-179) 1062. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 21.)

------Petition of L. M. Cressé, and others, for amendments to the Bill, (142) 888, (152) 938.

------Bill to remove doubts as to the validity of deeds, &c., executed before notaries in Lower Canada, presented and read, (147) 914. Read second time; Committed, (200) 1128. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (212) 1168. Passed, (213) 1181. By the Council, (215) 1186. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 22.)

NOVA SCOTIA:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (45, 68.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (7, 8.)

O

O'CLAIR, JOSEPH, SR.:--Vide Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada.

OFFICES OF THE HOUSE:--Motion, that a Select Committee be appointed to

inquire into the state of the offices of the House, and the diligence of the clerks therein, &c., carried, on division, (192) 1102.

ORDERS:--That the postage on all letters, not exceeding one ounce, and printed papers to and from Members, and on Petitions, during the present Session, be charged to the Contingencies, (8) 37.
------Extending the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, (40) 279, (96) 626. Private Bills, (143) 891. Reports on Private Bills, (72) 488, (133) 853, (143) 892.
------That the duplicate copies of works in the library, be divided between the Toronto Athaeneum and the Quebec Library Association, (67) 408.
------That a copy of the JOURNALS be furnished to each Municipal Council in Upper and Lower Canada, and to each City and incorporated Town, (91) 596. Rescinded, (102) 658.
------That thirty copies of the Report of a Committee of the Executive Council recommending the removal of Judge Henry Allen, be printed, and a copy sent to each District Judge in Upper Canada, (161) 967.
------That the Law Clerk be instructed to translate, under direction of Mr. Speaker, the text of the "Coutume de Paris", during the recess, (184-185) 1079-1080.
------That Mr. Speaker take the necessary steps for procuring copies of the missing JOURNALS of the Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, (187) 1088
------For procuring twenty-five copies of Joseph Bouchette's map of Canada, (214) 1183.
------That Mr. Speaker be authorized to pay £50, for the report on the Private Business of the House, prepared by order of the House, (214) 1183.
------That certified copies of certain papers, before the Committee on Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire, be furnished to the Petitioner, and the originals be transmitted to the Clerk of any Court where they may be required in evidence, (214) 1183.
------For printing Accounts And Papers, vide Printing.
------An order rescinded, (102) 658.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (28, 37, 48, 61, 81.); Contingencies.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:--Certain items to be first on the Orders of future days, (63) 380, (109) 693, (139) 878, (147) 914, (166) 1009, (182) 1071.
------Order of the Day on supply postponed, (82) 536, (93) 616, (150) 923. On Master and Servant Bill, postponed, (94) 619. On Slander and Libel Bill, (94) 620. Montreal Harbour Bill; Crown Property Bill, (98) 635. On Queen's Domain Lands Commutation Bill, (105) 667. On Agricultural Products, (106) 668. On Quebec District Bank Bill, (157) 953. On Education Bill, Lower Canada, (202) 1137.
------Motion that certain items be first and second items on the Orders of future days, negatived, on division, (128) 831. Second item, negatived, on division, (157) 953.
------Orders of the Day discharged, (94) 620, (99) 640, (129) 834-835, (140) 879, (141) 882, (146) 902, (150) 923, 924, 925, (164) 1001, (180) 1067, (181) 1069, 1070, (181-182) 1071, (182) 1071, (187) 1088, (194) 1108, (195) 1110, 1110-1111, 1111, (199-200) 1126, (200) 1126, 1127, 1127-1128, 1128, (211) 1166, 1167, (212) 1167-1168, 1168.

------Order revived, (136) 865.
------Motions for taking up particular items on the Orders of the Day, carried, on division, (162) 977-978, (163-164) 988.
------Orders of the Day postponed, for six months, (181) 1070.
------Motion for postponing Orders of the Day, negatived, on division, (89) 583-584, 584.

ORDERS, STANDING:--Standing Committee on Standing Orders to be appointed, (16) 114. Appointed, (23) 215. Members added, (101) 655. Quorum reduced, (108) 682. Petitions referred: Of Hon. B. Joliette, and others; Hon. Augustin Norbert Morin; Of David Davidson, and others; Of Joseph Major, and others; Of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; Of Lewis Burwell, and others; Of John Mathewson, and others; Of H. B. Smith, and others; Of George J. Grange, and others; Of Peter Bradt; Of George C. Hamilton, and others; Of Frederick Fraser Carruthers; Of William Holditch, and others; Of Thomas Denison, Sr., and others; Of Thomas Mussen, and others; Of Pierre Vieau, and others, (31) 247. Of Brockville Assessment Bill, (33) 253. Of Isaac Beecher; Of John Paterson, and others; Of A. Simpson, and others; Of David Torrance, and others; Of Joseph Donegani; Of James Motz; Of British American Land Company; Of George O'Kill Stuart, and others; Of Pascal Persillier dit Lachapelle, Jr., (36) 264. Of Peter Paterson, and others; Of A. W. Light, and others; Of William Spier, and others; Of John Allison, and others, (40) 277. Of John Lynch, and others; Of John Prince, and others, (40) 278. Of Messrs. Edward Martial Leprohon, and Joseph Amable Berthelot, Jr.; Of John E. Mills, Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad; Of John E. Mills, and others, (44) 305. Of Montreal Gas Light Company; Of Andrew Shaw, and others; Of Hon. Thomas M'Kay, and others; Of Quebec Bank, (48) 325. Bill to incorporate Trustees of Toronto Hospital, (55) 343. Of Archibald Gilkison; Of Municipal Council of Niagara, relating to insane persons; Of Municipal Council of Niagara, relating to school rates; Of J. T. Brondgeest, and others, Provincial Life Assurance Company; Of Rev. William M'Murray, and others; H. K. Boomer, and others; Of W. L. Copeland, and others, (57) 349. Of Joseph Tomlinson, and others, (62) 373. Of A. Simpson, and others, (70) 471. Of Peter Warren Dease, and others, (72) 486. Of Theodore J. Sack, and others, (79) 519. Of Hon. R. B. Sullivan, and others; Of William Anderson, and others; Of B. H. LeMoine, and others; Of Arthur Acland, and others; Of George John Grange, and others; Hon. Henry J. Boulton, and others; Of James Willson, and others; Of Municipal Council, District of Wellington; Of Robert Campbell, and others, (85) 554. Of Theodore Hart, and others, (85) 554-555. Of George Desbarats, and T. A. Stayner, (85) 555. Of Harrison Stephens, and others; Of Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, (96) 627. Of J. S. M'Cord, and others; Of John Egan, and others, (107) 679. Of John Young, and others, (109) 694. Of William Wakefield, and others, (126) 826.
------FIRST REPORT: On Petitions of Hon. B. Joliette, and others; Of Pascal Persillier dit Lachapelle, Jr.; Of David Davidson, and others, special, (40) 279. SECOND REPORT: On Petitions of Pierre Vieau, and others; Of Col. A. W. Light, and others; Of Isaac Beecher, special; Of George C. Hamilton, and others, special; Of George J. Grange, and others, special; Of John Prince, and others, special; Of Peter Bradt,

special; Of Frederick Fraser Carruthers, and Thomas Mussen, and others; Also recommending a suspension of so much of the sixty-sixth Rule as relates to church door notices, with respect to Petitions from Upper Canada, (44) 306. Resolution, suspending so much of the sixty-sixth Rule during the present Session, (45) 306. THIRD REPORT: On Petitions of Joseph Donegani; Of John Mathewson, and others; Of John Lynch, and others; A. Simpson, and others; David Torrance, and others; Of Peter Patterson, and others, (48) 326. Of William Holditch, and others, special; Of Hon. Augustin Norbert Morin, special; Of James Motz; special, (49) 326. St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, special, (49)326-327. Of British American Land Company; Of William Spier, and others, (49) 327. FOURTH REPORT: On Petitions of Hon. Thomas M'Kay, and others; Of Montreal Gas Light Company; George O'Kill Stuart, and others, special; Of Andrew Shaw, and others, special; Of H. B. Smith, and others, special; Of H. K. Boomer, and others, special; Of W. L. Copeland, and others, special; Of J. T. Brondgeest, and others, (62) 375. FIFTH REPORT: On Petitions of Edward Martial Leprohon, and Joseph Amable Berthelot, Jr., special; Of John E. Mills; Of John E. Mills, and others, (66) 405. Of Joseph Tomlinson, and others, (66) 405-406. Of A. Gilkison; Of Municipal Council of Niagara, relative to support of insane persons; Of Toronto Hospital Bill, (66) 406. SIXTH REPORT: On Petitions of John Paterson, and others, special; Of Lewis Burwell, and others, special; Of Rev. William M'Murray, and others, (72) 486. Of Joseph Major, and others, special; Of Quebec Bank, (72) 487. SEVENTH REPORT: On Brockville Assessment Bill, (79) 520. EIGHTH REPORT: On Petitions of William Anderson, and others; Of George Desbarats, and T. A. Stayner; Of Theodore S. Hart, and others, special; Of B. H. LeMoine, and others, special; Of Theodore J. Sack, and others, special; Of Hon. R. B. Sullivan, and others, (96) 627. NINTH REPORT: On Petitions of Hon. Henry J. Boulton, and others; George John Grange, and others; Of Arthur Acland, and others, special; Of Thomas Denison, Sr., and others, special; Of John Allison, and others, special; Of Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, (108) 681. TENTH REPORT: On Petitions of A. Simpson, and others; Of John Young, and others; Of J. S. M'Cord, and others; Of James Willson, and others; Of Robert Campbell, and others; Of Municipal Council of Wellington District, special, (111) 715. ELEVENTH REPORT: On Petition of John Egan, and others, special, (123) 799-800. TWELFTH REPORT: On Petitions of Harrison Stephens, and others, special; Of William Wakefield, and others, (143) 890-891.

------Rules and Standing Orders suspended: Relative to church door notices in Upper Canada, (45) 306, (161) 966. Private Bills and Petitions therefor, (74) 492, (84) 551-552, (109) 694, (133) 851, (144) 895-896, (150-151) 925, (158) 955, (188) 1092, (202) 1141, (213) 1180. Time of meeting, (180) 1066.

------Motion for suspending Standing Orders, so far as they affect certain matters contained in the Petition of John E. Mills, and others, negatived, on division, (97) 632.

------Motion for suspending Standing Orders, so far as they relate to placement of JOURNALS in custody of Township Clerks in Upper Canada, (99) 644. Vide Journals.

------Measures not proceeded with in consequence of the Standing Orders not having been complied with: Vide Amerstburgh; Clinton; Hull Union

Road Company; Montreal And Great Northern Railroad Company; Montreal And Province Line Junction Railroad; Port Britain Harbor And Wharf Company; Portland; Sophiasburgh.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (10.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (20.)

OSGOODE:--Petition of Archibald M'Donell, and others, for regulation of a boundary line, (55) 346, (65) 403. Referred, (66) 405. Report a Bill; Bill presented and read, (72) 487. Read second time; Engrossed, (180) 1067. Passed, (182) 1074. By the Council, (196) 1114. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 54.)

OTTAWA COUNTY:--Petition of Ruggles Wright, and others, for erection of said County into a District, (22) 211, (30) 245.
------Notice of Question concerning setting off Ottawa County as a separate District, 238. Question; Answer, 269.

OTTAWA RIVER:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (54, 65.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43, 57.); Wright, Ruggles.

OUELLE, RIVIERE:--Vide Education And Schools.

P

PAPINEAU, ANDRE BENJAMIN:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (62.)

PARLIAMENT HOUSE:--Vide Government Buildings.

PARLIAMENT, PROVINCIAL:--Vide Proclamations; Prorogation.

PARTITION OF LANDS:--Vide Bolton; Lands.

PARTNERSHIPS:--Bill to form general partnerships, for manufacturing and other purposes, presented and read, (80) 523. Ordered for second reading, (106) 667. Read second time; Committed, (146) 902. Considered, (199) 1124-1126. No report, (199) 1126.
------Vide Corporations.

PASSENGERS ACT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (57.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (47.)

PATENTS:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (1.)

PAUPERIS, FORMA:--Vide Actions.

PEEL, DISTRICT OF:--Bill to erect parts of the Districts of Huron and Wellington into a new District, by name of the District of Peel, presented and read, (116) 743. Order for second reading discharged, (195) 1110.
------Vide Huron District; Wellington District.

PENITENTIARY:--Question concerning complaints against the management; Answer, 94.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (51.); Supply.

PENSIONS:--Vide Supply.

PERTH:--Petition of John Corrie, and others, Trustees of the Calvinistic Baptist Church at Perth, for authority to sell a certain piece of land, (68) 468, (78) 518. Bill presented and read, (119) 759. Read second

time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (180) 1068. Reported, (182) 1075. Engrossed, (191) 1100. Passed, (193) 1106. By the Council, (214) 1184. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 106.)

PETITIONS:

KEY TO PETITIONS PRESENTED AND READ.

A

Acland, Arthur, and others: vide Toronto And Goderich Railroad.
Adams, Joshua, and others: vide Botanic Medicine.
Adams, N., and others: vide Bedford High School.
Allen, Henry.
Allen, Henry: vide District Courts.
Allison, John, and others: vide Sophiasburgh.
Anderson, William, and others: vide William Henry.
Anson, W. C. D., and others: vide Bridges.
Archibald, John L., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Armour, John, and others: vide King's College.
Armstrong, Jesse Dunn, and others: vide Post Office.
Arnoldi, Daniel, and others: vide Medical Faculty.
Arnoldi, Francis C. T., M.D., and others: vide Montreal School Of Medicine.
Atkinson, Usborne, and Company, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.

B

Babcock, George.
Baby, F., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Baker, William, and others: vide Dunham High School.
Balfour, Rev. Andrew: vide Waterloo Grammar School.
Ball, Jacob H.
Banque Du Peuple.
Barron, F. W., and others: vide Upper Canada College.
Bathurst District, Municipal Council: vide Assessments; Bathurst District; Roads And Bridges.
Bearman, Frederick, and others: vide Bridges.
Beaubien ((or Beaulieu)), A., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Beaudin, Toussaint, and others: vide Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada.
Beaulieu, A., and others: vide above Beaubien ((or Beaulieu)), A., and others.
Beecher, Isaac.
Begly, Robert James.
Belanger, Pierre, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Benoit, P., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Bernier, Rev. Jean Baptiste, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Berthelot, Joseph Amable, Jr.: vide below, Leprohon, Edward ((or Edouard)) Martial, and Joseph Amable Berthelot, Jr.
Best, Robert, and others: vide Christians, Bible.
Bethune, Donald, and others: vide Sutherland, James.
Bic, Municipal Council: vide Registry Laws; St. Germain.
Biggar, James, and James Botham: vide Beauharnois County.
Blacklock, Ambrose, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Blanchard, H. ((or A.)) W., and others: vide Elizabethtown.

Blanchard, W. E., and others: vide Two Mountains, County Of.
Boissonnault, P., and others: vide Bellechasse.
Boisvert, Pierre, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Bolland, Mark, and others: vide Christians, Bible.
Boomer, H. K., and others: vide Niagara District Bank.
Bostwick, John, and others: vide Port Stanley.
Bostwick, Matthew.
Bosworth, Rev. Newton, and others: vide King's College.
Botham, James: vide above, Biggar, James, and James Botham.
Bouchard, J., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Boucher De Niverville, Joseph.
Bouchette, Joseph.
Boulton, Hon. Henry John, and others: vide Toronto And Goderich Railroad.
Bowerman, Stephen.
Bradshaw, Joseph, and others: vide Education And Schools; Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Bradt, Peter: vide Clinton.
Brady, John, and others: vide Vaudreuil Glass Factory.
Branan, W. W., and others: vide Brock Township.
Brennan, Patrick.
Brewer, Mrs. Charlotte Frémont: vide below, Frémont, Mrs. Charlotte Brewer.
Brewster, Benjamin, and others: vide Bosanquet.
British American Land Company.
Brock District Council: vide Brock District; Woodstock And Lake Erie Railway And Harbor Company.
Brondgeest, J. T., and others: vide Canada Mutual Life Assurance Society; Corporations; Navigation Laws; Usury Laws; Wheat And Flour.
Brouyard, Joseph, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Buchner, Ozias, and others: vide Niagara District.
Burnham, Hon. Zacheus.
Burrage, Rev. R. R.
Burray, Joseph, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Burwell, John: vide Port Burwell.
Burwell, Lewis, and others: vide Brantford.
Buswell, Solomon B., and others: vide Bolton.

C

Calvin, D. D., and others: vide Kingston.
Cameron, Dugald.
Cameron, John, and others: vide Bytown And L'Orignal Road.
Cameron, Kenneth, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Campbell, Archibald, and others: vide Quebec Library.
Campbell, Edward C., and others: vide Telegraph Lines.
Campbell, James, and others: vide Niagara District.
Campbell, Robert, and others: vide Wellington District.
Card, Ethan, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Carfrae, Hugh: vide below, Cronyn, Henry, and Hugh Carfrae.
Carney, Richard, and others: vide Metcalfe, County Of.
Caron, C. F., and H. Garon, S. T.: vide Registry Laws.
Caron, Rev. C. T., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Caron, François, and others: vide Amherstburgh.
Carruthers, Frederick Fraser.

Cartier, E., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Casgrain, O. E.: vide L'Islet; St. Roch Des Aulnets.
Catudal, Jacques, and others: vide Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada.
Caughel, Peter: vide Port Burwell.
Chambers, John M'Gill, and others: vide Montague And North Elmsley.
Champoux, François.
Chapman, A., and others: vide Church Doors, Sales At.
Chartré, Rev. J. Baptiste, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Cheshire, Frederick J.: vide Indian Lands.
Cheshire, Frederick J., and others: vide Indian Lands.
Chiniquy, J. A., and others: vide St. Michel.
Clark, D., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Clark, James William Osgoode, and others: vide Welland Canal.
Clark, John.
Clark, William G., and others: vide Rebellion Losses, Upper Canada.
Clarke, J. S., M.A.: vide Quebec Academy.
Classon, Josiah.
Clugston, Rev. John, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Cobban, Robert.
Cobourg And Rice Lake Road Company.
Cobourg Harbor, President, and Directors of: vide Cobourg Harbor.
Cobourg, President and Board of Police: vide Cobourg.
Cochran, Hon. Andrew William, D. C. L.: vide Quebec Literary And Historical Society.
Collins, John, and others: vide Montreal St. Patrick's Society.
Cook, Rev. John, D. D., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Cook, W. G., and others: vide Charleston Academy.
Cooke, Very Rev. T., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Copeland, W. L., and others: vide Marine Insurance Company.
Corporation of the College of Ste. Anne: vide below, Ste. Anne, Corporation of College of.
Corporation of the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe: vide below, St. Hyacinthe, Corporation of the Seminary.
Corrie, John, and others: vide Perth.
Coté, Rev. J. B., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Coulombe, Thomas, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Counter, John, and others: vide Kingston Hospital.
Cowan, Mathew, and others: vide Mill-Dams.
Cozens, Joshua Young.
Cramp, Rev. J. M.: vide King's College.
Cressé, L. M., and others: vide Education And Schools; Notaries; Winter Roads.
Croft, Henry, and others: vide King's College.
Cronyn, John, and Hugh Carfrae: vide King's College.
Crookshanks ((or Crookshank)), Hon. George, and others: vide Toronto And Lake Huron Railroad Company.
Culp, Isaac Humphrey: vide Randall, Robert.
Cuthbert, Hon. Ross: vide St. Lawrence And Industry Railroad.
Cutter, ((or Cutler)), Benjamin, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Cynon ((or Eynon)), John H., and others: vide Christians, Bible.

D

Dalaire, E., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Daly, John N. W., and others: vide Huron District.

Daniels, Samuel, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Davidson, David, and others: vide St. Louis And Province Line Railroad Company.
Davidson, Rev. Thomas L., and others: vide King's College.
Davis, James, and others: vide Rivers And Rivulets.
Dease, Peter Warren, and others: vide Canada, New Brunswick, And Nova Scotia Railroad Company.
Déchène, Jean Baptiste Miville.
Déchène, Miville, M.D., and others: vide Motz, James.
Deguise, Pierre.
Demers, Very Rev. J., and others: vide Jesuits' Estates.
Denison, Thomas Sr., and others: vide Portland.
DeNiverville, Joseph Boucher: vide Boucher, Joseph De Niverville.
Denroche, Rev. Edward, and others: vide Brockville.
Derbishire, S., and others: vide Huron And St. Mary's Copper Company.
Dery, Michel, and others: vide Scott, Michael.
Desbarats, George, and S. C. Sewell: vide Philadelphia And Huron Mining Company.
Desbarats, George, and T. A. Stayner: vide British And Canadian Mining Company Of Lake Superior.
Desjardins, E., and others: vide Bridges.
Desjardins, François Xavier: vide Vaudreuil Glass Factory.
Dessaint, Pierre: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Dillabough, John.
Dion, Rev. Charles, and others: vide Bridges.
Dionne, Benjamin, and others: vide Rimouski.
Doak, W. R., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Donegani, Joseph: vide Aliens.
Doucet, Rev. J., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Doucet, Nicolas Benjamin.
Dougherty ((or O'Dougherty, John)), John P., and others: vide Gloucester.
Douglas, Alexander, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad.
Douglass ((Or Douglas)), James.
Drummond, Rev. James, and others: vide King's College.
Ducharme, Rev. Charles J., and others: vide St. Thérèse De Blainville; Terrebonne.
Ducharme, Rev. J., and others: vide Terrebonne.
Dugar, Philemon: vide Bridges.
Dumas, Norbert, and others: vide Bridges.
Dupuis, A.: vide below, Kingston, Rt. Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of, President, and A. Dupuis, of L'Assomption College.

E

Eastman, S. M., and others: vide Bosanquet.
Ecuyer, Siméon, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Edmiston, John, and others: vide Rivers And Rivulets.
Edwards, William, and others: vide King's College.
Egan, John, and others: vide Hull Union Road Company; Timber Trade.
Elkins, Mrs. Susan.
Elliot, J. J., and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad.
Elliot, John, and others: vide Bridges.
Elliott, William, and others: vide Barristers And Attorneys.
Ellis, B. W., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Emmons, Abram, and others: vide Botanic Medicine.
Emond, Charles, and others: vide Berthier Academy.
Ethier, J. B., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Evans, William, and others: vide Lachine Canal.
Eynon, J. H., and others: vide above, Cynon ((or Eynon)), John H., and others.

F

Farmer, Russell, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Farran, Charles C.: vide St. Lawrence Canals.
Fergusson, A. J.: vide Wellington District.
Ferrie, Colin C., and others: vide King's College.
Ferris, Jonathan, and others: vide Hallowell, Friend's Seminary At.
Finker, John, and others: vide Woodstock And Lake Erie Railway And Huron Company.
Finlay, Cornelius H.: vide St. Lawrence Canals.
Flett, John.
Forbes, Charles J., and others: vide Carillon And Grenville Railroad.
Fortin, Pierre Pascal, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Foster, Stephen S., and others: vide Shefford Academy.
Fournier, Michel ((or Michael)): vide L'Islet.
Fraser, Hugh, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Freil, Peter, and others: vide Bytown And L'Orignal Road.
Frémont, Mrs. Charlotte Brewer.
Frothingham, John, and others: vide Montreal City Bank.

G

Gage, Nathan, and others: vide Brantford.
Gagnon, J. G., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Galt, A. T., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Gamble, C., and others: vide Toronto, Hamilton, And Niagara Telegraph Company.
Gamble, Samuel, and others: vide Walpole And Woodhouse.
Gamble, William, and others: vide Humber Harbor Company.
Garneau, Charles, and others: vide Bridges.
Garon, H.: vide above, Caron, C. F., and H. Garon.
Garon, Joseph: vide below, Rivard, Alexis, and Joseph Garon.
Garon, P., and L. Letellier: vide Kamouraska; St. Lawrence River.
Geddy, Adam, and others: vide Western District.
Germain, C., and others: vide Bridges.
Gibson, James, and others: vide Edwardsburgh.
Gilkison, Archibald.
Gillis, Archibald, and others: vide King's College.
Gilmour, Messrs. Allan, and Company, and others: vide Timber Trade.
Gingras, Rev. Louis, and others: vide Bridges.
Glackemeyer, Felix: vide below, Sewell, William S., and Felix Glackemeyer.
Glen, John, and others: vide Chambly And Grandby Road.
Globensky, F. E., and others: vide St. Eustache.
Goodsil, C., and others: vide St. George Parish.
Grange ((or Granger)), George John, and others: vide Guelph And Dundas Road Company; Roads And Bridges; Toronto And Goderich Railroad.
Granger, Hector, and others: vide Bridges.
Grant, Duncan.

Grany, John.
Gravel, C., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Great Western Railroad Company: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad.
Greece, C. C., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Green, James, and others: vide Barnston.
Griffith, Thomas: vide Rebellion Losses, Upper Canada.
Guillet, Louis: vide Members.
Guillet, Valère, and others: vide Three Rivers.

H

Hale, Jeffery, and others: vide Quebec British And Canadian School Society.
Ham, John V.: vide Division Courts.
Hamel, Joseph, and others: vide Quebec.
Hamilton, George C., and others: vide Guelph And Arthur Road Company.
Hamilton, James, and others: vide Dundas And Waterloo Road.
Hart, Theodore, and others: vide Echo Lake Mining Company.
Harwood, Hon. R. U., and others: vide St. Louis And Province Line Railroad Company.
Heard ((Or Hurd)), Abner.
Hedges, Charles, and others: vide Windham And Burford.
Henderson, Robert, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Henderson, William, and others: vide Bridges.
Henry, William.
Hétier, Eusèbe, and others: vide Bridges.
Hill, James, and others: vide Christians, Bible.
Holditch, William, and others: vide Loughborough.
Home District, Municipal Council: vide Education And Schools.
Hooper, Felix, and others: vide L'Islet.
Hope, Adam, and others: vide Petitions, Presented But Not Read.
Hopkins, Caleb, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Hudon, Germain, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Hudon, Joseph, and J. Baptiste Martin: vide Education And Schools; Kamouraska.
Hume, William Charles, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Hunt, Lawrence H., and others: vide Windham And Burford.
Hurd, Abner: vide above, Heard ((or Or Hurd)), Abner.
Huron District, Magistrates of: vide Huron District; Mornington.

I

Irving, James, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

J

Jacquies, Adolphe.
Jameson, Job: vide Kennebec Road.
Jeffrey, A., and others: vide King's College.
Jobson, T. ((or J.)) R., and others: vide Montreal And Province Line Junction Railroad.
Johnson, Rev. Thomas, and others: vide Church Doors, Sales At.
Johnson, Thomas, and John Miller: vide Education And Schools.
Johnstown District, Municipal Council: vide Navigation Laws.
Joliette, Hon. Barthelemi: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Joliette, Hon. Barthelemi, and others: vide St. Lawrence And Industry Railroad.

Jones, Dunham, and others: vide Grenville.

K

Kakouna, Municipal Council: vide Education And Schools.
Kamouraska, Municipal Council: vide Kamouraska; St. Lawrence River.
Kent, William, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Kingston, Rt. Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of, President, and A. Dupuis, of L'Assomption College: vide L'Assomption, College Of.
Knowlson, Christopher, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

L

Labbé, Honoré, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Lachapelle, Pascal Persillier dit, Jr.: vide Bridges.
Lacroix, P. P., and others: vide Clergy Reserve Lands.
Lalor, Rev. M., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Langevin, Jean: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Larochelle, Siméon: vide Battery, Self-Acting.
LaRocque, A.: vide Emigrants.
Larocque, Joseph Antoine, and others: vide Agricultural Societies.
Lassiseraye ((or Lasisseraye)), C. H.: vide Education And Schools.
Laverdière, Jacques, and others: vide Berthier.
Lefrançois, Rev. A., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Légaré, Antoine, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Légaré, Joseph, and others: vide Canada Fire Assurance Company.
LeMoine, B. H., and others: vide Garden River Copper Mining Company.
Lepper, Paul, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
Leprohon, Edward ((or Edouard)) Martial, and Joseph Amable Berthelot, Jr.: vide Bridges.
Lessard, Municipal Council, Municipality of: vide Registry Laws.
Letellier, L.: vide above, Garon, P., and L. Letellier.
Lévêque, Edmond: vide below, Marquis, P. C., and Edmond Lévêque.
Light, Col. A. W., and others: vide Woodstock And Lake Erie Railway And Harbor Company.
Linton, John J. E., and others: vide Aliens.
Litchfield, Municipal Council, Municipality of: vide Roads And Bridges.
Little, J. W., and others: vide Western District.
Little, James: vide Mill-Dams.
Locker, Thomas, and Orrin H. Tyrrell: vide Port Burwell.
Longmore, Edmund, and others: vide Church Doors, Sales At.
Lowell, William, and others: vide King's College.
Lynch, John, and others: vide Port Credit And Hurontario Road.

M

Macdonagh, Charles Joseph: vide Welland Canal.
Macdonell, Very Rev. Angus: vide below, Phelan, Rt. Rev. Patrick, and Very Rev. Angus Macdonell.
Mackay ((or M'Kay)), Peter, and Robert: vide St. Lawrence Canals.
Mackie, Mrs. Emily, and others: vide Quebec Infant School.
Mackie, Rev. George, and others: vide Quebec National Schools.
Maçon, Zozime, and others: vide Bridges.
Mailloux, Very Rev. A., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Major, Joseph, and others: vide Port Britain Harbour And Wharf Company.
Malloch, Edward: vide Election, Controverted, Carleton.

Malo, Rev. L. S., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Manseau, Very Rev. Antoine: vide Joliette College, In Berthier.
Manseault, L. Esdras, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Marcotte, Raphael, and others: vide Education And Schools; Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Marquis, P. C., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Marquis, P. C., and Edmond Lévêque: vide Kamouraska.
Marsh, David, and others: vide King's College.
Martin, Jean Baptiste.
Martin, J. Baptiste: vide above, Hudon, Joseph, and J. Baptiste Martin.
Massicotte, François, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Masson, Mr., and Company: vide below, Robertson, Masson, Messrs., and Company, and others.
Matane, Municipal Council: vide St. Germain.
Mathewson, John, and others: vide Montreal New City Gas Company.
Mawlam, Thomas, and others: vide Western District.
M'Bride, Richard, and others: vide Walpole And Woodhouse.
M'Caul, Rev. John, D.D., and others: vide Toronto House of Industry.
M'Cord, J. S., and others: vide Montreal Cemetary Company.
M'Donald, Donald Alexander.
M'Donald, William, and others: vide Bridges.
M'Donell, Archibald, and others: vide Osgoode.
Meagher, Thomas, and others: vide Education And Schools; Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Menzies, J., and others: vide St. Lawrence And Atlantic Railroad.
Mercier, B., and others: vide St. Germain.
Mercier, Rev. B. ((or R.)), and others: vide Bridges.
Meredith, Edmund, A. B., L.L.B., and others: vide McGill College.
Merry, Ralph, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Métis, Municipal Council: vide below, Mitis ((or Métis)), Municipal Council of.
M'Evay, Rev. Fergus, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
M'Gillis, Hugh.
M'Glashan, John, and others: vide Niagara District.
Michel, Félix, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Mignault, Rev. P. M.: vide Chambly, College Of.
Miller, John: vide above, Johnson, Thomas, and John Miller.
Miller, Charles.
Miller, John, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Mills, John E.: vide Champlain And St. Lawrence Railroad.
Mills, John E., and others: vide Montreal And Province Line Junction Railroad.
Minor, John, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad.
M'Intyre, Thomas, and others: vide Huron District.
Misener, Leonard: vide Sabbath.
Mitchell, Alexander, and others: vide Huron District.
Mitchell, Charles.
Mitis ((or Métis)), Municipal Council of: vide St. Germain.
M'Kay, Hon. Thomas, and others: vide Bytown And Britannia Railroad.
M'Kenzie, M., and others: vide London District.
M'Kenzie, M., and B. Treadwell: vide Petitions, Presented But Not Read.
M'Laren, William P., and others: vide Burlington Bay Dock Company.
M'Lauren, Peter, and others: vide Plantagenet.

M'Murray, Rev. William, and others: vide Dundas Village.
M'Naughton, Malcolm, and others: vide Montreal Roads.
Montagnais Indians: vide Indians.
Montgomery, Joseph, and others: vide Post Office.
Montreal And Lachine Railroad Company.
Montreal Bank.
Montreal Board of Trade: vide Customs.
Montreal Gas Light Company.
Montreal Gas Light Company: vide Montreal New City Gas Company.
Montreal General Hospital.
Montreal Ladies Benevolent Society.
Montreal, Mayor, Aldermen, &c.: vide Crown Property; Emigrants.
Montreal, Rt. Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Moore, John, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Morgan, James, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Morgan, Thomas, and others: vide Botanic Medicine.
Morin, A.: vide below, Soulard, F. M., and A. Morin.
Morin, Augustin, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Morin, Hon. Augustin Norbert: vide Bridges.
Morin, Pierre, and others: vide St. Roch Des Aulnets.
Moss, Thomas: vide St. Lawrence Canals.
Motz, James.
Mountain, Mrs. M. H., and others: vide Quebec Male Orphan Asylum.
Mousseau, Alexis, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Muir, J. N., and others: vide Bridges.
Mulligan, William, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad.
Muncey, John Francis, and John Fontana: vide Magdalen Islands.
Murphy, Ferdinand, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Mussen, Thomas, and others: vide Bridges.

N

Nadeau, Hilaire, and others: vide Magdalen Islands.
Nash, Abner, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Newcastle, Municipal Council, District of: vide Newcastle District.
Niagara And Ten Mile Creek Road Company.
Niagara, Municipal Council, District of: vide Assessments; Militia Law; Niagara District; Niagara Town.
Nicolet Seminary, Corporation of: vide Nicolet Seminary.
Nixon, Charles M., and others: vide Bosanquet.
Normand, Edouard: vide Bridges.

O

O'Brian, Patrick, Sr., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
O'Brien, M. T., and others: vide King's College.
O'Clair, Joseph, Sr.: vide Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada.
O'Dougherty, John, and others: vide above, Dougherty ((or O'Dougherty, John)), John P., and others.
Oliva, James, and others: vide Education And Schools; Game.
Ouiment, Gedéon, and others: vide Upton.

P

Pacaud, George J.: vide War Of 1812.
Paquin, Rev. J., and others: vide St. Eustache.

Paré, Jean E., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Paterson, James, and others: vide Chinguacousey And Port Credit Road.
Paterson, John, and others: vide Dundas Village.
Patterson, Peter, and others: vide Quebec And Lake Superior Mining Association.
Patton, William, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Peasley, Jonathan, and others: vide Bolton.
Pelletier, P. T., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Perrault, Pierre, and others: vide Terrebonne.
Perry, Ebenezer, and others: vide Cobourg And Grafton Road Company.
Phelan, Rt. Rev. Patrick, and Very Rev. Angus Macdonell: vide Regiopolis, College Of.
Pillet, F. A., and others: vide Montreal Roads.
Polette, A., and P. E. Vézina: vide Three Rivers.
Poulin, Louis, and others: vide St. Hyacinthe.
Pouliot, B., Jr., and others: vide Game.
Pouliot, F. Joseph, and others: vide Rimouski.
Price, Samuel, and others: vide London District.
Prince, John, and others: vide British North American Mining Company.
Proctor, Charles D., and others: vide St. Lawrence And Atlantic Railroad.
Proudfoot, William: vide below, Skinner, Rev. James, and William Proudfoot.

Q

Quebec Bank.
Quebec Board of Trade: vide St. Peter, Lake.
Quebec, Corporation of the Society of Education of: vide Quebec District Education Society.
Quebec Library Association.
Quebec, Mayor and Councillors: vide Emigrants; Quebec.
Quebec Roman Catholic Ladies Charitable Association.

R

Reid, Henry S., and others: vide Port Darlington.
Reid, Robert, and others: vide King's College.
Renwick, Thomas, and others: vide Romney.
Rice, Francis, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Rice, Israel.
Ridley, William, and others: vide Western District.
Rimouski, Municipal Council of: vide Education And Schools; Registry Laws; St. Germain.
Ritchie, William, and others: vide Sherbrooke Academy.
Rivard, Alexis, and Joseph Garon: vide Rimouski.
Roberts, Chester, and others: vide Scythes And Axes.
Roberts, Christie, and others: vide Stanbridge.
Robertson, James, and others: vide Western District.
Robertson, Masson, Messrs, and Company, and others: vide Bankrupt Law.
Robertson, Robert, and others: vide Huron District.
Robinson, H., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Robitaille, Guillaume, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
Roger, Rev. John M., A.M., and others: vide King's College.
Romanes, Rev. George: vide King's College; Presbyterians.
Ryan, Edmund: vide St. Lawrence Canals.
Ryland, George H.: vide Montreal Registry Office.

S

Sack, Theodore J., and others: vide Amherstburgh.
St. Denis de la Bouteillerie, Municipal Council: vide Education And Schools; Kamouraska; St. Lawrence River.
St. Hyacinthe, Corporation of the Seminary: vide St. Hyacinthe, Seminary Of.
St. Hyacinthe, Municipal Council: vide St. Hyacinthe.
St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet, Municipal Council: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
St. Lawrence And Atlantic Railroad.
St. Simon, Municipal Council: vide St. Germain.
Ste. Anne, Corporation of College of: vide Ste. Anne, College Of.
Sally, Edmund, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Scadding, Rev. Henry, and S. Thompson: vide Toronto Athaeneum.
Scott, Joseph, and others: vide Church Doors, Sale At.
Scott, Michael.
Scott, Thomas, and others: vide Cobourg.
Secord, George, and others: vide Niagara District.
Selee, David M., and others: vide King's College.
Sewell, Rev. E. W., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Sewell, S. C.: vide above, Desbarats, George, and S. C. Sewell.
Sewell, William S., and Felix Glackemeyer: vide Quebec Hospital.
Shaw, Andrew, and others: vide Montreal Telegraph Company.
Shaw, George.
Shibley, Schuyler: vide Loughborough.
Shore, William, and others: vide London District.
Silver, George, and others: vide King's College.
Simcoe, Municipal Council, District of: vide Assessments; Postage; Roads And Bridges; Simcoe District.
Simpson, A., and others: vide Huron Lake Silver And Copper Mining Company; Montreal Mining Company.
Skinner, Rev. James, and William Proudfoot: vide Marriage.
Skinner, Sylvester, and others: vide Botanic Medicine.
Slack, Rev. George, and others: vide Longueuil And Chambly Road.
Smith, H. B., and others: vide Carillon And Grenville Railroad.
Smith, Henry P., and others: vide Big Creek Navigation Company.
Smith, Ichabod, and others: vide Stanstead Seminary.
Smith, James, and others: vide Cobourg And Port Hope Road Company.
Smith, Philip, and others: vide Rivers And Rivulets.
Smith, Thomas W., and others: vide Western District.
Snetsinger, George: vide Barnhart's Island.
Soulard, F. M., and A. Morin: vide Education And Schools; St. Roch Des Aulnets.
Spier, William, and others: vide Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association.
Stafford, Joseph, and others: vide Western District.
Stanton, James, and others: vide Niagara District.
Stayner, T. A.: vide above, Desbarats, George, and T. A. Stayner.
Stephen ((or Stephens)), Young, and Company, and others: vide Timber Trade.
Stephens, Harrison, and others: vide Montreal And Great Northern Railroad Company.
Stewart, James, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Stuart, George O'Kill: vide Emigration.
Stuart, George O'Kill, and others: vide British North American Telegraph Association.
Stuart, Sir James: vide Bolton.
Sullivan, Hon. R. B., and others: vide Toronto Mechanics' Institute.
Sutton, Rev. Edward G., and others: vide Church Doors, Sales At.
Swan, Henry W.: vide Port Burwell.

T

Talbot District, Municipal Council: vide Windham And Burford.
Taschereau, A. C., and others: vide Education And Schools.
Taylor, A. L., and others: vide Stanbridge.
Taylor, Miss Eliza: vide Quebec Protestant Female Orphan Asylum.
Terrill, Joseph Hazard.
Théberge, Rev. A., and others: vide Bridges.
Thibodeau, Alexis, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Thompson, Alfred N., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Thompson, Andrew, and others: vide Towns.
Thompson ((or Thomson)), E. W.: vide Agricultural Societies.
Thompson, Joseph Richard, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
Thompson, S.: vide above, Scadding, Rev. Henry, and S. Thompson.
Thornton, P., and others: vide Burlington Ladies Academy.
Tiffany, George S., and others: vide Upper Canada Mining Company.
Tisdale, James, and others: vide Niagara District.
Tomlinson, Joseph, and others: vide Scarboro' And Markham Road Company.
Toronto And Lake Huron Railroad Company.
Torrance, David, and others: vide Canada Mining Company.
Townsend, M., and others: vide Clarenceville Academy.
Treadwell, B.: vide above, M'Kenzie, M., and B. Treadwell.
Tremblay, George, and others: vide Point A Gage.
Trembaly, Isaie, and others: vide Saguenay.
Trois Pistoles, Municipal Council: vide Registry Laws.
Turner, And Murray, Messrs.
Tyrrell, Orrin H.: vide above, Locker, Thomas, and Orrin H. Tyrrell.

U

Upper Canada Bank: vide Bank Notes.
Usborne, Mr., and Company, and others: vide Atkinson, Usborne, Messrs., and Company.
Usher, John, and others: vide Rebellion Losses, Upper Canada.

V

Van Camp, Tunis: vide St. Lawrence Canals.
Vaughan, Benjamin: vide Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada.
Vézina, P. E.: vide above, Polette, A., and P. E. Vézina.
Vieau, Pierre, and others: vide Bridges.
Viger, Mrs. M. A. F., and others: vide Montreal Catholic Orphan Asylum.

W

Wakefield, William, and others: vide Toronto Dry Dock Company.
Wallace, William F., and others: vide London District.
Walton, Joseph S.

Ward, Messrs. John, and Company, and others: vide Montreal New City Gas Company.
Ware, William, and others: vide Surveys.
Waters, Thomas, and others: vide Port Dover Harbor.
Wellington District, Municipal Council: vide Wellington District.
Wells, Alphonso.
Western District, Municipal Council: vide Western District.
Whitwell, Rev. Richard, and others: vide Church Doors, Sales At.
Wilkes, Mrs. S. S., and others: vide Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum.
Willett, Mahlon, and others: vide Wool.
Williams, Adolphus, and others: vide Education And Schools.
Williams, H., and others: vide Botanic Medicine.
Willson, James, and others: vide Huron District.
Wiseman, William, Jr.: vide Debtors.
Witherspoon, George, and others: vide Western District.
Wright, Ruggles.
Wright, Ruggles, and others: vide Ottawa County.
Wurtele, Christian, and others: vide Quebec District Bank.

Y

Young, John, and others: vide Bridges.
Young, Stephen, and others: vide above, Stephen ((or Stephens)), Young, and Company, and others.

PETITIONS, PRESENTED BUT NOT READ:

Hope, Adam, and others, (213) 1180.
M'Kenzie, M., and B. Treadwell, (178) 1062.

PHILADELPHIA AND HURON MINING COMPANY:--Petition of George Desbarats, and S. C. Sewell, for an Act of Incorporation, (38) 274, (48) 325. Bill presented and read, (87) 560. Ordered for second reading, (106) 668. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (180) 1067. Reported, (182) 1075. Committed, (184) 1079. Considered, (201-202) 1136. Reported; Engrossed, (202) 1136. Passed, (205) 1148. By the Council, (214) 1184. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 74.)

PHYSICIANS, COLLEGE OF:--Vide Medical Faculty.

PICKERING AND MARKHAM ROAD:--Vide Scarboro' And Markham Road Company.

PILOTS:--Bill to amend Act authorizing Quebec Trinity House to license a certain class of persons as pilots, presented and read, (117) 754. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (140) 880. Passed, (142) 890. By the Council, (152) 938. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 27.)

PLANTAGENET:--Petition of Peter M'Lauren, and others, for a division of that Township, the rear half to be called the Township of Elgin, (36) 264, (44) 304. Bill presented and read, (50) 330. Read second time; Engrossed, (82) 535. Passed, (84) 552. By the Council, (109) 693. Royal Assent, (123) 798. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 52.)

POINT A GAGE:--Petition of George Tremblay, and others, for construction of a wharf at that place, (99) 650, (111) 714.

POOR:--Vide Insane Persons.

POPULATION OF LOWER CANADA:--Motion respecting the average annual increase of population in Lower Canada; Previous question moved, and question negatived, on division, (135) 863.
------Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (4.)

PORT BRITAIN HARBOR AND WHARF COMPANY:--Petition of Joseph Major, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, that Standing Orders have not been complied with, (72) 487. Sixty-sixth Rule suspended, so far as it affect the said Petition, (74) 492. Bill presented and read, (90) 595-596. Ordered for second reading, (106) 668. Order for second reading discharged, (146) 902.

PORT BURWELL:--Petitions for a grant for the harbor at Port Burwell: Of Henry W. Swan, (29) 242, (39) 275. Of Thomas Locker, and Orrin H. Tyrrell, (55) 346, (65) 403. Of Peter Caughel, (77) 515, (85) 554.
------Petition of John Burwell, for a grant for the harbor at Port Burwell, and for annexation of Bayham to the District of Brock, in exchange for part of Nissouri, (99) 650, (111) 713.
------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (61.); Port Stanley.

PORT CREDIT AND HURONTARIO ROAD:--Petition of John Lynch, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, to improve Hurontario street, (29) 243, (40) 277. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 278. Report, (48) 326. Bill to incorporate Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company, presented and read, (63) 381. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (83) 538-539. Reported, (111) 715. Committed, (112) 717. Considered, (172) 1033. Reported; Engrossed, (180) 1066. Passed, (181) 1069-1070. By the Council, (196) 1114. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 89.)

PORT DARLINGTON:--Petition of Henry S. Reid, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, to construct a turnpike road from thence to Scugog Lake, (69) 468, (78) 518.

PORT DOVER HARBOR:--Petition of Thomas Waters, and others, for aid to complete the said Harbor, (42) 299, (56) 347.

PORTLAND:--Petition of Thomas Denison, Sr., and others, for a survey of the rear concession of Portland, (9) 45, (14) 106. Referred to Committee on Petition respecting boundary lines in Loughborough, (15) 110. Vide Loughborough. Committee discharged, and Petition referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report that Standing Orders have not been complied with, (108) 681.

PORT STANLEY:--Question conerning appropriation for harbours of Port Stanley and Port Burwell; Answer, 319.
------Petition of John Bostwick, and others, for the completion of the harbor at that place, (99) 650, (111) 713.

POSTAGE:--Petition of Municipal Council at Simcoe, for a reduction of the rates of postage, (9) 45, (14) 106.
------Motion that a uniform rate of postage be determined, 927-929. Withdrawn Motion, 929.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (94.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (39.); Contingencies; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (15.)

POST OFFICE:--Petition of Jesse Dunn Armstrong, and others, complaining of grievances connected with the Post Office at William Henry, (29) 242, (39) 276. Referred, (44) 305. Committee discharged, (179) 1065.
------Question concerning the Post Office; Answer, 344.
------Petition of Joseph Montgomery, and others, for establishment of a Post Office in the Village of Brennanville, (83) 551, (95) 625.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (68.); Addresses, To Her Majesty, (6.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (45.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (7, 8.)

POST ROAD:--Question concerning Ministry's intention to improve the post road from Montreal to Grenville; Answer, 674.

POWDER MAGAZINES:--Vide Gunpowder Magazines.

POWELL, MRS. MARGARET:--Vide Bridges.

PRAIRIES, RIVER DES:--Vide Bridges.

PRESBYTERIANS:--Petition of Rev. George Romanes, Moderator of the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, for an Act to establish a fund for the support of widows and orphans of Ministers of said Synod, (35) 262, (43) 302.
------Bill, from the Council, to incorporate the managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, (143) 892, (144) 892. Read second time; Committed, (199) 1124. Considered; Reported; Passed, (211-212) 1167. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 103.)

PRESCOTT AND OTTAWA ROAD:--Vide Supply.

PRESCOTT TOWN:--Bill to amend Act of Incorporation, and to regulate assessments therein, presented and read, (109) 695. Read second time; Committed, (164) 1001. Considered, (164) 1001-1002. Reported; Engrossed, (164) 1002. Passed, (171-172) 1032. By the Council, with amendments, (192) 1104. Considered; Agreed to, (206) 1150-1151. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 47.)

PRESCRIPTION:--Bill for shortening the time of prescription, in certain cases, presented and read, (24) 216. Read second time; Committed, (55) 343. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (76) 507. Read third time, (78) 517. Amended, (78) 517-518. Passed, (78) 518. By the Council, (105) 665. Royal Assent, (123) 797. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 5.)

PRESQU'ILE, PIER AND LIGHT AT:--Vide Supply.

PREVIOUS QUESTION:--Motion superseded by moving the previous question, (135) 863.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (45.)

PRINTING:--Standing Committee on printing, to be appointed, (16) 114. Appointed, (23) 215. First report, on Sessional printing and JOURNALS, and on printing Private Bills, (72) 487-488. Instruction, to report on the possibility of reducing the expense of printing and distributing the Statutes, and ascertain Public Notices in the Canada Gazette, (207) 1154.

------Papers ordered to be printed: (8) 37, (31) 248, (45) 306, (49) 327, (55) 342, (62-63) 376, (66) 406, (79) 521, (97) 628-629, (111) 714, (115) 739, (128) 831, (141) 882, 883, (157) 952, (161) 967, (168) 1023, (176) 1049, (179) 1063, (184) 1078, 1079, (188) 1093, (190) 1098, (191) 1101, (206) 1151, (207) 1152, (209) 1159, (212) 1168, (213) 1182, (214) 1184.
------Thirty copies of the report of a Committee of the Executive Council, recommending the removal of Judge Henry Allen, of the London District Court, to be printed, and one copy to be sent to each District Judge in Upper Canada, (161) 967.
------Five hundred copies of the Indices to be printed, (187) 1088.
------Documents laid before the House at a former Session, to be printed, (190) 1098.

PRIVATE BILLS:--Vide Bills, Private.

PRIVILEGES:--Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections to be appointed, (16) 114. Appointed, (23) 214. Petition of Louis Guillet, referred, (31) 248. Subject matter of the Simcoe Election, referred; To take evidence, and report thereon, (116) 743. All evidence and papers touching the Simcoe Election, referred, (117) 753. First report: On Petition of Louis Guillet, with evidence, (126-128) 827-831. Printed, (128) 831. Report concurred in, (147) 912. Leave granted, to Committee to report evidence on the Simcoe Election, (154) 944. Second report: On Simcoe Election, with evidence, (154-157) 944-950. Vide Elections. Instruction, to inquire into the causes why the writ of election for Dorchester was issued so late as 9 June last, (158) 955.
------Motion, that the House go into Committee to consider certain Resolutions, relative to the appointment of a permanent Clerk to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, negatived, on division, (136) 865-866. Consideration of Resolutions postponed, three months, (136) 866.

PROCESS, SERVICE OF:--Bill to regulate the service of process in real actions, where the defendant is resident without the District, presented and read, (41) 280-281. Ordered for second reading, (75) 498. Read second time; Engrossed, (91) 597. Passed, (95) 624.

PROROGATION:--Question concerning date of prorogation; Answer, ((162)) 977.
------Mr. Speaker reports letter from Civil Secretary, informing him of the time appointed by His Excellency for proroguing the Legislature, (196) 1115-1116.
------His Excellency prorogues the Legislature, (218) 1196-1197.
------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (71.)

PROTHONOTARIES:--Vide Supply.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:--Select Committee appointed upon the Public Accounts for 1846, (102) 658. Instruction, to procure statements in detail of the revenue and expenditure of Upper and Lower Canada, from the date of their Constitution to the Union, and of the debts and liabilities of each Province at the time of the Union, (109-110) 695-696. Instruction, to make a special report on the payments to the late Adjutant General of militia for Upper and for Lower Canada, (192)

1103. First report: With statements required by first Instruction, (203) 1143-1144. Statements printed, (207) 1152.
------Question concerning vacancy of Adjutant General's office; Answer, 1171.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (53, 76, 80, 90, 97.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (87, 88.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (10, 14.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:--Vide Supply.

PUBLIC BUSINESS, COMMISSIONERS ON:--Vide Supply.

PUBLIC NOTICES:--Vide Printing.

PUBLIC SERVICE:--Vide Lands.

PUBLIC WORKS:--Complaint made concerning awards made by arbitrators of the public works, 398.
------Question made concerning Commissioners' report, 847. Answer, 847-848.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (27, 70, 86, 95.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (28, 60.); Lands; Works, Board Of.

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QUAKERS:--Vide Militia Law.

QUAKERS' SEMINARY:--Vide Hallowell, "Friends' Seminary", At.

QUARANTINE STATION:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.); Grosse Isle.

QUEBEC:--Petition of Joseph Hamel, and others, praying that the sum voted last Session for the sufferers at the fires at Quebec, may be granted immediately, (10) 46, (15) 107.
------Question concerning a Bill of last Session loaning £100,000 to victims of the fires; Answer, 254.
------Question concerning victims of fires; Answer, 822.
------Question concerning £100,000 loan to victims of fires; Answer, 847.
------Bill to amend Act granting debentures for relief of the sufferers, presented and read, (135) 864. Read second time; Committed, (166) 1007. Considered, (166) 1008-1009. Again considered, (173) 1035-1040. Reported; Engrossed, (173) 1040. Passed, (178) 1062. By the Council, (192) 1103. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 35.)
------Petition of Mayor and Councillors of, for consolidation and amendment of the Acts and Ordinances incorporating that City, (22) 212, (30) 246. Bill presented and read, (32) 251. Ordered for second reading, (64) 383, (76) 501, (131) 841. Read second time; Committed, (200) 1126-1127. Order for consideration discharged, (212) 1167-1168.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (29, 31, 56, 98.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (31, 46.); Advocates; Education And Schools; Emigrants; Fires.

QUEBEC ACADEMY:--Petition of J. S. Clarke, M.A., for aid to that Institution, (47) 323, (57) 348.

QUEBEC AND CAP-ROUGE ROAD:--Question concerning Ministry's intention to

continue the road from Quebec to Cap-Rouge; Answer, 904.

QUEBEC AND LAKE SUPERIOR MINING ASSOCIATION:--Petition of Peter Patterson, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 277. Report, (48) 326. Bill presented and read, (74) 492. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (91) 597. Reported, (123) 799. Committed, (123) 800. Considered, (182) 1071, (185) 1082, (185-186) 1082-1084. Reported; Engrossed, (186) 1084. Passed, (193) 1106. By the Council, (208) 1156. Royal Assent, (216) 1191. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 69.)

QUEBEC BANK:--Petition of, for an increase of capital stock, and amendments to the Act of Incorporation, (18) 163, (30) 245. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (48) 325. Report, special, (72) 487. Bill presented and read, (73) 489. Ordered for second reading, (93) 617, (105) 666. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (149-150) 923. Report, (159) 962. Engrossed, (160) 965. Passed, (164) 1000. By the Council, with amendments, (186) 1085. Considered; Agreed to, (186) 1086. Reserved, (217) 1194.

QUEBEC BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY:--Petition of Jeffery Hale, and others, for the usual aid to that Institution, (84) 551, (96) 626.
------Petition of same, for a further grant for certain purposes, (84) 551, (96) 626.

QUEBEC DISTRICT BANK:--Petition of Christian Wurtele, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (11) 52, (19) 165. Bill presented and read, (32) 251. Ordered for second reading, (64) 383, (76) 501, (131) 842. Motion, that the Bill be the second Order of the Day for Monday next, negatived, on division, (157) 953. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (180) 1068. Reported, (182) 1075. Committed, (184) 1079. Considered, (201) 1135. Reported; Engrossed, (201) 1136. Passed, (207) 1154. By the Council, (214) 1184. Reserved, (217) 1194.

QUEBEC DISTRICT EDUCATION SOCIETY:--Petition of, for the usual aid, and for a further grant, to meet expenses caused by the great fire, (36) 264, (44) 305.

QUEBEC, EXPLORATION IN REAR OF:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (31.)

QUEBEC, HALIFAX RAILROAD:--Vide Supply.

QUEBEC HOSPITAL:--Petition of William S. Sewell, and Felix Glackemeyer, for establishment of a General Hospital in Quebec, (56) 346, (65) 404.

QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOL:--Petition of Mrs. Emily Mackie, and others, for aid to that Institution, (13) 103, (23) 213.

QUEBEC INVALIDS AND FOUNDLINGS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (99.)

QUEBEC LIBRARY:--Of Archibald Campbell, and others, for repeal of the Ordinance incorporating the Trustees of the said library, (36) 264, (44) 304. Referred, (44) 305. Report, (90) 594. Bill presented and read, (97) 633. Read second time; Engrossed, (180) 1067. Passed, (185) 1082.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:--Petition of, for a grant for the purchase of books, (38) 273, (48) 324. Vide Library.

------Question concerning Ministry's intention to give money to the Asso-

ciation; Answer, 885.

QUEBEC LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY:--Petition of Hon. Andrew William Cochran, D.C.L., for the usual aid to that Institution, (35) 263, (43) 303.

------Petition of the same for a further grant, for procuring certain documents relative to the early history of Canada, (35) 263, (43) 303. Printed, (45) 306.

------Vide Supply.

QUEBEC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. M. H. Mountain, and others, for pecuniary aid to that Institution, (10) 46, (15) 107.

QUEBEC MARINE HOSPITAL:--Select Committee appointed to inquire into the management of the Marine Hospital at Quebec, (68) 410. Report; Printed, (214) 1184.

QUEBEC NATIONAL SCHOOLS:--Petition of Rev. George Mackie, and others, Committee for the management of the National Schools at Quebec, for aid, (47) 323, (57) 348.

QUEBEC PROTESTANT FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Miss Eliza Taylor, for aid to that Institution, (22) 212, (30) 246.

QUEBEC ROMAN CATHOLIC LADIES' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION:--Petition of the Directresses, for pecuniary aid, (13) 103, (23) 213.

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (22.); Pilots.

QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS:--Petition of Guillaume Robitaille, and others, for an inquiry into the conduct of the Quebec Turnpike Commissioners, (10) 51, (19) 164. Referred, (23) 213. Petitions of Paul Lepper, and others, L'Ormière Road; Of Charles Garneau, and others, Dorchester Bridge, referred to above Committee, (40) 278. Members added, (49) 327. Return to Address for accounts and correspondence of Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees, referred to above Committee, (157) 953. Report; Printed, with the reports and accounts of the Commissioners, (179) 1063.

------Petition of Paul Lepper, and others, praying that the L'Ormière Road may be macadamized, from the Commissioners' bridge to the Church of St. Ambroise, (22) 212, (30) 246. Referred to Committee on Petition of Guillaume Robitaille, and others, (40) 278. Vide above.

------Petition of Atkinson, Usborne, and Company, and others, for a grant to extend the improvement of the Cove Road, and to macadamize the Route de L'Eglise, near Quebec, (29) 243, (40) 277.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (60.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (52.)

QUEEN'S BENCH:--Vide Corporations.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE:--Vide Supply.

QUESTIONS NEGATIVED:

1. For amending the Address congratulating His Excellency on the arrival of Lady Elgin, by adding "and the Earl of Durham", on division, (11) 54-55.
2. For referring the Petition of James Morgan, and others, on division, (15) 108-110.
3. For postponement of second reading of Lock-Up Houses Bill for six

months, on division, (20) 167.

4. Motions of amendments to Address in answer to Speech, on division, (25-26) 220-228, (26) 228-229, 229-233.
5. For referring the Petition of Thomas Moss, on division, (40) 278-279.
6. Motion to add Rider to Winter Roads Bill, on division, (42) 299-301.
7. For postponing second reading of the Compulsory Commutation of Tenure Bill, six months, on division, (59) 356-357.
8. For second reading of Dower Bill, on division, (60) 361-365.
9. For an Address to His Excellency, to form a strong and efficient administration, on division, (68) 411-461.
10. For an Address to His Excellency, relative to combining the offices of Civil and Provincial Secretary, on division, (70-71) 473-477.
11. For referring entries in JOURNALS of last Session, relative to the site of the Niagara District Town, to the Committee on Petition of the Niagara District Council, on division, (71) 479-480.
12. Motions for adjournment, on division, (72-73) 488, (73) 489, (89) 584.
13. For postponing the second reading of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad Bill, six months, on division, (76) 503-506.
14. For recommittal of Western District Division Bill, on division, (81) 525.
15. For referring the Petition of Hon. Zacheus Burnham, on division, (85) 555-556.
16. For an Address to His Excellency, relative to the nomination of Alexander Calder to the office of Postmaster of Beaverton, and subsequent proceedings in relation to that office, on division, (87-88) 561-567.
17. For postponing second reading of the British North American Mining Bill, on division, (89) 574-583.
18. For postponing the remaining Orders of the Day, on division, (89) 583-584, 584.
19. That the Rule requiring notice be suspended, so far as it affects the construction of a bridge over the Richelieu, in connection with the Montreal and Province Line Railway, on division, (97) 632.
20. One of the amendments reported by the Committee of the whole on the St. Lawrence and Industry Railroad Bill, negatived, unanimously, (98) 635.
21. That a copy of the JOURNALS be sent to each Township Clerk in Upper Canada, on division, (99) 644.
22. That certain words be added to the Bill for amending the Act amending the Board of Works Act, by way of Rider, on division, (107) 678.
23. For an Address, expressing a want of confidence in the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on division, (112-113) 717-735.
24. Motions relative to the sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands, on division, (124) 802-805, (124-125) 806, (125) 806-807, 807.
25. That certain items be the first and second on the Orders of a future Day, on division, (128) 831.
26. For an Address, praying His Excellency to prorogue the Legislature, on account of the pestilence raging in the City, on division, (130) 836-838.
27. For a Committee of the whole, to consider resolutions relative to the appointment of a permanent Clerk to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on division, (136) 865-866.

28. For appointment of a Committee, to report on the accommodation afforded by the buildings occupied by the Legislature and Government Office, on division, (144) 893-894.
29. That the question for receiving the report of the Committee of whole, on granting a pension to Mme. Vallières de St. Réal, be postponed three months, on division, (145) 900.
30. That certain words be added to the Customs Bill, by way of Rider, on division, (151) 932-933.
31. That the second reading of the Quebec District Bank Bill be the second Order for Monday next, on division, (157) 953.
32. For adding certain words to an amendment, reported by the Committee of the whole, on the Bill to facilitate a partition of lands in Lower Canada, on division, (158) 956.
33. That the Committee of the whole on the Municipal Bill, Lower Canada, be postponed six months, on division, (166) 1009-1016.
34. For postponing consideration of a resolution relative to the sessional allowance to Members, on division, (177-178) 1060.
35. For concurring in the amendments of the Council, to the Bill to facilitate commutation of tenure of lands in the Queen's Domain, on division, (190-191) 1099.
36. For an Address expressing regret at the high rates of toll at Windsor Harbor, and requesting that the tariff may be reconsidered, on division, (208) 1155-1156.

QUESTIONS SUPERSEDED:

1. Resolution declaring Sir Allan Napier MacNab has not vacated his seat as member for Hamilton; Superseded by amendment, on division, (7) 33-34.
2. That the Bill relating to partitioning of lands among co-heirs of the proprietors, be now read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (32-33) 252.
3. For passing the Marriage Bill; Superseded by recommitting the Bill, on division, (77-78) 516-517.
4. That one copy of the JOURNALS of the Legislative Assembly be furnished to each Municipal District Council of Upper Canada; Superseded by amendment, on division, (90-91) 596.
5. That the Board of Works Bill do pass; Superseded by amendment, (107) 678.
6. That it belongs to the House alone to direct the issue of warrants for the election of Members; Superseded by amendment, on division, (116) 742-743.
7. For passing the Bill to amend the Public Lands Sale Act; Superseded by an amendment for recommitting Bill, on division, (133) 852.
8. Motion relative to the population of Lower Canada; Superseded by moving the Previous Question, on division, (135) 863.
9. That the Bill to regulate the granting of new trials, be now read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (149) 922-923.
10. For referring the report on Petition of Donald Bethune, and others, to a Committee of the whole; Superseded by amendment, on division, (154) 943.
11. For concurring in the second report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, relative to the Simcoe election; Superseded by amendment, on division, (176-177) 1049-1056.
12. That Sessional Allowances and Mileage to Members be the same as last

Session; Superseded by amendment, on division, (177-178) 1060-1061.
13. That the Bill to remove the Registry Office of Terrebonne be now read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (181) 1070.
14. That the St. Lawrence Bridge Bill be committed to a Committee of whole, this day; Superseded by amendment, on division, (191) 1101.
15. For concurring in the report of Select Committee, on Thomas C. Keefer's report, respecting the Bytown and Hatfield Road; Superseded by amendment, on division, (192) 1103.

QUORUM:--Vide House.

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RAILROADS:--Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, to be appointed, (23) 213. Appointed, (23) 215. Subjects referred: St. Lawrence and Industry Railroad Bill; Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Telegraph Bill, (64) 396. Despatches in Answer to Address on Railroad Companies, (73) 489. Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Bill, (75) 499. Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill, (76) 507. Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill; Bytown and Britannia Railroad Bill, (82) 536. Petition of John Minor, and others, (85) 555. Bill to regulate construction of telegraphs, (88) 573. Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Bill, (88) 574. Despatch relating to Railway Acts of last Session, and despatch relating to Great Western, and Montreal and Lachine Railroad Acts, (97) 628. Montreal Telegraph Bill; Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill, (105) 666. St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Amendment Bill, (107) 673. Petition of T. R. Jobson, and others, (107) 679. Montreal and Lachine Railroad amendment Bill, (146) 902. Petition of Charles D. Proctor, and others, (152) 938. Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill, (180) 1068. Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill; Bill explanatory of Act amending Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act, (181) 1069. Report of a Committee of 1845, on the mode of disposing of Crown, Clergy, and School Lands, referred, (185) 1080.
------FIRST REPORT: On St. Lawrence and Industry Railroad Bill, and Toronto and Niagara Telegraph Bill, (85) 556. SECOND REPORT: On Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Bill, (101) 654. THIRD REPORT: On Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill, and on Petition of John Minor, and others, (108) 680-681. Bytown and Britannia Railway Bill; and Carillon and Grenville Railroad Bill, (108) 681. FOURTH REPORT: On Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Bill, (117) 753. FIFTH REPORT: On Electro Magnetic Telegraph construction Bill, (123) 799. SIXTH REPORT: Montreal Telegraph Bill; Montreal and Province Line Railroad Bill, (134) 855-856. St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad amendment Bill, (134-135) 856. SEVENTH REPORT: On Montreal and Lachine amendment Bill, (159) 963. EIGHTH REPORT: Toronto and Goderich Railroad Bill; Canada and Nova Scotia Railroad Bill; and Bill explanatory of the Act amending the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act, (184) 1078. NINTH REPORT: On public aid to railroads, (189-190) 1096-1098.
------Notice of Motion for Committee of whole to consider some resolutions dealing with a railroad from Halifax to the western boundary of Upper Canada, 990-995.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (41, 45, 72.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (3, 7, 9.)

RANDALL, ROBERT:--Petition of Isaac Humphrey Culp, for the payment of a claim held by the late Robert Randall, for expenses incurred while representing a portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, in England, in 1827, (18) 163, (30) 244. Referred, (44) 305. Entries in JOURNALS of last Session, respecting the claim of Robert Randall, again read, and referred to the same Committee, (46) 313. Report, (90) 595. Report committed; Considered; No report, (147) 912.

READY, JAMES FIDLER:--Question concerning bail of James Fidler Ready; Answer, 705.

REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA:--Petitions for indemnification for losses: Of Toussaint Beaudin, and others; of Joseph O'Clair, Sr.; of Jacques Catudal, and others, (9) 45, (14) 105. Of Benjamin Vaughan, as legal tutor to the children of the late Tilly Rice, (10) 51, (18) 164.
------Question concerning payment of losses in Lower Canada; Answer, 93.
------Vide St. Eustache.

REBELLION LOSSES, UPPER CANADA:--Petition of John Usher, and others, for a further grant to pay the same, (22) 211, (30) 245. Petition of William G. Clark, and others, for indemnification for their losses, (47) 323, (56) 348. Of Thomas Griffith, (77) 515, (84) 553.
------House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of appropriating a sum of money, out of the Tavern License Fund, for paying the balance due to claimants for losses by the rebellion and invasion, (130) 835-836. Considered, (130) 836. Resolution reported, granting, £3,613 8s. 9d., (136) 866. Concurred in, on division, (136) 866-868. Bill presented and read, (136) 868. Read second time; Engrossed, (165) 1005-1006. Passed, (172) 1033. By the Council, (186) 1084. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 33.)
------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (17.); Mitchell, Charles.

REGIOPOLIS, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of Rt. Rev. Patrick Phelan, and Very Rev. Angus Macdonell, for aid to the College of Regiopolis, in Kingston, (65) 403, (71-72) 485-486.
------Vide Supply.

REGISTER BOOKS:--Vide Supply.

REGISTRY LAWS:--Petitions for amendments to the Registry Laws: Of Municipal Council, Rimouski; of Municipal Council, Municipality of Lessard; of Municipal Council, Trois Pistoles; of Municipal Council, Bic; of C. F. Caron, and H. Garon, S. T., (36) 263, (43) 303.
------Question concerning alteration of existing registry in Upper Canada; Answer, 541.
------Bill to amend the Ordinance establishing Registry Offices in Lower Canada, presented and read, (135) 864. Order for second reading discharged, (199-200) 1126.
------Bill to amend Act of 9 Vic., consolidating Registry Laws of Upper Canada, presented and read; Read second time; Engrossed, (168) 1023. Passed, (172) 1033-1034. By the Council, (186) 1084. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 16.)
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (9.)

REGISTRY OFFICES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (73.); Yamaska.

REPRESENTATION, INCREASE OF:--Question concerning increase of representation in the Legislature; Answer, 294.
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------Petition of Rev. L. S. Malo, and others, praying that the oversight of the roads may be taken from the Municipal Councils, and the office of Grand Voyer be re-established, (29) 242, (39) 275.

------Petition of Pierre Bélanger, and others, of the Parish of St. Simon, Rimouski, for the re-opening of an old road which has been closed up, (29) 242, (39) 275.

------Petition of H. Robinson, and others, praying that no part of the appropriation for the main Eastern Townships Road may be diverted to any other channel, (146) 909, (159) 961.

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------Notice of Question concerning Ministry's intention to plank the road from London to Amherstburgh, 156.

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ROMNEY:--Petition of Thomas Renwick, and others, for construction of a harbor at the mouth of the Two Creeks in Romney, (29) 243, (39) 277.

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RULES OF THE HOUSE:--Vide Orders, Standing.

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SABBATH:--Petition of Leonard Misener, praying that the observance of the Sabbath may be more effectually enforced, (146) 909, (159) 961.
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ST. EUSTACHE:--Petition of Rev. J. Paquin, and others, for compensation for the destruction of the Church and Convent at St. Eustache, (22) 212, (30) 245. Petition of F. E. Globensky, and others, for aid to rebuild the Church, (42) 299, (56) 347.
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ST. GEORGE PARISH:--Petition of C. Goodsil, and others, for remuneration for their services as Assessors for that Parish, (83-84) 551, (95) 625.

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------Petition of Municipal Council, Municipality of Rimouski, for aid to construct a bridge over the River Rimouski, and a wharf at St. Germain, (36) 263, (43) 304.
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ST. HYACINTHE:--Petition of Louis Poulin, and others, for erection of the said Village into a separate Municipality, (29) 243, (40) 277. Bill presented and read, (118) 756. Ordered for second reading, (196) 1116. Order for second reading discharged, (211) 1167.
------Petition of Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, praying that the Bill may not pass, until they have an opportunity of examining the same, (178) 1061, (188) 1093.
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ST. HYACINTHE, SEMINARY OF:--Petition of the Corporation thereof, for pecuniary aid, (10) 51, (19) 165.
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ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD:--Petition of the Company, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (9) 45, (14) 106. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, that Standing Orders have not been fully complied with, (49) 326-327. Bill presented and read, (70) 472. Ordered for second reading, (83) 539, (94) 620. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (107) 673. Reported, (134-135) 856. Committed, (135) 856. Considered, (195) 1112. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1145. Passed, (205) 1148. By the Council, with an amendment, (208) 1156. Considered and agreed to, (215) 1185-1186. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 65.)
------Petition of Charles D. Proctor, and others, for an amendment to the said Bill, (110) 712, (122) 796. Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (152) 938.
------Petition of the Company, for a subscription by Government for part of their stock, and for further aid, (83) 550, (95) 624. Referred to Committee on Emigration, (116-117) 752. Vide Emigration.
------Petition of the same, for remission of duty on iron imported for constructing the road, (159) 961, (167) 1020.
------Petition of J. Menzies, and others, representing the advantages the Eastern Townships would derive from the construction of the said Railroad, and of the improvement of the roads leading thereto, (99) 650, (111) 713-714.
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ST. LAWRENCE AND INDUSTRY RAILROAD:--Petition of Hon. Barthelemi Joliette, and others, for incorporation of a Company to construct a railroad from the Village of Industry to the River St. Lawrence, (13) 103, (22) 212. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report,

(40) 279. Bill presented and read, (46) 313. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (64) 396. Reported, (85) 556. Committed, (87) 559. Considered, (94) 621. Reported amended, (98) 634-635. One of the amendments, negatived, unanimously; Other amendments agreed to; Engrossed, (98) 635. Passed, (99-100) 651. By the Council, with amendments, (117) 755. Amendments considered, (123-124) 800-801. Agreed to, (124) 801. Royal Assent, (215) 1187. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 63.)

------Petition of Hon. Ross Cuthbert, Seignior of Dautray and Lanoraie, praying that his rights may be protected in the event of the Bill being passed, (90) 594, (100) 652.

ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE:--Vide Bridges.

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ST. LAWRENCE RIVER:--Notice of Question concerning free navigation on St. Lawrence River, 398. Postponement of Question, 510. Question; Answer, 540.

------Petitions for improvements in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence: Of P. Garon, and L. Letellier, (83) 550-551, (95) 625. Of Municipal Council of Kamouraska; of Municipal Council of St. Denis de la Bouteillerie, (83) 551, (95) 625.

------Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (5.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (34.); Navigation Laws; St. Lawrence Canals; Trade.

ST. LOUIS AND PROVINCE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of David Davidson, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (18) 163, (30) 245. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 247. Report, special, (40) 279. Bill presented and read, (67) 407. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (88) 574. Reported; Committed, (117) 753. Considered, (181) 1070-1071. On Motion for receiving Report; Motion for recommittal, agreed to, on division; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (185) 1081. Passed, (185) 1082. By the Council, (214) 1185. Reserved, (217) 1194.

------Petition of Hon. R. U. Harwood, and others, against the Bill, (178) 1061, (188) 1092.

ST. MAURICE FORGES:--Vide Forges Of St. Maurice.

ST. MAURICE RIVER:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (51.); Bridges.

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ST. PETER, LAKE:--Question concerning when papers relating to Lake St. Peter would be presented, 463.

------Question concerning papers relative to Lake St. Peter; Answer, 587.

------Select Committee appointed upon return to Address for Capt. Bayfield's report on the improvement of Lake St. Peter, (101) 655. Vide Accounts And Papers, (15.) Report, (133-134) 853-855. Printed, (141) 883. Report concurred in, (180) 1065-1066.
------Petition of Council of Quebec Board of Trade, against any further grant for deepening Lake St. Peter, (116) 752, (126) 826.
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ST. ROCH DES AULNETS:--Petition of F. M. Soulard, and A. Morin, on behalf of the Municipal Council of St. Roch des Aulnets, L'Islet, praying that the minutes of procès verbaux of the former Grand Voyer may be placed in their hands, (29) 243, (39) 277.
------Petition of the same, for aid to construct a wharf; of O. E. Casgrain, for the same, (29) 243, (39) 277. Of Pierre Morin, and others, for the same, (110) 712, (122) 796.
------Petition of F. M. Soulard, and A. Morin, for establishment of a Registry Office in that Municipality, (29) 243, (39) 277. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (133) 853. Report, (147) 911.

ST. SULPICE, SEMINARY OF:--Vide Montreal Roads.

STE. ANNE, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of the Corporation thereof, for pecuniary aid, (13) 103, (23) 213.

STE. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE:--Petition of Rev. Charles J. Ducharme, and others, for aid to the Petit Séminaire de Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, (28) 242, (38) 274.
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SCARBORO' AND MARKHAM ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of Joseph Tomlinson, and others, for an Act to incorporate the Markham and Stouffville Road Company, (42) 299, (56) 347. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (62) 373. Report, (66) 405-406. Bill to incorporate the Pickering and Markham Plank Road Company, presented and read, (70) 472-473. Ordered for second reading, (83) 539, (131) 842. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (181) 1068. Reported, (189) 1095. Committed, (191) 1100. Considered, (202) 1137. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1146. Passed, by the name of the "Scarboro' and Markham Road Company", (207) 1154. By the Council, (214) 1185. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 92.)

SCHOOLS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (75, 77, 85.); Education And Schools.

SCOTT, MICHAEL:--Petition of, for authority to convey the water of the River Lorette to his mills at Cap Rouge; Petition of Michel Déry, and others, in favor, (11) 52, (19) 165.
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SCOTTISH AND IRISH RELIEF FUND:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (83.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (13.)

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SCYTHES AND AXES:--Petition of Chester Roberts, and others, for a specific duty on American goods, to enable Petitioners to compete with the States, in the manufacture of scythes and axes, (61) 371, (69) 469.

SEAMEN:--Bill to regulate the shipping of seamen, presented and read, (63) 378. Ordered for second reading, (88) 573. Read second time; Committed, (131) 842. Order for commitment discharged; Referred, (140) 879. Reported; Committed, (152) 939. Considered, (165-166) 1007. Reported; Engrossed, (171) 1032. Passed, (172) 1034. By the Council, with amendments, (192) 1104. Considered; Agreed to, (206) 1151. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 25.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (4.)

SECRETARY, CIVIL:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (54.)

SEIGNORIAL TENURE:--Vide Commutation Of Tenure.

SERVANTS:--Vide Master And Servant.

SESSIONAL ALLOWANCE:--Vide Members.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES:--Vide Cobban, Robert.

SHARP, WILLIAM:--Vide Supply.

SHAW, GEORGE:--Petition of, for confirmation of a claim of his late father, Capt. Alexander Shaw, to a grant of land, (71) 485, (78) 519.

SHEFFORD ACADEMY:--Petition of Stephen S. Foster, and others, for aid to that Institution, (28) 242, (38) 274.

SHERBROOKE ACADEMY:--Petition of William Ritchie, and others, for aid to that Institution, (65) 403, (71) 485.

SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (20.)

SIMCOE DISTRICT:--Petition of Municipal Council, against separation of any portion of the District, (9) 45, (14) 106.
------Petition of Municipal Council, for an alteration in the time for making returns of taxes therein to the District Treasurer, (9) 45, (14) 106.
------Vide Metcalfe, County Of.

SIMCOE ELECTION:--Vide Elections, Simcoe.

SIMCOE STREET:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (68.)

SLANDER AND LIBEL:--Bill to amend the Law relating to, presented and read, (31) 249. Ordered for second reading, (47) 315-316, (60) 365. Read second time; Committed, (82-83) 538. Order of the Day postponed, (94) 620. Considered, (106-107) 671-672. Progress reported, (107) 672.

SNETSINGER, GEORGE:--Vide Barnhart's Island.

SOLICITOR GENERAL:--Question concerning a new Solicitor General; Answer, 344.

SOPHIASBURGH:--Petition of John Allison, and others, for establishment of certain boundary lines in that Township, west of Green Point, (29) 243, (39) 276. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 277. Report, that Standing Orders had not been complied with, (108) 681.

SPEAKER:--Acquaints the House that he has issued his warrants, during the recess, for writs of election, (1-2) 1-2, (2) 3, 3-4. Also, that in the case of the election for Simcoe, a further warrant had issued, signed by two Members, upon which the writ of election was founded, (2) 3.

------Reports certificates from Clerk of Crown in Chancery, of return of writs of election, (1-2) 1-2, (2) 3-4, (3) 16, (22) 211, (28) 241, (110) 712, (142) 888.

------Correspondence relative to the alleged acceptance of office by Mr. Speaker, laid before the House, (3-4) 16-23. Hon. Dominick Daly examined in his place, respecting any certificates, warrants, or writs, &c., affecting the representation of Hamilton, (4-5) 23-27. Clerk of Crown in Chancery examined, (5) 27-28. Mr. Speaker examined, on division, (5-6) 28-30. Motion that Sir Allan Napier MacNab having been offered the place of Adjutant General of Militia, consented to accept the office upon a certain condition, which not having been complied with, he returned the commission immediately upon the receipt thereof, refusing to accept of the same, and that his seat did not become vacant, (7) 30-33. Amendment, that the House, having heard the evidence, is of opinion that Sir Allan Napier MacNab did not accept office, and has not vacated his seat, carried, on division, (7) 33-34. Main Motion, as amended, carried, on division, (7) 34.

------Requested to inform the House during what period, in last recess, he was absent from the Province, which he does accordingly, (7) 34.

------Reports His Excellency's Speech at opening of the Session, (7-8) 35-36.

------Ordered to issue his warrant for a new writ, (8) 36, 36-37.

------Reports His Excellency's Answer to Address, (29) 244, (78-79) 519.

------Reports Messages from His Excellency, (50-55) 331-342, (85-86) 556-558, (91) 598, (96) 627-628, (107) 679, (113-115) 735-739, (118) 756-757, (148-149) 916-918, (173-176) 1041-1047.

------Reports Royal Assent to Bills, (122-123) 797-798, (215-217) 1187-1193, (218) 1195.

------Communicates a report on the system of Private Bills, prepared in obedience to an order of the House; Printed, (31) 248.

------Presents report from librarian, on state of the library, (33) 256-257.

------Presents report from compilers of indices to JOURNALS of Upper and Lower Canada, (33-34) 257-259.

------Reports letters from Hon. Mr. Draper, stating that he has officially communicated to the Provincial Secretary, his acceptance of the appointment of Puisne Judge, (36) 265.

------Acquaints the House that the Petitioner, in the Carleton contested election, has not entered into the recognizances required by law, (66) 404-405.

------Communicates a letter from Civil Secretary, stating His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Council Chamber on the morrow, to give the Royal Assent to Bills, (122) 782.

------Declares the Kingston incorporation amendment Bill to be of a private nature, and subject to the provisions of the seventy-first Rule, (150) 925. Vide Kingston.

------Authorized to take such steps as he may deem necessary, for procuring copies of the missing JOURNALS of the Assembly of Upper Canada,

(187) 1088.
------Communicates a letter from the Civil Secretary, stating the time appointed by His Excellency for proroguing the Legislature, (196) 1115-1116.
------Congratulates House for going through all the Orders on the list, ((212)) 1170.
------Authorized to pay a sum of £50 for the report on Private Bills, prepared by Order of the House, (214) 1183.
------Speaker's Address to His Excellency, on presenting the Supply Bill, (217-218) 1194-1195.
------Reports Prorogation of Parliament, (218) 1196-1197.
------Lays various statements and returns before the House, relative to: Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, (34) 259. Sherbrooke Cotton factory, (34-35) 259-261. Canada Baptist Missionary Society, (35) 261. Accounts of Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal, (35) 261-262. Agricultural Society reports; Accounts of Trustees, Montreal Roads; Registrar's report of bonds and securities, (35) 262. Statement of affairs of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, (57) 349-352. Statements from banks and insurance offices; Statement from Mechanics' Institute Montreal, (83) 550. Report of Commissioners for relief of invalids and foundlings, in District of Quebec, (212-213) 1180.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (1.)

SPEECHES:--Vide Governor General; Speaker.

STANBRIDGE:--Petitions for repeal of the Ordinance erecting that Township into a Roman Catholic Parish, or erection of a Protestant Parish therein: Of Christie Roberts, and others, (38) 273-274, (48) 325. Of A. L. Taylor, and others, (90) 594, (100) 651.

STANDING COMMITTEES:--Vide Committees, Standing.

STANDING ORDERS:--Vide Orders, Standing.

STANSTEAD SEMINARY:--Petition of Ichabod Smith, and others, for aid to that Institution, (83) 550, (95) 624.

STATUTES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (96.); Printing.

STREETSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY:--Bill to incorporate Streetsville Plank Road Company, presented and read, (63) 380-381. Ordered for second reading, (83) 538, (94) 620, (107) 672-673. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges, (180) 1067. Reported, (189) 1095. Committed, (191) 1100. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (210) 1160. Passed, (213) 1180-1181. By the Council, (215) 1187. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 95.)

SUPPLY:--Notice of Motion to move House into a Committee of Supply, on the finances of the country for the fiscal year, 292.
------His Excellency's Speech taken into consideration, (45-46) 311-312. Resolution that a supply be granted to Her Majesty; To be considered in Committee of the whole, (46) 312. Considered, (64) 384-395. The said resolution reported and agreed to; Committed, (68) 462. Order of the Day postponed, (82) 536, (93) 616, (150) 923. Estimates for 1847 referred, (99) 640-641. Considered, (99) 641-644. Sixty-three Resolutions reported; Agreed to, (102-105) 659-664. Further considered, (110) 696-703. Resolutions reported; Agreed to, (119-121) 760-770. Message with supplementary estimate referred, (150) 923. Fur-

ther considered, (158) 956-957. Motion for taking up Order of the Day relative to Committee of Supply, carried, on division, (163-164) 988. Further considered, (164) 988-989, (165) 1003-1005. Forty-six Resolutions reported, (170-171) 1026-1031. First fourteen Resolutions agreed to; Fifteenth Resolution, on Chatham Bridge, carried, on division; Seventeenth to nineteenth Resolutions agreed to; Twentieth Resolution, on Prescott and Ottawa Road, carried, on division, (171) 1031. Other Resolutions agreed to, (171) 1031-1032.

------Bill to provide for certain expenses of the Civil Government for 1847, presented and read, (161) 967. Read second time; Committed, (165) 1006. Instruction to Committee of whole, to embody Resolutions adopted this day, (172-173) 1034-1035. Bill considered; Reported; Engrossed, (173) 1035. Passed, (178) 1062. By the Council, (192) 1103-1104. Mr. Speaker addresses His Excellency, upon presenting the Supply Bill, (217-218) 1194-1195. Royal Assent, (218) 1195. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 34.)

SURVEYS:--Of William Ware, and others, for the passing of an Act to revive the Act of Lower Canada, 2 Will. IV, cap. 21, relating to surveyors, &c., (9) 44, (13) 104. Referred, (15) 111. Report, (31) 248.

------Question concerning Ministry's intention to introduce any measure this Session relative to surveyors and surveying in Lower Canada; Answer, 294.

------Bill to revive and amend a certain Act, concerning surveyors and measurement of lands in Lower Canada, presented and read, (58) 353. Ordered for second reading, (82) 537, (94) 619, (106) 671. Read second time; Committed, (132) 845. Considered, (195) 1111-1112. Reported; Engrossed, (195) 1112. Passed, (203) 1142.

------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (31.)

------Bill to amend the law relating to surveys in Upper Canada, presented and read, (73) 491. Ordered for second reading, (105) 666-667. Order for second reading discharged; Printed, (141) 882.

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (34.)

SURVEYORS:--Vide Surveys.

SUTHERLAND, JAMES:--Petition of Donald Bethune, and others, complaining of injustice done them, by Government assistance having been rendered to James Sutherland, in running a steamboat in opposition to them, &c., (84) 551, (96) 626. Referred, (117) 753. Report, (153-154) 941-943. Motion for committing report; Amendment for adding, "this day three months", carried on division; Main Motion, as amended, carried, on division, (154) 943.

T

TASCHEREAU, JOSEPH ANDRE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (6.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (16.); Solicitor General.

TAXES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (37.); Customs; Simcoe District.

TELEGRAPH LINES:--Petition of Edward C. Campbell, and others, for a general Act to incorporate proprietors of telegraph lines, (36) 263, (43) 303.

------Bill to regulate the construction of, and protect from injury, electro-magnetic telegraphs, presented and read, (63) 382. Read second

time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (88) 573. Reported, (123) 799. Committed, (135) 856. Considered, (195) 1112-1113. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1145. Passed, (205) 1148.
------Vide British North American Telegraph Association; Railroads; Toronto, Hamilton And Niagara Telegraph Company.

TERREBONNE:--Petition of Rev. Charles J. Ducharme, and others, for removal of the Registry Office to Ste. Thérèse, (9) 45, (14) 106. Bill presented and read, (66) 406-407. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (83) 539. Reported, (108) 680. Committed, (112) 717. Petition of Rev. J. Ducharme referred to same Committee, (147) 911. Petition of Rev. J. Ducharme, and others, for passing of the Bill, to be also considered, (132) 851, (147) 910-911. Motion that the Order for the House in Committee on the Bill be read; Amendment for adding, "in six months," carried, on division; Main Motion, as amended, agreed to, (181) 1070.
------Petition of Rev. J. Ducharme, and others, in favor of Bill; Referred to Committee of whole on the Bill, (147) 911.
------Petition of Pierre Perrault, and others, against removal, (55) 346, (65) 403. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (85) 554. Reported, (108) 680.

TERRILL, JOSEPH HAZARD:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services as High Constable of the District of St. Francis, (22) 212, (30) 246.

THOMSONIAN SYSTEM:--Vide Botanic Medicine.

THREE RIVERS:--Petition of Valère Guillet, and others, praying that they may be paid what is due them by the Municipal Council of Three Rivers, (29) 242, (39) 275.
------Petition of A. Polette, and P. E. Vézina, praying that the common of the Town of Three Rivers may be placed under the control of the Municipal Council thereof, presented; Standing Rule dispensed; Petition read, (202) 1141.
------Vide Education And Schools; Supply.

TIMBER DUTIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (54.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43.)

TIMBER TRADE:--Petitions for a remission of the duties on certain articles used in the timber trade: Of John Egan, and others, (18) 163, (30) 244. Of Stephen ((or Stephens)), Young, & Co., and others, (61) 372, (69) 469. Of Messrs. Alan Gilmour, & Co., and others, of Quebec, (110) 712, (122) 796.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (54, 59.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43, 49.)

TORONTO:--Bill to amend the Act of 9 Vic., amending Toronto Incorporation Act, presented and read, (116) 743. Order for second reading discharged, (182) 1071.

TORONTO AND GODERICH RAILROAD:--Petition of Arthur Acland, and others, for incorporation of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company, with a grant of wild land, and praying that the harbor of Goderich be resumed by the Crown, and improved, (47) 323, (56) 348. Petition of George John Grange ((or Granger)), and others, for incorporation of Company, (47) 323, (56) 348. Petition of Hon. Henry John Boulton, and others, for the same, (77) 515, (84) 553. All referred to Com-

mittee on Standing Orders, (85) 554. Report, special, (108) 681. Bill presented and read, (116) 743. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (180) 1068. Reported, (184) 1078. Committed, (191) 1101. Considered, (201) 1136. Reported; Engrossed, (209) 1160. Passed, on division, (210) 1161-1162. By the Council, (214) 1185. Reserved, (217) 1194.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of President and Directors, for Government aid towards the construction of the Railroad, (61) 372, (69) 470.

------Petition of Hon. George Crookshanks ((or Crookshank)), and others, for an inquiry into the circumstances relative to the passing of the Act amending the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act, and praying that the said Act may not revive the extinguished liabilities of the original shareholders, (83) 551, (95) 625. Referred, (122) 797. Report, (160) 964-965.

------Bill explanatory of the Act amending the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act, presented and read, (161) 967. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (181) 1069. Reported, (184) 1078. Committed, (191) 1100. Considered, (210) 1160-1161. Reported; Engrossed, (210) 1161. Passed, (212) 1169. By the Council, (215) 1186. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 66.)

TORONTO ATHAENEUM:--Petition of Rev. Henry Scadding, and S. Thompson, for aid to that Institution, (99) 650, (111) 714.

------Vide Library.

TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY:--Petition of William Wakefield, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (96) 626, (100) 652. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (126) 826. Report, (143) 891. Bill presented and read, (143) 892. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (181) 1069. Reported, special report, (182) 1075. Committed, (185) 1082. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (202) 1136-1137. Passed, (202) 1141. By the Council, with amendments, (210) 1162. Considered; Agreed to, (210) 1163. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 85.)

TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND NIAGARA TELEGRAPH COMPANY:--Petition of C. Gamble, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (9) 44, (13) 104. Bill presented and read, (16) 112. Ordered for second reading, (42) 290. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (64) 396. Reported; Committed, (85) 556. Considered, (94) 620-621. Reported; Engrossed, (98) 634. Passed, (99) 651. By the Council, with an amendment, (130) 835. Considered; Agreed to, (147) 911. Royal Assent, (215) 1187. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 81.)

TORONTO HARBOR:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (64.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (56.); Supply.

TORONTO HOSPITAL:--Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Toronto Hospital, presented and read, (37) 265. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (55) 343. Reported; Committed, (66) 406. Considered, (76) 501-502. Statements connected with affairs of said hospital also referred, (109) 682. Further considered; Reported; Engrossed, (131) 842. Passed, (133) 851. By the Council, (160) 964. Royal Assent, (215) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 57.)

------Vide Accounts And Papers, (79.)

TORONTO HOUSE OF INDUSTRY:--Petition of Rev. John M'Caul, D.D., and others, for aid to erect a building for that Institution, (61) 371, (69) 468.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of Hon. R. B. Sullivan, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (38) 274, (48) 325. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 554. Report; Bill presented and read, (96) 627. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (132) 845. Reported, (159) 962. Engrossed, (160) 965. Passed, (165) 1002. By the Council, (186) 1084. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 102.)
------Petition of Hon. R. B. Sullivan, and others, for aid to that Institution, (38) 274, (48) 325.

TOWNS:--Bill to confer limited powers on Towns and Villages in Canada West not incorporated, presented and read, (20) 167. Read second time; Committed, (59) 355-356. Considered, (82) 538. Further consideration discharged; Bill referred to Committee on Lock-Up Houses Bill, (94) 620. Reported; Committed, (143) 891. Considered, (196) 1116-1117. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1145. Passed, (212) 1169. By the Council, (215) 1186. Royal Assent, (217) 1193. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 42.)
------Petition of Andrew Thompson, and others, for passing of a general Police Bill, to apply to the several Villages throughout the Province, (77) 515, (85) 553. Referred to Committee on Lock-up Houses Bill, (100) 652.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS:--Vide Flett, John.

TRADE:--Notice of Motion to bring forward certain Resolutions on the trade and commerce of the country, 292. Postponed Notice, 463. Motion, 783-791.
------House resolves to go into Committee, to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of trade, relative to the carrying trade on the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canal, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, (79-80) 521-523. Considered, (93) 603-616. Motion that it be second item for a future day, negatived, on division, (128) 831. Order for consideration discharged, (150) 925.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (40, 45, 93.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (15.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (7, 15.)

TRENT, RIVER:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (59.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (49.)

TRIALS, NEW:--Bill to regulate the granting of new trials in certain cases, presented and read, (66) 407. Ordered for second reading, (105) 664. Motion for second reading, (149) 922. Amendment for postponing the same four months, carried, on division, (149) 922-923.

TRINITY HOUSES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (22.)

TROOPS:--Importation of provisions, for use of the. Vide Accounts And Papers, (43.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (5.)

TUNKERS:--Vide Militia Law.

TURNER, AND MURRAY, MESSRS.:--Petition of, for compensation for loss

caused by non-payment of certain accounts due them by the Board of Works, (36) 263, (43) 303.

TWO MOUNTAINS, COUNTY OF:--Petition of W. E. Blanchard, and others, for removal of the Circuit Court of the said County to St. Andrews, (61) 371, (69) 469.

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UNION SUSPENSION BRIDGE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (54.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43.)

UNIVERSITY:--Notice of Bill for settlement of University Question, 747. Bill to incorporate the "University Endowment Board", and to vest certain estates therein, presented and read, (125) 817. Order for second reading discharged, (195) 1111.
------Vide King's College.

UPPER CANADA:--Instruction to Committee on the public accounts, to procure a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Upper Canada, for each year prior to the Union, and of the total debt at that period, (109-110) 695-696. Statement reported by the Committee, (203) 1143-1144. Printed, (207) 1152.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (52.); Indices; Public Accounts.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE:--Petition of F. W. Barron, and others, praying that the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the said College may be continued, &c., (158) 961, (167) 1020.
------Vide Supply.

UPPER CANADA MINING COMPANY:--Petition of George S. Tiffany, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (10) 51, (18) 164. Bill presented and read, (97) 632. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (141) 883. Reported, special report, (159) 963. Committed, (161) 966. Considered, (200) 1128-1129. Reported; Engrossed, (200) 1129. Passed, (207) 1152. By the Council, (214) 1184. Royal Assent, (217) 1192. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 73.)

UPTON:--Petition of Gedéon Ouimet, and others, for annexation of a part of that Township to the District of Montreal, (84) 551, (95) 626.

USURPATIONS:--Vide Corporations.

USURY LAWS:--Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, and others, praying that the Usury Laws may be assimilated to those of Great Britain, (29) 242, (39) 275.

V

VALLIERES, MADAME:--House resolves, on division, to go into Committee, on Message from His Excellency, recommending a pension to the widow of the late Hon. Chief Justice Vallières de St. Réal, on division, (145) 896-898. Considered, (145) 898-900. Question for receiving report on the following day; Amendment, for substituting three months, negatived, on division; Main Motion agreed to, (145) 900. Resolution, granting £200 per annum, reported; Agreed to; Bill presented and read, (148) 914. Read second time; Engrossed, (166) 1009. Passed, (166) 1019.

By the Council, (186) 1085. Royal Assent, (216) 1190. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 36.)
------Vide Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (11.)

VAN CAMP, TUNIS:--Vide St. Lawrence Canals.

VAUDREUIL GLASS FACTORY:--Petition of John Brady, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (83) 551, (95) 625. Bill presented and read, (118) 755-756. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (180) 1067-1068. Reported, (203) 1144. Committed, (207) 1152. Order for consideration discharged, (212) 1168.
------Petition of François Xavier Desjardins, praying that if the said Bill be passed, his rights may be protected, (99) 650, (110) 713.

VAUGHAN, BENJAMIN:--Vide Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (91.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (78.)

VICTORIA COLLEGE:--Vide Supply.

VIEAU, PIERRE:--Vide Bridges.

VILLAGES:--Vide Towns.

W

WALPOLE AND WOODHOUSE:--Petition of Samuel Gamble, and others, for establishment of Mr. Walsh's survey of the town lines between those Townships, (9) 45, (14) 105. Petition of Richard M'Bride, and others, against any alteration of the present line, (9) 45, (14) 105. Both referred, (15) 111. Petition of Peter Bradt, on boundary line in Clinton, referred, (57) 349. Report, (167) 1020.

WALTON, JOSEPH S.:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services as Clerk to the Municipal Council of Sherbrooke, in 1841, (71) 485, (78) 519.

WAR LOSSES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (7.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (17.)

WAR OF 1812:--Petition of George J. Pacaud, on behalf of Pierre Vandandaigue dit Gadbois, and others, for remuneration for their services during the last war, (11) 51-52, (19) 165. Referred, (31) 247.
------Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (80.)

WATERLOO GRAMMAR SCHOOL:--Petition of Rev. Andrew Balfour, for aid to that Institution, (47) 323, (56) 348.

WELLAND CANAL:--Petition of Charles Joseph Macdonagh, for the settlement of his claims for damages sustained by him as a contractor on the Welland Canal, (9) 45, (14) 106.
------Petition of James William Osgoode Clark, and others, praying that bridges crossing the locks may be removed, and the length of detention thereat specified, (110) 712, (122) 796. Referred, (122) 797. Report, (152) 939.
------Question concerning Ministry's intentions relative to the Welland Canal; Answer, 157.
------Question concerning completion of Canal, 791-792. Answer, 792.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (32, 49.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (35, 40.)

WELLINGTON DISTRICT:--Petition of A. J. Fergusson, Chairman Quarter Sessions of said District, for appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in certain remote townships; and that the inhabitants of Owen's Sound Settlement may be compelled to elect municipal officers; also for amendments to the Division Court Act, (18) 163, (29) 244.
------Petition of Municipal Council of Wellington District, against any division of the District, (18) 163, (29) 244. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 554. Report, (111) 715.
------Petition of Robert Campbell, and others, against the separation of Wellesley and Peel from that District, (18) 163, (29) 244. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 554. Report, (111) 715.
------Vide Metcalfe, County Of; Peel, District Of.

WELLS, ALPHONSO:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services, as one of the Commissioners for determining the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick, (38) 273, (48) 325.

WESTERN DISTRICT:--Petitions for erection of Kent, or certain townships therein, into a new District: Of Municipal Council, Western District, (9) 45, (14) 105. Of Municipal Council, Western District; of William Ridley, and others, (10) 51, (18) 163. Of George Witherspoon, and others, (61) 371, (69) 468. Of Joseph Stafford, and others, (61) 371, (69) 468. Of J. W. Little, and others; of Thomas Mawlam, and others; of James Robertson, and others; of Adam Geddy, and others, (61) 371, (69) 469. Of Thomas W. Smith, and others, (84) 551, (95) 626.
------Bill to divide the Western District, presented and read, (24) 216. Ordered for second reading, (55) 343. Read second time; Committed, on division; Considered, (76-77) 507-508. Reported, (81) 524. Motion to engross Bill; Amendment, that it be recommitted, negatived, on division; Main Motion, carried, on division; Engrossed, (81) 525. Passed, (84) 552. By the Council, (112) 717. Royal Assent, (123) 798. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 39.)

WESTERN DISTRICT ASSIZES:--Vide White, Martin R.

WHEAT AND FLOUR:--Petition of J. T. Brondgeest, and others, for repeal of the duties on wheat and flour imported into Canada, (29) 242, (38) 274-275.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (40, 61.); Customs; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.)

WHITE, MARTIN R.:--Question concerning presiding Judge at Western District Assizes; Answer, 674.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (82.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (67.)

WILD FOWL:--Vide Game.

WILLIAM HENRY:--Petition of William Anderson, and others, for incorporation of that Town, (55) 346, (65) 403. Referred, (70) 471. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 554. Report, (96) 627. Bill presented and read, (145) 896. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (181) 1069. Reported, (189) 1095. Committed, (191) 1101. Considered, (211) 1166. Reported; Engrossed, (213) 1182. Passed, (214) 1183.
------Vide Post Office.

WINDHAM AND BURFORD:--Petitions against any alteration of the boundary

line between those Townships: Of Lawrence H. Hunt, and others; Of Charles Hedges, and others; Of Municipal Council, Talbot District, (77) 515, (85) 554.

WINDSOR AND STURGEON BAY ROAD:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (69.); Roads And Bridges.

WINDSOR HARBOR:--Question concerning when Address to His Excellency, of 17 June last, would be replied to; Answer, 791.
------Vide Accounts And Papers, (32.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (35, 84, 85.)

WINTER ROADS:--Bill to repeal certain Ordinances relating to winter roads, as far as respects the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé, and a part of Three Rivers, presented and read, (10) 47-48. Ordered for second reading, (17) 115. Read second time; Committed, (38) 268. Considered, (42) 290-291. Reported; Engrossed, (42) 291. Read third time, (42) 299. Rider proposed, negatived, on division, (42) 299-301. Bill passed, (42) 301. By the Council, with amendments, suspending the said Ordinances for three years only, (182) 1072. Considered; Agreed to, (184) 1079. Royal Assent, (216) 1189. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 40.)
------Petition of L. M. Cressé, and others, for the repeal of the Ordinances relating to winter roads, (61) 372, (69) 470.

WITNESSES:--Bill to amend the Act for enforcing attendance of witnesses before Magistrates in Lower Canada, presented and read, (46) 313. Ordered for second reading, (75) 498, (93) 602, (105) 666, (194) 1108-1109. Order for second reading discharged, (211) 1166.

WOLFE ISLAND:--Vide Kingston.

WOODHOUSE:--Vide Walpole And Woodhouse.

WOODSTOCK AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY AND HARBOR COMPANY:--Petition of Col. A. W. Light, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (29) 242, (39) 275. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 277. Report, (44) 306. Petitions in favor: Of Municipal Council of Brock; of John Finker, and others, (35) 262, (43) 302. Bill presented and read, (50) 331. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (75) 499. Reported; Committed, (101) 654. Considered, (131) 843-844. Reported; Engrossed, (140) 878. Passed, (146) 909. By the Council, (182) 1072. Reserved, (217) 1193.

WOOL:--Petition of Mahlon Willett, and others, manufacturers, representing the disadvantages sustained by them on account of the Provincial duty on wool, and the United States duty on manufactures, and praying relief, (47) 323, (56) 347.

WORKS, BOARD OF:--Bill to amend the Act for amending the Law constituting the Board of Works, presented and read, (49) 328. Read second time; Committed, (82) 535. Considered, (98) 636. Reported; Engrossed, (102) 659. Read third time, (107) 677-678. Rider moved, negatived, on division; Question for passing; Amendment, for recommitting Bill, carried, (107) 678. Bill recommitted, (107) 679. Considered, (140) 880. Reported; Engrossed, as amended, (140) 881. Passed, (142) 888. By the Council, (165) 1005. Royal Assent, (216) 1188. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 24.)

WORKS, PUBLIC:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (26, 27, 65, 70, 86, 95.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (27, 28, 57, 60.); Fanen's Point; Lands; Public Works.

WRIGHT, RUGGLES:--Petition of, for an uniform charge of 5s. on each crib passing through the Chats and Chaudière Slides, on the Ottawa, or for the protection of his rights as the owner of slides in that vicinity, (84) 551, (95) 625-626.

Y

YAMASKA:--Bill to remove the Registry Office of Yamaska from La Baie to St. François du Lac, presented and read, (20) 170. Read second time; Committed, (64) 383. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (81) 531. Passed, (84) 552-553. By the Council, (109) 693. Royal Assent, (123) 798. (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 50.)

YOUNGE STREET:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (78.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (65.)

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